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HISTORY
OF
UNION COUNTY.
OHIO

ITS PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

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With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families

ILLUSTRATED

1915
B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY,⁴Inc.
Indianapolis, Indiana

DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made
Union County a garden of sun-
shine and delights. •

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PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Union County, Ohio, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of these counties whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Union county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Union County, Ohio," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

RELATED STATE HISTORY.

The first white men to set foot upon the Northwest Territory were French traders and missionaries under the leadership of La Salle. This was about the year 1670 and subsequent discoveries and explorations in this region by the French gave that nation practically undisputed possession of all the territory organized in 1787 as the Northwest Territory. It is true that the English colonies of Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed that their charters extended their grants westward to the Mississippi river. However, France claimed this territory and successfully maintained possession of it until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. At that time the treaty of Paris transferred all of the French claims east of the Mississippi river to England, as well as all claims of France to territory on the mainland of North America. For the next twenty years the Northwest Territory was under the undisputed control of England, but became a part of the United States by the treaty which terminated the Revolutionary War in 1783. Thus the flags of three nations have floated over the territory now comprehended within the present state of Ohio—the tri-color of France, the union jack of England and the stars and stripes of the United States.

History will record the fact that there was another nation, however, which claimed possession of this territory and, while the Indians can hardly be called a nation, yet they made a gallant fight to retain their hunting grounds. The real owners of this territory struggled against heavy odds to maintain their supremacy and it was not until the battle of Tippecanoe, in the fall of 1811, that the Indians gave up the unequal struggle. Tecumseh, the Washington of his race, fought fiercely to save this territory for his people, but the white man finally overwhelmed him, and "Lo, the poor Indian" was pushed westward across the Mississippi. The history of the Northwest Territory is full of the bitter fights which the Indian waged in trying to drive

the white man out and the defeat which the Indians inflicted on General St. Clair on November 4, 1792, will go down in the annals of American history as the worst defeat which an American army ever suffered at the hands of the Indians. The greatest battle which has ever been fought in the United States against the Indians occurred in the state of Ohio. This was the battle of Fallen Timbers and occurred August 20, 1794, the scene of the battle being within the present county of Defiance. After the close of the Revolutionary War the Indians, urged on by the British, caused the settlers in the Northwest Territory continual trouble and defeated every detachment sent against them previous to their defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Although there was some trouble with the Indians after this time, they never offered serious resistance after this memorable defeat until the fall of 1811, when Gen. William Henry Harrison completely routed them at the battle of Tippecanoe.

TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO (1670-1754).

Ohio was the first state created out of the old Northwest Territory, although Indiana had been previously organized as a territory. When the land comprehended within the Northwest Territory was discovered by the French under La Salle about 1670, it was a battle ground of various Indian tribes, although the Eries, who were located along the shores of Lake Erie, were the only ones with a more or less definite territory. From 1670 to 1763, the close of the French and Indian War, the French were in possession of this territory and established their claims in a positive manner by extensive exploration and scattered settlements. The chief centers of French settlement were at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Fort Crevecoeur and at several missionary stations around the shores of the great lakes. The French did not succeed in doing this without incurring the hostility of the Iroquois Indians, a bitter enemy which was brought about chiefly because the French helped the Shawnees, Wyandots and Miamis to drive the Iroquois out of the territory west of the Muskingum river in Ohio.

It must not be forgotten that the English also laid claim to the Northwest Territory, basing their claim on the discoveries of the Cabots and the subsequent charters of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. These charters extended the limits of these three colonies westward to the Pacific ocean, although, as a matter of fact, none of the three colonies made a settlement west of the Alleghanies until after the Revolutionary War. New York sought to strengthen her claim to territory west of the Alleghanies in 1701,

by getting from the Iroquois, the bitter enemies of the French, a grant to the territory from which the French and their Indian allies had previously expelled them. Although this grant was renewed in 1726 and again confirmed in 1744, it gave New York only a nominal claim and one which was never recognized by the French in any way.

English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia began in 1730 to pay more attention to the claims of their country west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river. When their activities reached the ears of the French the governor of French Canada sent Céleron de Bienville up and down the Ohio and the rivers and streams running into it from the north and took formal possession of the territory by planting lead plates at the mouth of every river and stream of any importance. This peculiar method of the French in seeking to establish their claims occurred in the year 1749 and opened the eyes of England to the necessity of taking some immediate action. George II, the king of England at the time, at once granted a charter for the first Ohio Company (there were two others by the same name later organized), composed of London merchants and enterprising Virginians, and the company at once proceeded to formulate plans to secure possession of the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. Christopher Gist was sent down the Ohio river in 1750 to explore the country as far west as the mouth of the Scioto river, and made several treaties with the Indians. Things were now rapidly approaching a crisis and it was soon evident that there would be a struggle of arms between England and France for the disputed region. In 1754 the English started to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, but before the fort was completed the French appeared on the scene, drove the English away and finished the fort which had been begun.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-63).

The crisis had finally come. The struggle which followed between the two nations ultimately resulted in the expulsion of the French from the mainland of America as well as from the immediate territory in dispute. The war is known in America as the French and Indian War and in the history of the world as the Seven Years' War, the latter designation being due to the fact that it lasted that length of time. The struggle developed into a world-wide conflict and the two nations fought over three continents, America, Europe and Asia. It is not within the province of this resume of the history of Ohio to go into the details of this memorable struggle. It is

sufficient for the purpose at hand to state that the treaty of Paris, which terminated the war in 1763, left France without any of her former possessions on the mainland of America.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY (1763-64).

With the English in control of America east of the Mississippi river and the French regime forever ended, the Indians next command the attention of the historian who deals with the Northwest Territory. The French were undoubtedly responsible for stirring up their former Indian allies and Pontiac's conspiracy must be credited to the influence of that nation. This formidable uprising was successfully overthrown by Henry Bouquet, who led an expedition in 1764 into the present state of Ohio and compelled the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees to sue for peace.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND QUEBEC ACT.

From 1764 to 1774, no events of particular importance occurred within the territory north of the Ohio river, but in the latter year (June 22, 1774). England, then at the breaking point with the colonies, passed the Quebec act, which attached this territory to the province of Quebec for administrative purposes. This intensified the feeling of resentment which the colonies bore against their mother country and is given specific mention in their list of grievances which they enumerated in their Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War came on at once and this act, of course, was never put into execution.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1775-83).

During the War for Independence (1775-1783), the various states with claims to western lands agreed with the Continental Congress to surrender their claims to the national government. In fact, the Articles of Confederation were not signed until all of the states had agreed to do this and Maryland withheld her assent to the articles until March 1, 1780, on this account. In accordance with this agreement New York ceded her claim to the United States in 1780, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785 and Connecticut in 1786, although the latter state excepted a one-hundred-and-twenty-mile strip of three million five hundred thousand acres bordering on Lake Erie. This strip was formally relinquished in 1800, with the understanding that the

United States would guarantee the titles already issued by that state. Virginia was also allowed a reservation, known as the Virginia Military District, which lay between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, the same being for distribution among her Revolutionary veterans. There is one other fact which should be mentioned in connection with the territory north of the Ohio in the Revolutionary period. This was the memorable conquest of the territory by Gen. George Rogers Clark. During the years 1778 and 1779, this redoubtable leader captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes and thereby drove the English out of the Northwest Territory. It is probable that this notable campaign secured this territory for the Americans and that without it we would not have had it included in our possessions in the treaty which closed the Revolutionary War.

FIRST SURVEYS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The next period in the history of the territory north of the Ohio begins with the passage of a congressional act (May 20, 1785), which provided for the present system of land surveys into townships six miles square. As soon as this was put into operation, settlers—and mostly Revolutionary soldiers—began to pour into the newly surveyed territory. A second Ohio Company was organized in the spring of 1786, made up chiefly of Revolutionary officers and soldiers from New England, and this company proposed to establish a state somewhere between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. At this juncture Congress realized that definite steps should be made at once for some kind of government over this extensive territory, a territory which now includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and about a third of Minnesota. Various plans were proposed in Congress and most of the sessions of 1786 and the first half of 1787 were consumed in trying to formulate a suitable form of government for the extensive territory. The result of all these deliberations resulted in the famous Ordinance of 1787, which was finally passed on July 13, 1787.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

There have been many volumes written about this instrument of government and to this day there is a difference of opinion as to who was its author. The present article can do no more than merely sketch its outline and set forth the main provisions. It was intended to provide only a temporary government and to serve until such a time as the population of the

territory would warrant the creation of states with the same rights and privileges which the thirteen original states enjoyed. It stipulated that not less than three nor more than five states should ever be created out of the whole territory and the maximum number was finally organized, although it was not until 1848 that the last state, Wisconsin, was admitted to the Union. The third article, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," has given these five states the basis for their excellent system of public schools, state normals, colleges and universities. Probably the most widely discussed article was the sixth, which provided that slavery and involuntary servitude should never be permitted within the territory and by the use of the word "forever" made the territory free for all time. It is interesting to note in this connection that both Indiana and Illinois before their admission to the Union sought to have this provision set aside, but every petition from the two states was refused by Congress in accordance with the provision of the Ordinance.

FIRST STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The ordinance contemplated two grades of territorial government. During the operation of the first grade of government the governor, his secretary and the three judges provided by the ordinance were to be appointed by Congress and the governor in turn was to appoint "such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as he shall deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and good will of the same." After the federal government was organized a statutory provision took the appointment of these officers out of the hands of Congress and placed it in the hands of the President of the United States. All executive authority was given to the governor, all judicial authority to the three judges, while the governor and judges, in joint session, constituted the legislative body. This means that during the first stage of territorial government the people had absolutely no voice in the affairs of government and this state of affairs lasted until 1799, a period of twelve years.

SECOND STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The second stage of government in the territory was to begin whenever the governor was satisfied that there were at least five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one and above. The main difference be-

tween the first and second stages of territorial government lay in the fact that the legislative functions were taken from the governor and judges and given to a "general assembly or legislature." The ordinance provided for the election of one representative for each five hundred free male inhabitants, the tenure of the office to be two years. While the members of the lower house were to be elected by the qualified voters of the territory, the upper house, to consist of five members, were to be appointed by Congress in a somewhat complicated manner. The house of representatives were to select ten men and these ten names were to be sent to Congress and out of this number five were to be selected by Congress. This provision, like the appointment of the governor, was later changed so as to make the upper house the appointees of the President of the United States. The five men so selected were called councilors and held office for five years.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The first governor of the newly organized territory was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was appointed on October 5, 1787, and ordered to report for duty on the first of the following February. He held the office until November 22, 1802, when he was dismissed by President Jefferson "for the disorganizing spirit, and tendency of every example, violating the rules of conduct enjoined by his public station, as displayed in his address to the convention." The governor's duties were performed by his secretary, Charles W. Byrd, until March 1, 1803, when the state officials took their office. The first judges appointed were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Armstrong. Before the time came for the judges to qualify, Armstrong resigned and John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. The first secretary was Winthrop Sargent, who held the position until he was appointed governor of Mississippi Territory by the President on May 2, 1798. Sargent was succeeded by William Henry Harrison, who was appointed by the President on June 26, 1798, and confirmed by the Senate two days later. Harrison was later elected as the first delegate of the organized Northwest Territory to Congress and the President then appointed Charles Willing Byrd as secretary of the Territory, Byrd's appointment being confirmed by the Senate on December 31, 1799.

REPRESENTATIVE STAGE OF GOVERNMENT (1799-1803).

The Northwest Territory remained under the government of the first stage until September 16, 1799, when it formally advanced to the second or

representative stage. In the summer of 1798 Governor St. Clair had ascertained that the territory had a population of at least five thousand free male inhabitants and, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, was ready to make the change in its form of government. On October 29, 1798, the governor issued a proclamation to the qualified voters of the territory directing them to choose members for the lower house of the Territorial Legislature at an election to be held on the third Monday of the following December. The twenty-two members so elected met on January 16, 1799, and, pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance, selected the ten men from whom the President of the United States later chose five for the Legislative Council. They then adjourned to meet on September 16, 1799, but since there was not a quorum on that day they held adjourned sessions until the 23rd, at which time a quorum was present.

At the time the change in the form of government went into effect there were only nine counties in the whole territory. These counties had been organized either by the governor or his secretary. The following table gives the nine counties organized before 1799 with the dates of their organization and the number of legislators proportioned to each by the governor:

County.	Date of organization.	Number of representatives.
Washington -----	July 27, 1788 -----	2
Hamilton -----	January 4, 1790 -----	7
St. Clair -----	April 27, 1790 -----	1
Knox -----	June 20, 1790 -----	1
Randolph -----	October 5, 1795 -----	1
Wayne -----	August 6, 1796 -----	3
Adams -----	July 10, 1797 -----	2
Jefferson -----	July 29, 1797 -----	1
Ross -----	August 20, 1798 -----	4

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The twenty-two representatives and five councilors were the first representative body to meet in the Northwest Territory and they represented a constituency scattered over a territory of more than two hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, an area greater than Germany or France, or even Austria-Hungary. It would be interesting to tell something of the deliberations of these twenty-seven sterling pioneers, but the limits of the present

article forbids. It is necessary, however, to make mention of one important thing which they did in view of the fact that it throws much light on the subsequent history of the Northwest Territory.

DIVISION OF 1800.

The Legislature was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress and two candidates for the honor presented their names to the Legislature, William Henry Harrison and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., the son of the governor. The Legislature, by a joint ballot on October 3, 1799, elected Harrison by a vote of eleven to ten. The defeat of his son undoubtedly had considerable to do with the subsequent estrangement which arose between the governor and his legislature and incidentally hastened the division of the Northwest Territory. Within two years from the time the territory had advanced to the second stage of government the division had taken place. On May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act dividing the Northwest Territory by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county, Ohio, and thence due north to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Governor St. Clair favored the division because he thought it would delay the organization of a state and thus give him a longer lease on his position, but he did not favor the division as finally determined. He was constantly growing in disfavor with the people on account of his overbearing manner and he felt that he would get rid of some of his bitterest enemies if the western inhabitants were set off into a new territory. However, the most of the credit for the division must be given to Harrison, who, as a delegate to Congress, was in a position to have the most influence. Harrison also was satisfied that in case a new territory should be formed he would be appointed its first governor and he was not disappointed. The territory west of the line above mentioned was immediately organized and designated as Indiana Territory, while the eastern portion retained the existing government and the old name—Northwest Territory. It is frequently overlooked that the Northwest Territory existed in fact and in name up until March 1, 1803.

CENSUS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY IN 1800.

The division of 1800 left the Northwest Territory with only about one-third of its original area. The census of the territory taken by the United States government in 1800 showed it to have a total population of forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, which fell short by about fifteen thou-

sand of being sufficient for the creation of a state as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, which fixed the minimum population at sixty thousand. The counties left in the Northwest Territory, with their respective population, are set forth in the appended table, all of which were within the present state of Ohio, except Wayne:

Adams -----	3,432
Hamilton -----	14,632
Jefferson -----	8,766
Ross -----	8,540
Trumbull -----	1,302
Washington -----	5,427
Wayne -----	3,206
	<hr/>
Total -----	45,365

The population as classified by the census with respect to age and sex is interesting and particularly so in showing that considerably more than one-third of the total population were children under ten years of age.

	Males.	Females.
Whites up to ten years of age-----	9,362	8,644
Whites from ten to sixteen-----	3,647	3,353
Whites from sixteen to twenty-six----	4,636	3,861
Whites from twenty-six to forty-five--	4,833	3,342
Whites forty-five and upward-----	1,955	1,395
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	24,433	20,595
		<hr/>
Total of both sexes -----		45,028
Total of other persons, not Indians----		337
		<hr/>
Grand total -----		45,365

A digression is necessary at this point in order to trace the growth of settlement of the territory now within the present state of Ohio up to 1803, when it was admitted to the Union as a state. Marietta, founded in July, 1788, by the Ohio Company, is the oldest permanent settlement in the state. A number of New Jersey settlers were organized by John Cleves Symmes, and Symmes succeeded in securing a grant of land from Congress (1788-1792) containing two hundred forty-eight thousand five hundred and forty

acres, located between the Great Miami and Little Miami rivers. This grant of land is known in Ohio history as the Symmes purchase and contained the settlements of Columbia (1788) and Cincinnati (1789), although the latter place was first christened Losantiville. The man who devised this name exercised no small amount of ingenuity in its manufacture. The proposed settlement happened to be located at the mouth of the Licking river and this circumstance, with a little knowledge of Latin and a vivid imagination, was responsible for this hybrid word. The Latin word for town is "villa," which is Anglicized into "ville;" the Latin for opposite is "anti" and for mouth "os." These three Latin words account for the completed word, with the exception of the "L," and this letter is the initial letter of Licking. To make the word clear it must be read backward, syllable at a time—thus L-os-anti-ville, which being interpreted means the town opposite the mouth of the Licking.

The Virginia Military District, to which reference has been made, was settled largely by people from that state. The Connecticut Reserve, along Lake Erie, attracted many settlers from that state, among whom should be mentioned Moses Cleaveland, who, in 1796, founded the city which bears his name. The northern part of the state did not begin to fill up rapidly until after 1832, when the Ohio-Erie canal was opened for traffic. There have been estimates running from fifteen to twenty thousand as to the number of people who floated down the Ohio river within a year after the Ordinance of 1787 went into effect.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION (1788-1810).

It has already been stated that there were nine counties within the Northwest Territory in 1799, when it advanced to the second stage of territorial government. According to the provisions of the ordinance, the creation of new counties was in the hands of the governor, although after the federal constitution went into effect the secretary was also given the same power. Knox and Wayne counties were started by Secretary Winthrop Sargent according to this provision. The state of Ohio is now divided into eighty-eight counties, ten of which were created before the state was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1803. The counties organized by Governor St. Clair, or his secretary, from 1788, when Washington county was organized, up to 1803, when the state was admitted to the Union, are ten in number: Washington, Hamilton, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson, Ross, Trumbull, Clermont, Fairfield and Belmont. The dates of the creation of the first six

have already been given. Trumbull county was organized on July 10, 1800; Clermont and Fairfield, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. Between the years 1803 and 1810, when Fayette county was organized, there were no less than twenty-four counties organized within the state of Ohio. The first session of the General Assembly of the state organized eight counties, as follows: Franklin, Gallia, Greene, Scioto, Warren, Butler, Montgomery and Columbiana. Muskingum started its independent existence on the first day of March, 1804. In 1805 there were four counties created, Champaign, Athens, Geauga and Highland. The session of 1807 added four more to the rapidly growing state, Miami, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga and Portage. The following year saw six new counties opened for entry, Delaware, Stark, Tuscarawas, Preble, Knox and Licking. One county, Huron, was created in 1809. The five counties organized in 1810 included Fayette, Pickaway, Guernsey, Clinton and Madison. This makes a total of thirty-nine counties up to and including the year 1810. In this year Cincinnati, the largest city of the state, boasted of a population of two thousand three hundred and twenty.

INDIAN WARS (1787-1803).

The period from 1787 to 1803 in the Northwest Territory was marked by several bitter conflicts with the Indians. Just as at the close of the French and Indian War had the French stirred up the Indians against the Americans, so at the close of the Revolutionary War did the English do the same thing. This inciting of the Indians by the British was one of the causes of the War of 1812, a struggle which has very appropriately been called the second War for Independence. The various uprisings of the Indians up to 1794 retarded the influx of settlers and was a constant menace to those who did venture into the territory. Three distinct campaigns were waged against the Indians during this period before they were finally subdued. The first campaign was under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar, 1790, and resulted in a decisive defeat for the whites. The second expedition was under the leadership of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the governor of the Territory, and was marked by one of the worst defeats ever suffered by an American army at the hands of the Indians. A lack of knowledge of Indian methods of warfare, combined with reckless mismanagement, sufficiently accounts for both disasters. It remained for Gen. Anthony Wayne, the "Mad Anthony" of Revolutionary fame, to bring the Indians to terms. The battle which closed his campaign against the Indians is known as the battle of Fallen Timbers and was fought on August 20, 1794. The scene of the battle lies

along the Maumee river within the limits of the present county of Defiance. This crushing defeat of the Indians, a rout in which they had lost twelve out of thirteen chiefs, was so complete that the Indians were glad to sue for peace. On June 10, 1795, delegates from the various Indian tribes, headed by their chiefs, met at Greenville, Ohio, to formulate a treaty. The United States government appointed General Wayne as commissioner plenipotentiary to draft the treaty and, after nearly two months of bickering, a treaty was drawn up on August 3, 1795. It was signed by General Wayne on behalf of the United States and by ninety chiefs and the delegates of twelve interested tribes. The treaty was faithfully kept by the Indians and ever afterwards Little Turtle, the real leader of the Indians, was a true friend of the whites. It may be said that this battle of Fallen Timbers was the most important battle fought in America between the close of the War for Independence and the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811. To General Anthony Wayne will remain the honor of opening the way for permanent settlement of the Northwest Territory.

THE FORMATION OF A NEW STATE.

The three years intervening between the creation of Indiana Territory (May 7, 1800) and the admission of Ohio to the Union (March 1, 1803), are marked by an acrimonious struggle during which Governor St. Clair was constantly growing in disfavor with his Legislature and the great mass of the people of the territory. The Legislature wanted a state formed as soon as possible and succeeded in getting Congress to pass an act, April 30, 1802, authorizing the calling of a constitutional convention. This act established the limits of the proposed new state as follows: "That part of the Northwest Territory bounded east by Pennsylvania, south by the Ohio river, west by a line drawn from the mouth of the Big Miami river due north to an east and west line passing through the south extremity of Lake Michigan, and by this line and the Canada line through Lake Erie to the west line of Pennsylvania." Since these boundaries omitted the eastern half of the present state of Michigan which had been left a part of the Northwest Territory by the division of May 7, 1800, it was denounced as a fraud by the Federalists in the omitted territory. However, it is very plain that Congress carried out the intent of the Ordinance of 1787 by their act and the charge of political trickery fails of substantiation in the light of the specific provisions therein set forth regarding the creation of states out of the Northwest Territory. The enabling act provided for an election of delegates to the constitutional

convention to be held in September of the same year (1802), the delegates to meet at Chillicothe on the first Monday of the following November. The thirty-five delegates met at the appointed time and by a vote of thirty-four to one, the negative vote being cast by Ephraim Cutler, decided to proceed at once to the organization of a state government and the formation of a constitution. The convention was in session until November 29th, at which time it had completed the first constitution for the state and the one which lasted until 1851, when a second constitution was adopted.

WHEN WAS OHIO ADMITTED TO THE UNION?

It is interesting to note the difficulty which Ohio historians have had in trying to fix upon the date which marks the formal admission of the state to the Union.

The natal day of Ohio has given rise to more dispute than the natal day of any other state in the Union. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that Congress never passed an act formally admitting it to the Union. There have been no less than five dates assigned by as many different authorities and each group of historians substantiate their claim by the citation of facts. These five dates are as follows: April 30, 1802; November 29, 1802; February 19, 1803; March 1, 1803; March 3, 1803.

The first date (April 30, 1802) has for its chief sponsor the editor of the "United States Statutes at Large." This date is not tenable at all, since the territorial judges were in office for several months after this date and were, by the congressional act of February 21, 1806, paid their full salaries up to March 1, 1803. The second date (November 29, 1802) is advanced by Hickey in his volume, "The Constitution," on the ground that the constitution was adopted on that day. The third date (February 19, 1803) has been held by several good authorities, notably, Caleb Atwater, in his "Political Manual;" G. W. Pascal, in his "Annotated Constitution," and the late president of Marietta College, I. W. Andrews. It was upon this date that Congress passed an act to "provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Ohio." This would seem to indicate that Congress recognized February 19, 1803, as the date of the admission of Ohio to the Union, but when it is recalled that Congress had not yet appointed the necessary judicial officers it must be concluded that this is not the proper date. The fourth date (March 1, 1803) is now recognized officially as the actual day on which Ohio formally entered the Union, although it was an act of Congress passed nearly three years later which definitely settled this fact.

The question arose in 1806 in Congress regarding the payment of the territorial officers and the act of February 21st of that year ordered that the governor and judges be paid for their services up to March 1, 1803. There can be no question but that Congress placed its official approval on this date as being the first day of Ohio's existence as a separate state. The fifth and last date (March 3, 1803) was advanced as the real date of the admission of the state, for the reason that on this date Congress gave its approval to certain changes in the constitution of the state which had been adopted on November 29, 1802. These changes related to the disposition of certain school lands within the state and were of minor importance and in no sense advocated any radical changes in the constitution of the state. However, on March 3, 1803, the state had been in full operation for a space of three days and exercising all the rights and privileges of a state; the governor had been installed; the Legislature was in session and the various state officials were discharging their duties in accordance with the constitution. Thus it must be concluded from all available evidence that Ohio was admitted to the Union on March 1, 1803.

CAPITALS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND OHIO.

The capital of the Northwest Territory was located within the present limits of Ohio during the whole existence of the Territory both before and after the division of the Territory in 1800. When the Ordinance of 1787 was formally put into operation, on July 17, 1788, the capital was established at Marietta, the name being chosen by the directors of the Ohio Company on July 2, 1788. The name of Marietta was selected in honor of the French Queen Marie Antoinette, compounded by a curious combination of the first and last syllables of her name.

The capital remained at Marietta until 1800, when it was moved by the congressional act of May 7th of that year to Chillicothe and by the constitution adopted in 1802 the capital was to remain there at least until 1808. The Legislature of 1809 moved the capital to Zanesville until such time as a permanent site should be selected. The Legislature at the same time that it moved the capital to Zanesville appointed commissioners to report at the following sessions "the most eligible and central spot for permanently establishing it." The approaching War of 1812 made it necessary to take the capital back to Chillicothe, where there was less danger from attack by the Indians and British. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature of 1809 se-

lected a small village by the name of Dublin, on the Scioto, about fourteen miles north of Columbus, but the Legislature refused to abide by their choice.

The capital was permanently located at Columbus by the legislative act of February 14, 1812, although no less than nine different sites were under consideration before the final decision was made. The act selecting the site did not choose a name for the proposed city and this honor belongs to Joseph Foos, the senator from Franklin county, who had been largely instrumental in the selection of the Legislature. At that time there was a solitary log cabin on the site and the whole tract was covered with a dense forest. The act of February 17, 1816, formally designated Columbus as the capital "from and after the second Tuesday of October, 1816." During the War of 1812, and until the buildings were ready at Columbus, the capital remained at Chillicothe.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF OHIO.

The state of Ohio has had four constitutional conventions: 1802, 1850-51, 1873-74 and 1912. The constitution of 1802, it is interesting to note, was never submitted to the people for ratification. Between the adoption of the first and second constitutions there was an effort to hold a constitutional convention. A resolution, passed December 25, 1818, authorized a vote on the question of holding a constitutional convention, but at the election which was subsequently held it was decided adversely by a vote of 29,315 to 6,987.

The main facts concerning the second constitutional convention may be briefly summed up as follows. The Legislature on October 9, 1849, authorized a vote on the question of holding a convention and the voters of the state cast a majority of 94,531 in favor of the constitutional convention. The vote stood 145,698 for and 51,167 against the convention. On April 1, 1850, the one hundred and eight delegates were elected and on the 6th of the following May they met at Columbus. The convention was in continuous session until July 9, 1850, and then, not having yet completed their deliberations, adjourned to meet again on December 2, 1850. The second session continued to hold daily meetings until March 10, 1851, when it finally concluded its labors after having spent a total of one hundred and sixty-three days. The constitution was submitted to the people of the state on June 17, 1851, and adopted by a vote of 125,564 to 109,276.

An attempt to adopt a new constitution was made in 1874, but failed. On March 30, 1871, the Legislature provided for a vote on the question of holding a constitutional convention and at an election held October 10, 1871,

it was decided, by a vote of 267,618 to 104,231, to hold such a convention. On April 6, 1873, the one hundred and five delegates to the convention were elected and on the 13th of the following month they met and organized. The convention continued in session from that date until August 8th, and, after a recess, met on December 2d and remained in continuous session until May 15th of the following year. The convention held daily sessions for one hundred and eighty days, one of the longest constitutional conventions ever held in the United States. With all this deliberation it would seem that a satisfactory constitution could have been framed, but the voters of the state, on August 18, 1874, rejected it by a vote of 250,169 to 102,885. This expensive attempt to make a new constitution was sufficient to thwart all efforts along this line for several years. However, the changes in economic, social and industrial conditions became more pronounced year by year, and on March 9, 1909, the Legislature submitted the question of holding a constitutional convention. At an election held on November 8, 1910, it was decided, by a vote of 693,263 to 67,718, to select delegates to a constitutional convention. The convention met on the second Tuesday of January, 1912, and remained in session until June 8, 1912, when it finally concluded its labors. This convention submitted forty-two changes in the existing constitution and on September 3d of the same year the qualified voters of the state accepted all but eight of the proposed amendments. The eight amendments lost are as follows: Suffrage, good roads, advertising, injunctions, capital punishment, voting machines, eligibility of women and elimination of word "white" from the constitution. The amendments which carried by various majorities concerned the following subjects: Jury system, depositions, suits, wrongful death, initiative and referendum, investigations, limiting veto, mechanics' lien, welfare, compensations, conservation of natural resources, eight-hour day removal of officials, expert testimony, land titles, prison contracts, extra sessions, reform of the judiciary, county judges, justices, school boards, school commissioners, insurance, abolishing of board of public works, taxation, corporations, double liability, state printing, civil service, submission of amendments, home rule for cities, schedule and license. The fight was the most bitter on woman's suffrage and the initiative and referendum. The vote on the first proposition was 249,420 to 336,875 and was defeated largely on account of the activity of the liquor interests. The initiative and referendum carried by a vote of 312,592 to 231,312, despite the fact that every ruse and trick known to professional politicians was used to compass its defeat.

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On November 3, 1914, there were four constitutional amendments submitted to the voters of the state and the two which caused the most discussion, viz., woman's suffrage and prohibition, were defeated. The other two amendments related to home rule for cities and the regulation of the liquor traffic.

MILITARY RECORD.

The state of Ohio has had its citizens in four wars in which the United States has engaged since 1803; the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. It is very unfortunate that the public records of Ohio contain no list of the soldiers of the state who fought in the War of 1812, although large numbers of the citizens served in the field under various commanders. The records as regards the Mexican War are fairly complete and show that a total of 5,536 men were sent to the front by the state. When the call was first issued for troops, Ohio was called upon to furnish three thousand men and within a short time forty companies reported at Camp Washington, near Cincinnati. Thirty companies were formed into three regiments, commanded by Cols. Alexander M. Mitchell, George W. Morgan and Samuel R. Curtis. These troops were sent down the Ohio in July, 1846, and joined General Taylor on the Rio Grande. In 1847 additional troops were sent from Ohio, but none of them saw any active service. The regiment under the command of Mitchell was the only one to take part in a battle, and it distinguished itself in the storming of Monterey. The state of Ohio suffered a severe loss in the death of Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Hammer, one of the most prominent men of the state at that time. He was a member of Congress at the time of the opening of the war, but left Congress, enlisted as a private and soon after received a commission as brigadier-general. He was in the operations around Monterey and shortly afterward was stricken with a fatal disease and died on December 30, 1846.

The part which Ohio played in the Civil War can be only briefly noticed in this resume of the history of the state. That Ohio did her full duty as a loyal member of the Union is a fact which is known to everyone. Within twenty-four hours from the time the President issued his first call for troops on April 16, 1860, the Legislature had passed a bill appropriating one million dollars for military purposes. Two days later (April 19th) two regiments of Ohio troops left by rail for Washington. The ease and quickness with which this was accomplished is an indication of the intense loyalty of the state. It is a glowing tribute to the state of Ohio that although there were only thirteen regiments assigned to the state under the first call, enough men presented

themselves to make more than seventy regiments. This outburst of loyalty was such that the Legislature authorized the governor to accept ten more regiments, and the state itself equipped and paid these additional men and enrolled them for the defense of the state. By October 1, 1862, the state had enrolled militia to the number of 425,147 and the state sent out for duty outside of its own limits 319,659 men, although their quota was only 306,322. This gives the state the honor of furnishing more than one-tenth of the total enlistment of men in the Northern army. In number of troops furnished, Ohio was third among all the states and in losses was second. The soldiers were a part of every army, participated in every campaign, fought in every important battle from Bull Run to Bentonville, from Sabine Cross Roads to Gettysburg. No less than forty-three Ohio regiments of infantry were present at the sanguinary engagement at Missionary Ridge and they were in like proportion at the other battles. Twelve thousand brave Ohio men were killed or mortally wounded and at least forty thousand received wounds of some kind. Thirteen thousand died of disease in the service and twenty thousand were discharged for disability arising from wounds or disease. These figures give some idea of the prominent part which the soldiers of Ohio played in the great struggle.

It is pertinent to say something of the activity of the anti-war party in the state during the time the struggle was going on. In the summer of 1863 the Democrats of the state nominated Vallandigham for governor, a man who was very outspoken in his denunciation of the war, but John Brough, a staunch Union man, had no difficulty in defeating him for the governorship. The part which Vallandigham subsequently played in the history of his state is sufficient proof that it was for the best interests of the state that he was defeated.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 has been the last one in which troops from Ohio have taken any part. Following the call of President McKinley for seventy-five thousand volunteers, Ohio had no difficulty in filling their quota. This war opened officially on April 25th and formally came to an end by the signing of a protocol on August 12th. The battles of Manila Bay, Santiago, El Caney and San Juan Hill were the only engagements of importance. According to the treaty of Paris, which was signed December 12, 1898, Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, ceded to the United States Porto Rico and her other West India possessions and the Island of Guam, and transferred her rights in the Philippines for a sum of twenty million dollars paid to her for public works and improvements which belonged to the Spanish government.

THE LAND GRANTS OF OHIO.

Ohio was the first state organized out of the territory north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi river and was divided into several grants, reservations and military districts of one kind and another. These various divisions have led to an endless amount of confusion in the surveying of lands in the state and in many cases in expensive litigation. A brief summary of each one of these divisions is here presented.

THE OHIO LAND COMPANY PURCHASE.

This company was organized March 3, 1786, at Boston and on October 27, 1787, bought from the government 1,500,000 acres and received, outside of the portions reserved by Congress, 1,064,285 acres. Congress set aside the sixteenth section of each township for school purposes, the twenty-ninth section for religious purposes and the eighth, eleventh and twenty-sixth for such purposes as Congress might determine in the future. This tract included what was known as the "Donation Tract" of 100,000 acres, the same now being the northern part of Washington county. For this immense tract the Ohio Company paid the government sixty-six and two-thirds cents an acre.

THE FRENCH GRANT.

The secretary of the United Board of Treasury, William Duer, was instrumental in helping the Ohio Company to secure from Congress the option on 3,000,000 acres lying west and north of the original purchase of this company. The title to this tract remained in the government and out of this peculiar arrangement arose the Scioto Company, which was organized in France. Hundreds of deluded Frenchmen invested their money in this tract and received cloudy titles which caused no little trouble in later years. A large number of these French settlers landed on the banks of the Ohio on October 20, 1790, on the site of the present city of Gallipolis, which they founded and named. The Scioto Company was incompetently managed, became insolvent and the land on which the unfortunate Frenchmen had settled reverted to the United States government. While the most of them remained, there were many of them who went on farther west and located where other French settlers had previously established themselves. The United States treated the remaining French settlers in a very generous manner and by the

act of March 3, 1795, granted them 24,000 acres on the Ohio river within the present limits of Scioto county.

THE SYMMES PURCHASE.

In 1788 John Cleves Symmes and other men of New Jersey organized the Miami Company and bought from the United States 1,000,000 acres, for which the company agreed to pay sixty-six and two-thirds cents an acre. As in the case of the purchase of the Ohio Company, the government made reservations of school and church sections, as well as three additional sections for general purposes. The Miami Company later found out that they had contracted for more than they could pay and the records show that they received and paid for only 311,682 acres in the southern part of the tract. It is interesting to note that the present site of Cincinnati was sold by the company to one Matthias Denman for the sum of five hundred dollars. The city of Cincinnati was founded the following year and the monument in that city on Third street, between Broadway and Ludlow streets, marks the location of Fort Washington, which was erected to protect the infant city from the Indians.

CONNECTICUT RESERVE.

In the year 1786 the state of Connecticut relinquished all her claims to lands in the Northwest Territory with the exception of a strip of 3,500,000 acres bordering Lake Erie. This immense tract became an integral part of Ohio as the result of two separate acts on the part of Connecticut. The state granted 500,000 acres in the western part of the reserve in 1792 to those citizens of Connecticut whose homes had been burned by the British during the Revolutionary War. The towns of Norwalk, Greenwich, Fairfield, New Haven and New London furnished the greater part of the eighteen hundred who took advantage of the generous offer of their state. The land was surveyed into townships of five miles square and divided among the settlers in proportion to their losses. In 1795 the Connecticut Land Company purchased the rest of the reserve, amounting to 3,000,000 acres, and on April 28, 1800, the United States government passed an act which paved the way for the final absorption of the tract by the state of Ohio. In May, 1800, the Connecticut Legislature accepted the offer of the United States and formally renounced all claims to the territory in favor of the state of Ohio.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT.

The reservation was retained by Virginia when the state relinquished her claim to Congress in 1784, being retained by the state for the use of the Revolutionary soldiers who had enlisted from Virginia. It comprised the territory between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, but was not to be used unless the lands claimed by Virginia south of the Ohio river proved insufficient to pay all of the bounties promised by Virginia to her soldiers. By the year 1790 it was seen that Virginia would not have enough territory south of the Ohio to satisfy all of her needs and accordingly, in August of that year, Congress passed an act allowing the state to use the optional territory north of the Ohio river. Owing to the fact that the territory was not surveyed according to any definite plan, the various allotments assigned to the Virginia soldiers frequently overlapped and in many instances confusion and litigation resulted.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY LANDS.

The Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War offered bounties of Western lands in order to increase enlistments, and soldiers so secured were given land warrants which they later presented to Congress and exchanged for land. On June 1, 1796, Congress passed an act which called upon the surveyor-general of the United States to locate a tract in the Northwest Territory for the purpose of enabling the government to have land to take up the land warrants which it had issued during the late war. The limits of this particular tract began "at the northwest corner of the Seven Ranges, thence south fifty miles, thence west to the Scioto river and along that river to the Greenville treaty line, thence along that line and east to the place of beginning." These lands were surveyed into townships five miles square and each owner received a patent for his land signed by the President of the United States.

THE REFUGEE TRACT.

This tract was set aside by the Continental Congress in April, 1783, for the benefit of such people as left Canada and Nova Scotia to help the American colonies in their fight against England during the Revolution. The subsequent congressional act of 1798 confirmed the act of the Continental Congress and on February 18, 1801, Congress definitely selected "those fractional townships of the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twen-

tieth, twenty-first and twenty-second ranges of townships joining the southern boundary line of the military lands." This tract of four and a half miles in width, and extending forty-two miles east of the Scioto river, contained more than twice as much as was needed to satisfy the claims of the refugees. The part unclaimed by those for whom it was set aside was attached to the Chillicothe land district and sold as Congress lands. It so happened that the future capital of the state, Columbus, is in the extreme western side of this tract.

CONGRESS LANDS.

Some of the tracts of land already described were Congress lands, viz., the French Grant, the Seven Ranges and the Refugee Tract. Congress retained and sold all lands not specifically relinquished to land companies and established land offices for the purpose at different times at Marietta, Cincinnati, Steubenville, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Canton, Wooster, Piqua, Delaware, Wapakoneta, Lima and Upper Sandusky.

THE MORAVIAN GRANT.

The congressional grant to the Ohio Company in 1787 reserved ten thousands acres in what is now Tuscarawas county for the use of the Moravians and Christian Indians who had previously settled there, the title being vested in the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. A few years later two thousand acres were added to the original grant and in 1823 the territory reverted to the United States, with the exception of the cemeteries, church yards and a few special leases.

DOHRMAN'S GRANT.

Congress granted all of township 13, range 7, in Tuscarawas county to one Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese citizen, who rendered valuable services to the colonies during the Revolutionary War.

THE MAUMEE ROAD LANDS.

In 1823 Congress granted to the state of Ohio about sixty thousand acres for the purpose of constructing a road from the lower rapids of the Maumee river to the western limits of the Western Reserve of Connecticut.

THE TURNPIKE LANDS.

In 1827 Congress granted to the state of Ohio forty-nine sections of land in Seneca, Crawford and Marion counties for the construction of a road from Columbus to Sandusky.

CANAL GRANTS.

Between 1825 and 1845 Congress at different times made special grants of land to the state of Ohio for canal purposes, and a total of about one million acres were thus secured by the state. By the year 1842 the state had completed six hundred and fifty-eight miles of canals, at the staggering cost to the state of \$14,688,666.97, although before they were all completed the railroads were in operation in the state.

SALT SECTIONS.

In the early history of the Northwest Territory salt was a commodity hard to secure and necessarily high in price. Congress reserved every place where it was thought salt could be obtained and in this way helped the settlers to get salt at least expense. In Ohio an entire township within the present county of Jackson was reserved, as well as about four thousand acres in Delaware county. In 1824 Congress relinquished its claim in favor of Ohio.

THE ZANE SECTIONS.

Ebenezer Zane, one of the most prominent of the men in the early history of the state, was granted three sections by Congress in 1796 in return for his services in opening a road from Wheeling to Maysville. These three sections were located at Zanesville, Chillicothe and Lancaster. Isaac Zane was granted three sections in Champaign county by Congress for valuable service to the colonies during the Revolution. Isaac Zane had been captured by the Indians when a small boy and spent the major portion of his life with them, and his influence with the Indians was such that he proved to be of great assistance to the colonies in handling them.

THE MINISTERIAL LANDS.

These lands have been previously mentioned and were reserved only in two grants, those of the Ohio Land Company and the Symmes Purchase.

The grants to both set aside section twenty-nine of each township for religious purposes.

SCHOOL SECTIONS.

Provisions for public schools were made in all states created by the United States after the adoption of the constitution. The Ordinance of 1787 had made specific mention of the value of schools and a wise Congress set aside section sixteen of every township, which was surveyed into townships six miles square. The United States military lands were surveyed into townships, five miles square, but Congress reserved one thirty-sixth of the whole area for school purposes. There are no reservations in the Connecticut Reserve and Virginia Military District for school purposes, but Congress made up for this by setting aside an amount equivalent to one thirty-sixth of the area in each tract from other lands belonging to the United States. As a matter of fact, one thirty-sixth of the whole state was reserved for school purposes as well as three townships for universities.

OHIO POLITICS.

The politics of Ohio presents many interesting features, but this brief summary can do little more than indicate the more important landmarks in the political history of the state. The first governor of the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair, was an ardent Federalist and undoubtedly his pronounced political views had something to do with his removal from the office on November 22, 1802. From that time until 1836 the Democratic party, or the Republican or Democratic-Republican, as it was at first called, controlled the state, and it was not until William Henry Harrison, a "favorite son," became a candidate for the presidency, that the Whigs were able to break the strength of the Democratic party in the state. In 1836, 1840 and 1844 the Whigs carried the state for the President. The panic of 1837, the popularity of Harrison and the Texas question were largely determining factors in the success of the Whigs. The Democrats regained sufficient power in 1848 to carry the state again, and repeated their victory in 1852. In 1856 John C. Fremont carried the state for the newly organized Republican party and since that year there has been only one Democratic electoral vote in the state of Ohio. In 1892 Grover Cleveland received one of Ohio's twenty-three electoral votes, but with this exception the state has cast a solid Republican vote for President every year since 1856. Ohio has furnished five Presidents of the United States: William Henry Harrison,

Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and William H. Taft.

While the state has been registering Republican votes for the President, it has had eight Democratic governors and has frequently elected them by large majorities. A complete list of the governors of the state, with the years of their tenure and their politics, is given at this point for reference:

Governor.	Tenure.	Politics.
Edward Tiffin -----	1803-07 -----	Democratic-Rep.
Thomas Kirker (acting) -----	1807-09 -----	Democratic-Rep.
Samuel Huntington -----	1809-11 -----	Democratic-Rep.
Return Jonathan Meigs -----	1811-14 -----	Democratic-Rep.
Othniel Looker (acting) -----	1814-15 -----	Democratic-Rep.
Thomas Worthington -----	1815-19 -----	Democratic-Rep.
Ethan Allen Brown -----	1819-22 -----	Democratic-Rep.
Allen Trimble (acting) -----	1822-23 -----	Democratic-Rep.
Jeremiah Morrow -----	1823-27 -----	Democrat
Allen Trimble -----	1827-31 -----	Democrat
Duncan McArthur -----	1831-33 -----	National Republican
Robert Lucas -----	1833-37 -----	Democrat
Joseph Vance -----	1837-39 -----	Whig
Wilson Shannon -----	1839-41 -----	Democrat
Thomas Corwin -----	1841-43 -----	Whig
Wilson Shannon -----	1843-44 -----	Democrat
Thomas W. Bartley (acting) -----	1844-45 -----	Democrat
Mordecai Bartley -----	1845-47 -----	Whig
William Bebb -----	1847-49 -----	Whig
Seabury Ford -----	1849-51 -----	Whig
Reuben Wood -----	1851-53 -----	Democrat
William Medill (acting, 1853) -----	1853-56 -----	Democrat
Salmon P. Chase -----	1856-60 -----	Republican
William Dennison, Jr. -----	1860-62 -----	Republican
David Tod -----	1862-64 -----	Republican
John Brough -----	1864-65 -----	Republican
Charles Anderson (acting) -----	1865-66 -----	Republican
Jacob D. Cox -----	1866-68 -----	Republican
Rutherford B. Hayes -----	1868-72 -----	Republican
Edward F. Noyes -----	1872-74 -----	Republican
William Allen -----	1874-76 -----	Democrat

Governor.	Tenure.	Politics.
Rutherford B. Hayes	1876-77	Republican
Thomas L. Young	1877-78	Republican
Richard M. Bishop	1878-80	Democrat
Charles Foster	1880-84	Republican
George Hoadley	1884-86	Democrat
Joseph Benson Foraker	1886-90	Republican
James E. Campbell	1890-92	Democrat
William McKinley	1892-96	Republican
Asa S. Bushnell	1896-00	Republican
George K. Nash	1900-04	Republican
Myron T. Herrick	1904-06	Republican
John M. Patterson (died in office)	1906	Democrat
Andrew Litner Harris	1906-09	Republican
Judson Harmon	1909-13	Democrat
James M. Cox	1913-15	Democrat
Frank B. Willis	1915—	Republican

The political history of Ohio can not be dismissed without reference to the amendments incorporated in the new constitution in 1912 which have made the constitution practically a new instrument of government. The general tendency of the thirty-three amendments is to make a freer expression of democracy through the medium of the initiative and referendum, direct primaries and home rule for cities. A workmen's compensation law was enacted which provides for compulsory contributions to an insurance fund by the employers of the state. Many changes were made in providing for improvements in social and industrial conditions. Ohio now has a constitution which is sufficiently flexible to allow changes to be made by amendment without the trouble of a constitutional convention.

BOUNDARY LINES.

The state boundaries of Ohio have been the cause for most animated discussions, not only in regard to state limits but county and township lines as well. In 1817, and again in 1834, a severe controversy arose over the boundary between Ohio and Michigan which was settled only after violent demonstrations and government interference.

In primitive times the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they

could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The Ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812 its size and location had not been definitely ascertained. During that year Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the governor of Ohio relative to the boundary lines between Michigan and Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This dispute came to a climax in 1835 when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the state and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the state and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the government became necessary. A settlement resulted in the establishment of the present boundary line between the two states, Michigan being pacified with the grant of a large tract in the northern peninsula.

Ohio is situated between the $38^{\circ} 25'$ and 42° north latitude, and $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $84^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude from Greenwich, or $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 50'$ west from Washington. From north to south it extends over two hundred and ten miles, and from east to west two hundred and twenty miles—comprising thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-four square miles.

The state is generally higher than the Ohio river. In the southern counties the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio river and its tributaries. The greater portion of the state was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the bed of the river. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations and toward the sources of these streams the land becomes low and level.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, it possesses a favorable river system which gives the state a convenient water transportation. The lake on the northern boundary, and the Ohio river on the south afford convenient outlets by water to important points. The means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased by railroad and electric lines.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams county was named in honor of John Adams, the second President of the United States. Governor St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made within its boundaries was in this county in 1790-91, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie. In this town was held the first court of the county. West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Honorable Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale.

Ashland county, one of the finest agricultural sections, was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize county was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat. Auglaize is a great agricultural county, producing all the kinds of grain raised in Ohio.

Allen county was formed from the Indian territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat. In Allen county are some of the greatest gas and oil fields in the United States and the section is also very rich in agriculture.

Ashtabula county was created June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve and also the earliest in northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield in 1798. Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village. The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens county was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its com-

mercial value. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking river. Ohio University, the first college founded in the state, is located here.

Brown county was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye and oats. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio river hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway. Georgetown, the county seat, was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont county was created by Governor St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions. In 1790 Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzel, roamed over the region. Saint Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Captain Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler county was formed in 1803 from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town. St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign county was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad river and its tributaries. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was the chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer creek.

Carroll county was formed from Columbiana in 1832-33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat.

Clark county was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and Greene. Its second settlement was at Krieb's Station in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. Tecumseh, the old Indian

warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad river on the site of New Boston. Piqua was destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clark. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity. Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the national road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad river and Buck creek runs through it.

Clinton county was formed in 1810. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. The county was settled in 1798-99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin. Clinton county is rich in agriculture and is noted for its macadamized roads.

Clermont county was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami river and was laid out in 1820 by George Ely.

Columbiana county was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. It was settled in 1797. Lisbon is the county seat. The first paper mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton county was organized April 1, 1811. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum river. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance. Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding.

Cuyahoga county was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga county. Near the lake the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. As early as 1775 there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786 a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution. The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commerical Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. In 1813 the town was a depot of supplies and a

rendezvous for troops engaged in the war. Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the old Ohio canal on the lake shore. In 1814 it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836 as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. Ohio City is another important town nearly opposite Cleveland on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford county was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. Bucyrus, the county seat, was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. Crawford's sulphur springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen and deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effect. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

Darke county was organized in March, 1817, from Miami county. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville. Greenville, the county seat, was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware county was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. Delaware, the county seat, was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. Because of its rich soil, Delaware is an important agricultural county. The historic streams, the Scioto and Olentangy rivers, run through the county a long distance.

Defiance county was created March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The county is now one of the largest producers of sugar beets in Ohio. Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822 by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie county was formed in 1838 from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustible quarries of limestone and freestone. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As

early as 1754, the French had built settlements here. In 1764 the county was overrun by Pontiac, who came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve. Sandusky City is the county seat and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin county was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797 by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797 by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Colonel Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations by uniting sectional diagrams. Columbus, the capital of the state, is also the county seat of Franklin county. In 1810 the sessions of the Legislature were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and in 1816 being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813 and the state house was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus" February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834. It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum, the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind and the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb are located at Columbus.

Fairfield county was formed by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. Lancaster, the county seat, was laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797 he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge.

Fayette county was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Washington, its county seat, was laid out in 1810. Colonel Stewart was active in the interests of this section and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Millikan was prominent in early public affairs. Fayette is one of the richest agricultural counties in the state and is especially noted for the raising of fine horses.

Fulton county, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is

drained by Bean creek and other small affluents of the Maumee river. The surface is nearly level and the soil fertile. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey county was organized in March, 1810. It produces wheat, corn and oats. Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling. The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's creek.

Greene county was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullitt in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town and escaped the following year. General Clark invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes. Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803 by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami river, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga county was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It is situated at the head of Chagrine, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand rivers, on high ground and is subjected to snow storms more frequently than any other part of the reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798 at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie and is six hundred feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia county was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791 by a French colony at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton county was the second established in the Northwest Territory by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. This county was the second settled in Ohio and the first within the Symmes Purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established, in 1793, the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio river. In 1796 Edward Freeman became its proprietor and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January

11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801 the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio. Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of the Ohio river, railways and electric lines. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the state. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock county was formed April 1, 1820. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Governor Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. William Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. Hancock county has extensive gas and oil fields.

Hardin county was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. A portion of the surface is level and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto river but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Scioto river.

Harrison county was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas, January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat and was laid out in 1803 and 1804 by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry county was formed from the old Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams and the soil is unusually rich. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre in case of refusal. The action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians and com-

mitted the most fiendish atrocities. Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee river.

Highland county was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market by Oliver Ross, Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early time. Hillsboro is the county seat and was laid out in 1807 by David Hays on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking county was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams. The Wyandots once occupied this tract and built a large town herein. In 1798 a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat and is situated on the Hocking river.

Holmes county was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne January 20, 1824. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat and was laid out in 1830. This is an excellent agricultural county.

Huron county was organized in 1815. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson county was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson county was proclaimed by Governor St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. Its resources in coal are also extensive. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Daniel Potter. The troops of Colonel Williamson rendezvoused at this point when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign and also the troops of Colonel Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in 1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a staunch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774 near the Yellow creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson county. Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814 Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory and introduced Merino sheep to the county.

Knox county was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon river. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon river built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon river. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase in July, 1826, in the center of a four-thousand-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas county is of comparatively recent origin. This county is situated in the Maumee valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought near Fort Miami in this county. Maumee City was laid out in 1817 by Major William Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee at the head of navigation. The surface is one hundred feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading post at this point in 1680, and in 1794 the British Fort Miami was built. Toledo, the county seat, is on the left bank of the Maumee and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was concluded here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832 Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place and Major Stickney also became interested in its advancement. Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It

was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

Lorain county was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile and the surface level. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. Oberlin College has attained a wide reputation.

Logan county was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad river, but is generally level. The Shawnee Indians were destroyed in 1786 by a body of Kentuckians under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesfield was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753 and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville he bought one thousand eight hundred acres on the site of Zanesfield, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends. Logan county was settled about the year 1806. During the War of 1812 it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tullis and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling. Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad river, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came west to Kentucky in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778 he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was commissioned brigadier-general of the militia and in the War of 1812 joined General Harrison's army. In the year 1820 he removed to Mad river. General Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension of twenty dollars a month.

Licking county was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Newark is the

county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. In 1801 it was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of four thousand acres. In 1802 Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county. Within the county are ancient fortifications, the most noted in the state of Ohio, containing about three hundred acres. The engineering is of the best and the works have frequently been visited by European scientists. The breastworks are lined with old trees and the trenches are now great canals.

Lawrence county was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand and freestone. It is rich in minerals and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture. Coal is abundant and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Ironton is the county seat.

Lake county was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. As early as 1799 a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand river in a beautiful valley. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport the first warehouse in this section and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry.

Madison county was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. Captured when a child, he had lived with the Indians many years and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw. He became dissatisfied with his Indian wife and this caused him to look up his own family. He succeeded through the assistance of John Moore. He left his Indian wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and

eventually became firm friends of the Americans. London is the county seat and was laid out in 1810-11 by Patrick McLane.

Marion county was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here and conceded their claims August 3, 1829, and then removed west of the Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821 by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. General Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning county was formed in 1846 from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Youngstown is the county seat.

Medina county was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr Brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs county was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819 by David Bradshaw.

Mercer county was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat. St. Clair's battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke county. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty on St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's fort on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami county was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank high in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797 and its first settlement

began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is the largest city in the county.

Monroe county was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799 near the mouth of the Sunfish. At this time wolves were numerous and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township was settled by the Swiss. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery county was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami. Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami at the mouth of Mad river. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami canal renewed its prosperity in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time he owned Lexington, Kentucky, and about one-third of Cincinnati.

Morgan county was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790 on the Muskingum. McConnellsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt in 1817.

Morrow county was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon river, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olentangy or Whetstone river, and by Walnut creek. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olentangy river.

Muskingum county was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawnees Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawnee town was located near Dresden. Zanesville is the county

seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799 by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the state.

Noble county, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills creeks. The surface is undulating and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa county was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas March 6, 1840. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the War of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry county was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1801. The first settler was Christian Binckley, who built the first cabin in the county, about five miles west of Somerset, near the present county line. New Lexington is the county seat.

Paulding county was formed from old Indian Territory August 1, 1820. It is very rich in agriculture and produces corn, wheat, sugar beets and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway county was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met General Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto river and the Ohio canal. It was laid out in 1810 by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage county was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806 an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield,

caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike county was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abounds with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Piketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto river.

Preble county was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton in the winter of 1791-92. General Harrison was an ensign at the time and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam county was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross county was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Governor St. Clair and was the ninth county formed in the Northwest Territory. The Scioto river and Paint creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. It exports cattle and hogs. The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new state. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Colonel Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Colonel Massie in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement. Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In

1800 it was the seat of the Northwest territorial government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the War of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place and the seat of Governor Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It was settled about 1809 on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated and was laid out in 1808 by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky county was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile and country generally level. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation on the Sandusky on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Colonel Croghan.

Summit county was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson in 1800. The old Indian portage-paths, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811 Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818 by Norton and Hart.

Stark county was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal and iron ore. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761. Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby county was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north it is a flat table-land. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the

mouth of Laramie's creek in this county as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794 by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819 on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca county was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. Fort Seneca was built during the War of 1812. The Senecas owned forty thousand acres of land on the Sandusky river, mostly in Seneca county. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817 at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining ten thousand was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief that this band was the remnant of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto county was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto as early as 1740. In 1785 four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The French grant was located in this section—a tract comprising twenty-four thousand acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull county was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning river. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahan was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahan could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys, armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once and the party set out, marched into camp and found Quinby arguing with Captain George, the chief. Captain George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahan. But a bullet from the frontiersman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days

thereafter the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by General St. Clair and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas county was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron. The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1803. Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778 and placed under the command of General McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious persecutions. They called themselves Separatists. They are good people, strictly moral and honest.

Union county was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert county was formed from the old Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Captain Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton county was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington county was formed by proclamation of Governor St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the state under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Major John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785 and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790,

when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Captain Haskell remained. In 1785 the directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured. Marietta is the county seat and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blennerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796.

Warren county was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile and considerable water power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne county was proclaimed by Governor St. Clair, August 15, 1796, and was the sixth county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is three hundred and thirty-seven feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs in 1809, on Apple creek. In 1812 a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood county was formed from the old Indian Territory in 1820. The soil is rich and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times. Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams county was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot county was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Hardin, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level and the soil fertile. The Wyandot Indians frequented this section. It was the scene of Crawford's defeat in June, 1782, and his fearful death. By the treaty of 1817, Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation twelve miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree. The Delaware reserve was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. The United States commissioner was Col. John Johnson, who thus made the last Indian treaty in Ohio. Every foot of this state was fairly purchased by treaties. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave and several of their chiefs were men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat and was laid out in 1843. General Harrison had built Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Governor Meigs, in 1813, encamped near the river with several thousand of the Ohio militia. The Indian village of Crane Town was originally called Upper Sandusky. The Indians transferred their town, after the death of Tarhe, to Upper Sandusky.

CHAPTER II.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, SOILS, ETC.

Union county occupies a nearly central position in the state of Ohio, and is bounded on the north by Hardin and Marion counties, on the east by Marion and Delaware, on the south by Franklin and Madison and on the west by Champaign and Logan. Its area by townships is as follows:

Townships.	Number of acres.
Allen -----	19,037
Claibourne -----	19,560
Richwood School District -----	1,571
Darby -----	19,416
Dover -----	14,203
Jackson -----	17,776
Jerome -----	22,718
Leesburg -----	18,677
Liberty -----	23,022
Mill Creek -----	13,807
Paris -----	19,649
Marysville School District -----	1,973
Taylor -----	16,463
Union -----	22,095
Washington -----	17,819
York -----	23,523
Total -----	271,309

This acreage amounts to almost four hundred and twenty-four square miles. Union county contains five incorporated villages: Marysville, Paris township; Richwood, Claibourne township; Milford Center, Union township; Unionville Center, Darby township; Plain City, Jerome township.

The unincorporated villages and hamlets are as follows: Irwin, in Union township; Dipple and Chuckery, in Darby township; Arnold, New California and Jerome, in Jerome township; Watkins, in Mill Creek township; Pottersburg, in Allen township; Peoria and Raymond, in Liberty township; Dover, in Dover township; York and Boke's Creek, in York township; Broadway, in Taylor township; Pharisburg and Magnetic Springs, in Leesburg township; Claibourne, in Claibourne township; Arbelia and Byhalia, in Washington township; Rush Creek and Woodland, in Jackson township.

The entire area of the county of Union is drained into the Scioto river, the principal channels through which this is effected being Rush, Fulton, Boke's, Blue's, Mill, Big Darby and Little Darby creeks. The origin of a few of these names is known, as for instance. Rush creek, being a sluggish stream is probably named from the rushes which grow along its banks; Blue's creek so called for an unfortunate individual named Blue, who was one of an early surveying party and received a ducking in its waters; Mill creek was named probably from the fact of its furnishing power for very early mills in Delaware county; Darby creek is said to have been named after an Indian chief who once lived in this region. The general course of nearly all these streams is southeast. In former years they furnished fair mill power, but long ago it was found necessary to introduce steam for manufacturing or mill purposes.

The greater part of Union county is either level or gently undulating. The rougher portions are on the upper waters of Mill creek and in Jerome township. There is little in the county to which the term hill can properly be applied, although the divide between Mill and Blue's creeks would in some regions be termed a hill, and the broken lands along Big Darby approach nearly to that dignity. The streams have cut below the natural level, Big Darby creek having the deepest channel. South of this stream are the well-known "Darby Plains" whose fertile soil has yielded golden returns for the labors of the husbandman through many years. In Liberty, Paris and Allen townships, including the locality known as the "Bear Swamp," is a district formerly known as the "Flat Woods," from being very level and covered with a dense growth of timber. The latter has been largely cleared away and a thorough system of drainage has reclaimed the land, including even the "Bear Swamp," in which corn now is grown where once was a wooded morass and a shallow lake. In Claibourne township, north of Richwood, is a very level tract known as the "Big Swale," which has been drained into Rush creek.

GEOLOGY.

This portion of the chapter will be principally from an account prepared in the eighties by N. H. Winchell on the state geological survey, with additional items concerning the waters which had then but recently been discovered on Boke's creek, at what is now the village of Magnetic Springs.

Professor Winchell's report is as follows:

"Natural Drainage. The surface drainage all passes into the Scioto valleys by streams which flow with gentle current in a southeasterly direction. They rise in the Logan county corniferous area, a region of very rough or hilly surface, rising several hundred feet above the surrounding waterline flats and toward the southeast enter upon another area of corniferous which, although presenting different surface features, yet is not so broken as the Logan county area. There is a remarkable uniformity in direction and alteration in these streams. The principal valleys have a slope to the east or southeast toward the Scioto, the valley of which is excavated over a hundred feet in the bed rock in Delaware county. To one who has closely observed the systems of drainage in the various counties and has aimed to ascertain from the effects seen the causes that located streams in various parts of northwestern Ohio, this alone suggests a halting retreat of a glacier across the county, throwing down greater accumulations of drift where it remained stationary for a length of time. Such would be the divides between the streams, the valleys being in those belts where the drift was left thinner. But, with a single exception, nothing of this is indicated by the surface features so far as the time devoted to the survey would disclose. The whole county was carefully examined. In counties further northwest, where such moraines are seen to guide the drainage diagonally across the general slope of the surface, the tributary streams enter the main valleys from opposite sides. The surface between the streams is flat and there is no evidence of a thickening of the drift, except between Big Darby and Mill creeks.

"Surface Features. Between Big Darby and Mill creeks there is a very noticeable thickening of drift. It rises into long ridges and high knolls which consist of hardpan or glacier drifts. Northern boulders and stones are on the surface and in the soil indiscriminately, though the same is true to some extent throughout the county. This ridge of drift is greatly developed at New California, where wells are sunk to the depth of fifty-four feet without meeting anything but blue clay, the water obtained being bitter. West and south of Marysville two or three miles, the surface is high and roll-

ing, with clay hills. Toward the north and east it is flat with gravel near the surface in some places. Between Milford Center and Unionville, clay knobs and rolling land can be seen north of Darby creek, while toward the south and in Union township, the Darby Plains extend several miles. Wells at Pottersburg penetrate the drift over sixty feet without meeting the rock, but obtain good water at that depth. About Raymond there is a very rolling and bluffy tract of land, some of the wells obtaining bitter water in blue clay at fifty-two feet. This rolling strip of clay knobs dies out toward the south and west and toward the north and east. Throughout the rest of the county the surface is very nearly flat, wells being usually less than twenty-five feet. This belt of clay knobs crosses the entire county, although it seems to turn a little toward the north in Jerome township. The following elevations above Lake Erie are taken from profiles of railroads that cross the county:

Richwood	369 feet.
Broadway	422 feet.
Marysville	425 feet.

"The following points of elevation were obtained by aneroid barometer, connecting with railroad stations:

Marysville (with Bellefontaine)	325 feet.
New California	375 feet.
Hill east of New California	395 feet.
Plain City	225 feet.
Hills west of Marysville	355 feet.
Peoria	410 feet.
Newton	460 feet.
Pharisburg	304 feet.
Essex	359 feet.
Northeast corner Washington township	389 feet.
York Center	399 feet.
Survey No. 5,270 Allen township	485 feet.
Allen Center	435 feet.
Milford Center	315 feet.

"Soil and Timber. The soil is derived entirely from the drift and may be denominated in general a gravelly clay. It exhibits the well-known characteristics of fertility and endurance that mark all the drift soils of north-western Ohio. It shows a very fair sprinkling of stones and boulders, but in some places is very fine and heavy. It is only along the immediate river

banks on the bottom lands that the sandy element prevails and it is then confined to the alluvium."

Among the species of timber noted by Mr. Winchell are sugar and soft maple, beech, several varieties of elm, ash and oak, linn or basswood, dogwood, shellbark and pig hickory, sycamore or "buttonwood," buckeye, prickly ash, blue beech, honey locust, hackberry, thorn, black willow, black walnut, black cherry, wild apple, ironwood, cottonwood, papaw, trembling aspen and Judas tree; several others are found in different varieties of willow, the butternut, etc. He proceeds with the geological structure as follows:

"The rocks of the county embrace the following limestones, including also the Oriskany sandstone:

Hamilton or Upper Corniferous -----	}	Devonian.
Lower Corniferous -----		
Oriskany -----		
Waterlime -----		Upper Silurian.

"By the Hamilton is here meant the blue limestone which is quarried at Delaware and which is regarded by Dr. Newberry as partly Hamilton and partly Corniferous. It has been mentioned frequently by the writer in reporting on counties in northwestern Ohio under the designation of Upper Corniferous, in order to keep its district from the underlying limestone, which is plainly Corniferous. The Lower Corniferous is well represented in the quarries in Mill Creek township. The Oriskany has not been seen within the county but is probably conglomeratic since it has that character in Delaware county. These limestones with the Oriskany, make up the Devonian so far as represented within the county. The rock which immediately underlies the Oriskany belongs to the Upper Silurian. It is the waterlime member of the Lower Helderberg. The Devonian is found only in the southeastern part of the county, although there are some evidences in the form of large fragments, that it extends as far west as Marysville. It underlies the most of Mill Creek and Jerome townships. The rest of the county is occupied by the waterlime.

"The Lower Corniferous. The Delhi stone of the Lower Corniferous has been quarried at a number of places in Mill Creek township. The old quarry of Thompson & Brown, six miles southeast of Dover, exposed about four feet of fossiliferous, sometimes crinoidal limestone, in beds of two to four inches. It was principally burned for quicklime, but was also sold for cheap foundation stone. The lime which it made was like that already described made from the same beds at Delhi in Delaware county. The

fossils seen here are *Cryptoceras undulatum*, a handsome little *Strophomena*, a large *Cyathophylloid* coral, the pygidium of a trilobite and various remains of fishes. There are also common a large *Strophomena* and a small *Cyathophylloid*.

"Oriskany Conglomerate. The only proof that this, usually a sandy limestone or a clean quartz grit, has the character of a conglomerate in Union county, consists in the appearance of that character near the county line in Mill Creek. It there contains water-worn pebbles of the underlying water-lime, which are sometimes two or three inches in diameter. The whole thickness is not more than two feet.

"Wells and Springs. The following observations on the common wells of the county are of interest. They give some idea of the accessibility of water for domestic purposes and of the composition of the drift as well as of its thickness at various places: (Here follows a description of thirty-nine wells in various parts of the county, varying in depth from eleven to sixty-three feet. The shallower wells are sunk in gravel and afford good water, as a rule, while the deeper ones do not always do so, it having in several instances a sulphurous, irony or bitter taste. The deep wells were sunk through the gravel and penetrated at various depths into yellow, blue and brown clay, nowhere striking the rock. The shallowest and the deepest wells are both in Allen township, according to Professor Winchell's table, and are but two or three miles apart.)

"The Waterlime. This limestone is so named from its known hydraulic qualities in other states as well as in some places in Ohio. It appears in outcrop in widely separated parts of the county and probably is the surface bedrock throughout the most of the county. The old quarry of William Ramsey, in the bed of Mill creek in Mill Creek township, although not now in operation, is sufficiently developed to show the waterlime characters. Aaron Sewell burned a little lime here. The foundation for the old court house at Marysville was taken out here. The stone is in beds of about four inches, but is wavy. Some of it is brecciated. The creek has excavated about ten feet in this limestone along here, the overlying Corniferous receding from the stream on both sides. This narrow belt of waterlime extends northward and makes, probably, an isolated outlier of Corniferous which occupies part of Dover township and crosses the Scioto in Delaware county from near Millville, southwesterly. The waterlime also is exposed on the old Ingham Wood farm one mile northwest of Pharisburg in Boggs (Boke's) creek. It is mainly a surface exposure in the beds and low banks of the

creek. At Unionville the waterline appears in Big Darby creek. The beds are from four to eight inches thick and fine grained. This is said to be underlaid by a blue clay which is four feet thick. It also occurs two miles above Unionville and a mile further down.

"The Drift. This deposit in Union county shows evidence of more recent date than it does generally in Delaware county. It appears very similar to the drift in the northwest corner of Delaware county. This evidence is of two kinds: first, that which pertains to the rock; second, that which pertains to the drift itself. The streams of the county have not excavated channels in the rock and but very rarely expose it in their beds. This is not strictly true in the southeastern part in the area of the Corniferous, where there is some erosion in the rock like that seen throughout the most of Delaware county. This indicates that in the southeastern corner the erosion by streams has been longest continued, although that part of the county has at the same time less elevation above Lake Erie—in other words, that the overspread of drift in the southeastern part of the county was earlier than in the rest of the county. The rock, where exposed in the southeastern part of the county, has the same longweathered appearance even when freshly uncovered by the removal of the drift, that is observable in Delaware county. The marks of glacial action are dim. The natural jointing and planes of separation are loosely filled in with the effects of oxidation and decomposition to a greater depth than in the rest of the county. If we revert to the appearance of the drift itself, the most striking contrast is presented in the general smoothness of the surface throughout the county, compared to the surface of Delaware county. This is partly due to the effect of less erosion on the drift by the streams and partly to the evenness of the rock surface. With a single exception, the drift seems to have been very uniformly and gently deposited in Union county. The uniform direction of and the regular intervals between the main streams may all have been at first determined by slight differences in the thickness of the drift deposited, but such differences are now so obscured that they cannot be detected by the eye, except in the interval between the Big Darby and Mill creeks. Besides this general flatness of surface, the yellowish color, caused by the formation and infiltration of hydrated oxides from above, does not extend so far downward in Union county as in Delaware. In the latter county the light-colored clay extends downward to the depth of fifteen or twenty feet and sometimes as much as twenty-five feet. In the former the blue clay is usually met within ten feet. It sometimes rises within eight feet of the surface and occasionally the yel-

lowish color extends to twelve or fifteen feet. The depth of such superficial coloring seems to vary not only with the length of time the drift may have been exposed to the air and surface water but also with the ease with which these agents find access below. A sandy or gravelly knoll is generally weathered deeper than one of clay and a rolling surface is apt to be more deeply oxidated than a flat one. The drift ridge which separates Big Darby and Mill creeks has already been alluded to under the head 'surface features.' Its exact form, limits and location, even within the county, have not been made out. The time given to the county would not allow a careful survey of this ridge in detail. It is well known to the inhabitants of the county. It forms a belt of high and rolling clay land which shows boulders and gravel somewhat more abundantly than the surface of the rest of the county. It is believed to be of the nature of a glacial moraine and was probably thrown down by the ice at a period when the retreating ice-foot was nearly stationary for a long time at about that place. It is very similar to those other very extended drift moraines that cross northwestern Ohio, but is somewhat more clayey than they. Its connection with them is not known, but it was doubtless cotemporaneous in origin with one of them. The elevated region in Logan county, where there is an island of Devonian rock which withstood the ice period, was a disturbing element in the otherwise very regular contour of the foot of the glacier. Union county seems to have been in the pathway of a spur or branch of the ice sheet and to have suffered very extensive erosion thereby. After the actual withdrawal of the ice from the county, the drainage of a large tract of ice-covered surface would have passed principally through the same pathway. This pathway is bounded on either side by a persistent barrier of Corniferous limestone. It is probable, also, that the Waverly overlaid this area, at least in the Logan county island, since fragments of the Berea grit are found in the drift in the southwestern part of Union county. The effect of this drainage over the county is probably seen in the near approach to the surface of heavy gravel beds in the drift over wide tracts, although the level of the county in the same tracts is now that of the general country and is perfectly flat. This may be seen in the frequent gravel pits about Richwood and Essex, where the surface is outwardly comparable to that of the Black swamp of northwestern Ohio, but is so closely underlaid with gravel that almost every cellar encounters it within three or four feet. This gravel belt runs southward toward Pharisburg and is also penetrated on the old Josiah Westlake farm a mile and a half north of Marysville, who used to aver that small shiner fish appear late in summer

or in the fall of nearly every year, in a shallow well curb by a 'gum' which is inserted in an excavation penetrating to the gravel or to the water of a subterranean lake. This circumstance would not be mentioned had it not been frequently reported by others in reference to certain wells in Defiance and Fulton counties. The facts are given with great circumstantiality and positiveness and cannot safely be denied.

"Material Resources. The most of the county is poorly supplied with building stone. This necessary article is imported from Logan county, where the Onondaga quarries at Middleburg afford a good stone; from the quarries in the Hamilton at Marion in Marion county and from the same at Delaware. Not much lime is made in the county; the drift clays, however, are freely used in the manufacture of red brick and tile. The natural features and the geological structure of the county will forever preclude the development of any other element of material wealth that will rank with that of agriculture."

MAGNETIC SPRINGS.

A more complete account of these springs and the village which has grown up around them in thirty-one years' time will be found in the history of Leesburg township, in which they are located. There is no doubt of the wonderful efficacy of the waters in certain diseases. The appended analyses of the waters of two of the springs will give an idea of their medicinal virtues:

SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Chloride of sodium -----	1.084 grains.
Sulphate of potassa -----	0.215 grains.
Sulphate of soda -----	0.293 grains.
Sulphate of lime -----	4.191 grains.
Bi-carbonate of lime -----	20.410 grains.
Bi-carbonate of magnesia -----	20.170 grains.
Bi-carbonate of iron -----	0.815 grains.
Phosphate of soda -----	Traces.
Silicia -----	0.157 grains.
Organic Matter -----	0.343 grains.

Total to one gallon -----	53.087 grains.

MAGNETIC SPRING.

Chloride of sodium -----	0.789 grains.
Sulphate of potassa -----	0.223 grains.
Sulphate of sodium -----	0.416 grains.
Sulphate of lime -----	3.271 grains.
Sulphate of magnesia -----	2.304 grains.
Bi-carbonate of lime -----	19.201 grains.
Bi-carbonate of magnesia -----	17.014 grains.
Bi-carbonate of iron -----	0.153 grains.
Alumina -----	0.115 grains.
Silicia -----	0.242 grains.
Organic matter -----	0.560 grains.

Total to one gallon -----	44.897 grains.

These analyses are copied from the published report given after they had been made by Professor E. S. Wayne of Cincinnati in February, 1882.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

It is interesting to trace the line of descent of the county of Union. By careful research it is ascertained that the territory now included within its boundary lines formed portions of nine, and perhaps ten, different counties before it was finally set off as Union. The first two counties organized in the Northwest Territory were in that portion now forming the state of Ohio. Washington county, erected by proclamation of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, July 27, 1788, included all that portion east of a line passing from the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, up that stream to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence across the portage and down the Tuscarawas to the site of old Fort Laurens, at the north boundary of what is now Tuscarawas county; thence west on a line identical with the subsequent Greenville treaty line to the Scioto river and down that stream to the Ohio. It is thus seen that the county of Washington as originally formed included about half of the present state of Ohio. Hamilton county was next organized by the same authority, and included the region between the Miamis as far north as a line drawn due east from the standing stone fork of the Great Miami to the Little Miami; this was January 4, 1790. There is nothing to show that its limits were ever extended to the eastward, yet in the description of Wayne county, as formed by the proclamation of Governor St. Clair, August 15, 1796, it would seem that Hamilton had been extended to the Scioto; if so, it included what is now Union county, and from that date (1790) should begin the existence of an organized county of which Union formed a part. Wayne county, organized at the date above given, undoubtedly included the northern portion of Union, as the description will show: "Beginning at the mouth of Cuyahoga river upon Lake Erie, and with the said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the said branch to the forks at the crossing place above Fort Laurens; thence by a west line to the east boundary of Hamilton county, which is a due north line from the lower Shawnee (Shawanese) town upon the Scioto river; thence by a line west-northerly to the south part of portage between the Miamis of Ohio and the St. Mary's

rivers; thence by a line also west-northerly to the southwestern part of the portage between the Wabash and Miamis of Lake Erie, where Fort Wayne now stands; thence by a line west-northerly to the south part of Lake Michigan; thence along the western shores of the same to the northwest part thereof, including lands upon the streams emptying into said lake; thence by a due north line to the territorial boundary in Lake Superior, and with the said boundary through Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Erie, to the mouth of Cuyahoga river, the place of beginning." After the treaty of Greenville, the limits of Hamilton county were extended westward to the boundary line designated by that treaty, which extended from Fort Recovery, in what is now Mercer county, Ohio, directly to the Ohio river at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river. The seat of justice for Washington county was at Marietta; for Hamilton county at Cincinnati, and for Wayne county at Detroit, and these conditions remain unchanged to the present, except in the extent of territory in each county.

July 10, 1797, St. Clair issued a proclamation forming another county, and calling it Adams, the boundaries of which were as follows, and, as seen by noting them carefully, included nearly the whole of Union county: "Beginning upon the Ohio river, at the upper boundary of that tract of twenty-four thousand acres of land, granted unto the French inhabitants of Gallipolis by an act of the Congress of the United States bearing date the 3rd of March, 1795; thence down the said Ohio river to the mouth of Elk river (generally known by the name of Eagle creek), and up with the principal water of the said Elk river or Eagle creek, to its source or head; thence by a due north line to the southern boundary of Wayne county, and easterly along said boundary so far that a due south line shall meet with the interior point of the upper boundary of the aforesaid tract of land of twenty-four thousand acres, and with the said boundary to the place of beginning."

The counties thus far mentioned were organized before the sound of the settler's ax had echoed in the forests of Union county. The next county, Ross, was organized in the same year settlements were begun here—August 20, 1798, and was the last one under territorial government. Its boundaries were described as follows: "Beginning at the forty-second mile tree, on the line of the original grant of land by the United States to the Ohio company, which line was run by Israel Ludlow, and running from thence east until it shall intersect a line to be drawn due north from the mouth of Elk river (commonly called Eagle creek); and from the point of intersection running north to the southern boundary of the county of Wayne, and from thence

easterly, with the said boundary of Wayne, until a north line to be drawn from the place of beginning shall intersect the same; and if it should be found that a north line, drawn from the place of beginning, will not intersect the southern boundary of Wayne, then an east line is to be drawn from the eastern termination of the said boundary, until it shall intersect the aforesaid north line to be drawn from the place of beginning." Ross county included a large part of Adams, with all the portion thereof embracing most of what is Union county.

March 24, 1803, Greene county was erected by act of the state Legislature, from parts of Hamilton and Ross, and possibly included a narrow strip on the west side of Union. The following were its boundaries: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the county of Montgomery, running thence east to Ross county line, and the said course continued eight miles into the said county of Ross; thence north to the state line; thence westwardly with the same to the east line of Montgomery county; thence bounded by the said line of Montgomery to the beginning."

A few days later, March 30, 1803, Franklin county was formed as follows, including a considerable portion of Union: "Beginning on the western boundary of the twentieth range of townships east of the Scioto river at the corner of sections number twenty-four and twenty-five in the ninth township of the twenty-first range surveyed by John Matthews; 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 to the place of beginning." The county of Fairfield at that time extended north to the state line. February 20, 1805, the western portion of what is now Union county became a part of Champaign, the latter county being created that day including the following territory: "Beginning where the range line between the eighth and ninth ranges, between the Great and Little Miami, intersects the eastern boundary of the county of Montgomery; thence east to the eastern boundary of the county of Greene, and to continue six miles in the county of Franklin; thence north to the state line; thence west with said line until it intersects the said eastern boundary of the county of Montgomery; thence to the place of beginning."

Delaware county was formed February 10, 1808, and embraced a large portion of Union. It was bounded thus: "Beginning at the southeast corner of township number three, in the sixteenth range of the United States military district; thence west, with the line between the second and third tier

of townships, to the Scioto river, and continued west to the east boundary of Champaign county; thence, with the said boundary, north to the Indian boundary line; thence eastwardly, with said line, to the point where the north and south line between the fifteenth and sixteenth ranges of the said United States military district intersects the same; thence south, with the said last mentioned line, to the place of beginning." By an act of February 17, 1809, all that part of Franklin county lying north of Delaware was attached to the latter.

February 16, 1810, Madison county was formed, "beginning at the southwest corner of Delaware county, thence east, with the south boundary of the said county line, to a point that a line running due south will be the distance of twelve and one-half miles west of the county seat of Franklin county; thence on a straight line, to the northwest corner of the county of Pickaway; thence with said line south until it intersects the line of Ross county; thence west with said line, to the line of Greene county; thence north with the line of Greene to Champaign county line; thence with Champaign line to place of beginning." The limits included the southern part of what is now Union county.

Next in order was Logan county, formed December 30, 1817, with the following boundaries: "Beginning on the east line of Miami county, between sections number thirty-three and thirty-four in the third township, thirteenth range, and running east twelve miles, with the sectional line between the third and fourth tier of sections; thence south one mile; thence with the sectional line between the second and third tier of sections in said range, to the line between the United States and Virginia military land, and thence east to the line of Champaign county; thence north with said line to the Indian boundary line; thence west to a point so that a line drawn from said point due south will strike the Indian boundary line at a point where the line between the counties of Miami and Champaign strikes said line; thence south, with said line, between the counties of Miami and Champaign, to the place of beginning; and also including the United States reservation at the rapids of the Miami of the Lake." Logan county, as thus formed, included a strip off the west side of Union, running north from Champaign.

Col. James Curry, whose home was in Jerome township, then a portion of Madison county, was the representative in the Legislature, in the session of 1819-20, from the district in which that county was included, and through his efforts an act was passed January 10, 1820, entitled, "An act to erect the county of Union." The text of this act is as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that so much of the counties of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, and also so much of the territory within the limits of this state laying north of the old Indian boundary line as comes within the following boundaries, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of the county of Union, to-wit: Beginning on the north boundary line of Delaware county, on that part known by the name of the Old Indian or Greenville line, at a point three miles west of the Scioto river; thence due south fifteen miles; thence east four miles; thence south unto the north boundary of Franklin county; thence south two and one-half miles into Franklin county; thence west to the east boundary of Madison county, and to continue west unto the east boundary of Champaign county; thence north to the northeast corner of said county; thence west three miles; thence north so far that a line due east will strike a point three miles north of the beginning; thence south to the said place of beginning.

"Section 2. That all suits or actions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, which shall be pending, and all crimes which shall have been committed within the limits of those parts of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan counties, so to be set off and erected into a new county previous to the organization of the said county of Union, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in the counties aforesaid, in the same manner as they would have been if no such division had taken place; and the sheriffs, coroners and constables of the counties aforesaid shall execute all such process as shall be necessary to carry into effect such suits, prosecutions and judgments; and the collectors of taxes for the aforesaid counties shall collect all such taxes as shall have been levied and unpaid within the above described parts of the counties of Delaware, Franklin, Madison and Logan, previous to the taking effect of this act.

"Section 3. That all justices of the peace within those parts of the counties aforesaid, which by this act shall be erected into a new county, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices until the term of their service expires, in the same manner as if they had been commissioned for the said county of Union.

"Section 4. That the electors within the fractional townships that may be set off by the erection of the county of Union shall elect in the next adjoining township.

"Section 5. That on the first Monday of April next the legal electors residing within the county of Union shall assemble within their respective

townships, at the usual places of holding elections, and shall proceed to elect their usual county and township officers, who shall hold their several offices until the next annual election.

"Section 6. That courts of the said county of Union shall be holden in the village of Milford until the permanent seat of justice is established for the said county of Union.

"Section 7. That commissioners shall be appointed, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled, 'An act establishing seats of justice,' to fix upon a permanent seat of justice for said county of Union, and make report thereof to the next court of common pleas to be holden in and for said county, agreeably to the provisions of the above recited act; and the commissioners aforesaid shall receive a compensation for their services out of the treasury of the said county of Union.

"Section 8. That so much of the territory lying north of the county of Logan as is contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Logan county, thence running north five miles; thence west to a point from which a south line will strike the northwest corner of said county; thence south to said corner; thence east with the line to the beginning, shall be and it is hereby attached to the county of Logan, and shall hereafter form a part of said county.

"Section 9. That so much of the county of Franklin as lays within the following boundary, to-wit: Beginning on the line between the counties of Franklin and Madison, at a point two and one-half miles south of the north boundary of said counties; thence east two miles; thence south four miles; thence west two miles; thence north to the place of beginning, be attached to and hereafter considered a part of the county of Madison. This act shall be in force from and after the first day of April next."

February 12, 1820, an act was passed erecting fourteen counties out of "all that part of the lands lately ceded by the Indians to the United States, which lies within this state." These counties are Van Wert, Mercer, Putnam, Allen, Hancock, Hardin, Crawford, Marion, Seneca, Sandusky, Wood, Henry, Paulding and Williams. February 4, 1825, the Legislature passed an act authorizing William Wilson, of Clark county, to run the line between Madison and Union counties, commencing at the southeast corner of the latter and running due west to the line of Champaign county. He was to receive three dollars per day and the markers and chain-carriers seventy-five cents per day for the time necessarily employed in such survey. January 29, 1827, another act authorized Jeremiah McLene, of Franklin county, to run

said line, beginning at the same place and running in a direct line so as to strike a point in the eastern boundary of Champaign county, two and one-half miles south of the line formerly run between the counties of Delaware and Madison. The same compensation was allowed as by the previous act. January 18, 1828, an act was passed establishing the line between Madison and Union counties according to the survey made by Levi Phelps in 1820. February 4, 1828, another act authorized Silas G. Strong, of Union county, and James Eaton, of Delaware, to locate and establish the line between those two counties. Mr. Eaton was a very careful engineer, but used the magnetic needle, and as a consequence the line was somewhat crooked. In 1881, the permanent line between these two counties was run by F. J. Sager, surveyor of Union county, and stone monuments were set at prominent stations; a transit instrument was used, which insured accuracy. The survey was made by Mr. Sager, as being best qualified to do the work, although the adjoining counties in this and other instances shared the expenses and appointed men to assist in the matter. Mr. Sager was one of five persons who organized the State Association of County Surveyors in 1879.

The permanent line between the counties of Union and Logan was surveyed in 1876, the surveyors making their report to the commissioners, March 8, 1877. They were F. J. Sager, of Union, and W. H. McCormick, of Logan, and their report is filed in Vol. XVI, Law Record, Union county clerk's office, pp. 1-9, with opinion of attorney in the case. The total length of the line as run was one hundred and two thousand one hundred and thirty feet, or about nineteen and one-fourth miles. Stone monuments were planted at all important points.

When the line between Union and Delaware counties was run in 1881, it was found that the official survey of 1828 was far from being on a straight line, as called for by the act creating the county, and, by order of the commissioners of the counties jointly, it was established on a slightly different course, being straightened somewhat. The "fifteen-mile line" (south from the Greenville treaty line) is straight from the northwest corner of Delaware county to a point in the south side of the old William Peet farm, recognized as the county line; thence straight to the point recognized as the county line at the Delaware and Bellefontaine road on the south side of Boke's creek; thence straight to the south end of said fifteen-mile line. The four-mile line was run straight as nearly as possible to the old line and the seven-mile line to the same. The variation in the old fifteen-mile line was probably attributable to local influences upon the magnetic needle in the survey of 1828. The

first angle in this line is nine hundred and ten rods south of the place of beginning, the point being one hundred and ninety-four and four-fifths feet west of a straight line which would connect the two ends of said fifteen-mile line, the bearing being south thirty minutes west; thence south one degree two minutes east to the south end of said line; thence north eighty-nine degrees twenty-eight minutes east to the east end of the four-mile line; thence south one degree twenty-two minutes east to the south end of the seven-mile line. Sandstone monuments three feet high with six-inch dressed faces were set at prominent points on the line.

The survey of the line between Union county and the counties of Marion and Hardin was made by F. J. Sager, of Union, W. H. Brown, of Hardin, and Isaac Young, of Marion, beginning May 26, 1879. They could find no recorded evidence that the north line of Union county had ever been run, but found some evidence in the field. The point on the Greenville treaty line at the east boundary of the county designated as three miles west of the Scioto river, is actually three miles and sixteen rods. The line thence north to the northeast corner of the county was well marked, yet there was no trace of said corner ever having been marked, nor could any evidence be found to show where it was. The north boundary was found by examination to have been nowhere near straight as formerly surveyed, varying in places from a due east and west line as much as twenty rods. The surveyors established the northeast corner of Union county and marked it with a stone monument, planting similar monuments at other prominent points along the line. The distance from the Greenville treaty line north to the county corner is three miles and three and forty-eight hundredths rods long. The northern boundary was run, per order, from the established northeast corner to a point twenty-five feet north of the floor of the old bridge across Rush creek on the Marysville & Kenton state road, in a direct course, continuing in the same course to the northwest corner of the county, which was established and a stone monument set one hundred and seventeen rods south of the northeast corner of Logan county. The total length of north boundary is four thousand five hundred and eighty-nine and six hundredths rods.

SUBDIVISION OF THE COUNTY INTO TOWNSHIPS.

May 10, 1803, at a meeting of the associate judges of the common pleas court of Franklin county, then newly formed and including a portion of what is now Union county, it was "Ordered, That the lands contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the west bank of the

Scioto river, one mile, on a direct line, above the mouth of Roaring run; from thence, in a direct line, to the junction of Treacle's 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, to the northern boundary of Franklin county, do make and constitute the second township in said county, and be called Darby township.

"Ordered, That in Darby township there be elected one justice of the peace, and that the electors of 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."

Joshua Ewing was elected to the office at the date specified. Franklin township was formed at the same time with Darby, and included "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 Treacle's creek with Darby; 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 the same until it comes to a point one mile on a straight line, above the mouth of Roaring Run, and from thence to the point of beginning." An election for two justices of the peace was ordered to be held at Franklinton, the temporary seat of justice of Franklin county, and Zachariah Stephen and James Marshall were chosen to fill the offices. The point designated as "one mile on a direct line, above the mouth of Roaring Run," was a little south of the present town of Dublin, Franklin county, the stream being now known as Hayden's Run. The spot is referred to in Martin's History of Franklin county (1858), page nineteen. It is seen from the description that Franklin township included a strip off the south end of the territory now included in Union county, while Darby township lay to the north and west.

When Union county was organized in 1820 its three subdivisions were the townships of Union, Darby and Mill Creek. At a meeting of the board of commissioners of Union county on the 12th day of March, 1821, it was "Agreed, that the county of Union be divided into townships as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Union county, running east five and one-half miles; thence north six miles; thence west three miles; thence north to the north boundary of Union county; all west to be Union township. Second township: Beginning at the southeast corner of Union township,

running five and one-half miles east; thence north six miles; thence west to the northeast corner of Union, to be Darby township. Third township: Beginning at the northeast corner of Darby; thence east to the east line of Union county all south to be known by the name of Gerome (Jerome). Fourth township: Beginning at the northeast corner of Darby, running west three and one-half miles; thence north to the north boundary of said county, all west to the line of Union township to be known by the name of Paris. Fifth township: All east of Paris to the east boundary of said county to be known by the name of Mill Creek. Ordered by the board, That notice shall be given by advertisements to the electors of Paris township to meet on the first Monday of April at the house of Abraham Amrine, for the purpose of electing township officers. Likewise, that notice shall be given to the electors of the township of Jerome to meet on the first Monday of April at the house of Aaron Tossey, for the purpose of electing township officers."

On the first Monday in June, 1822, the Union county commissioners organized the township of Liberty, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the southwest corner of Paris township, thence west to the county line; thence north to the north boundary of said county; thence east to the west boundary of Paris township; thence with said line to the beginning.

Leesburg township was next organized in 1825, but a careful search of the commissioners' records reveals nothing to show the amount of territory it originally included.

June 5, 1827, Allen township was set off from the south end of Liberty, and an order for the election of officers was granted the following day by the commissioners, said election to be held June 23, 1827, at William Milligan's.

Jackson township was formed March 3, 1829, from the north end of Leesburg.

March 4, 1833, an order was issued for the formation of Claibourne township from the south part of Jackson; but for some reason the organization was not completed under the first order, and a new one was issued March 5, 1834, at which date the civil history of the township begins.

York township was set off December 3, 1833, from the north end of Liberty, before the organization of Claibourne was fully effected.

June 9, 1836, a new township called Washington was formed from that part of York township lying north of the Greenville treaty line.

An order was issued by the county commissioners on the 5th day of March, 1839, for the organization of Dover township, and the election of

officers therein, but no boundaries are shown on the record, probably from their not having been transcribed from the petition asking for the formation of said township.

December 3, 1849, a petition was presented to the commissioners for the formation of a new township from portions of Leesburg, Liberty and York. A remonstrance against any further division of York township was received at the same time, and both were laid over for further action. On the morning of December 5, 1849, the board agreed unanimously to erect the new township and gave it the name of Taylor. This was the last one organized in the county, making the total number fourteen, as at present. There have been various slight changes in the boundaries of the several townships, but none that have materially increased or reduced their area.

LOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Agreeably to the act erecting the county of Union, the following joint resolution was passed by the Legislature on the 25th of February, 1820. It is found on page one hundred and forty of Volume XVIII, Laws of Ohio:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That Stephen Bell, of the county of Greene, Reuben Wallace, of the county of Clark, and John Huston, of Newark, of the county of Licking, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to fix the seat of justice in the county of Union."

These commissioners were required to make their report to the "next court of common pleas" for Union county, and doubtless did so, but there is nothing upon the records to show such was the case. Mention of Marysville as the county seat, on the pages of the court record, is found under date of May 15, 1821, when it was "ordered that David Comer be paid one dollar and fifty cents per day as director of the town of Marysville, the seat of justice of this county." Mr. Comer had been appointed to the position of director on the 10th of July, 1820. Matters concerning the sale of lots, etc., will be found in the historical sketch of Marysville in this volume.

VILLAGE PLATS.

The first town plat laid in the county was North Liberty, by Lucas Sullivant, in 1797, as mentioned elsewhere. The others, in their regular order, are as follows, as shown by the record in the office of the county recorder:

Milford—George Reed laid it out and the plat was acknowledged before

Thomas McDonald, justice of the peace, April 8, 1816. It is now the oldest town existing in the county and is thus described on the original plat: "A town by the name of Milford, laid off and surveyed for George Reed on a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Delaware, Union township, and state of Ohio, on the south side of the Big Darby, near George Reed's Mill—No. 3,016—originally entered in the name of Levin Jones, sold to Alexander Carr, and patented in the name of George Reed and Robert Grant under a decree of a court of chancery held in Franklin county and state aforesaid. The above town is composed of streets, alleys and forty lots named and numbered as follows," etc:

Marysville, the county seat, fully described elsewhere, was laid out August 10, 1819, by Samuel Culbertson.

Richwood, in Claibourne township, was laid out August 8, 9 and 10, 1832, by Philip Plumber, the survey being made by Levi Phelps. The town is on the Pelham survey, No. 6,307, which was long known as the "rich woods." In the description of the plat, the following varieties of timber are named as abounding in the immediate vicinity: beech, blue, black and gray ash, hackberry, or hoop ash, mulberry, wild cherry, black walnut, white walnut, white oak, red oak, buckeye or horse chestnut, honey locust, linden tree, coffee tree (a species of mahogany), hickory, red and white elm, hard and soft maple, box elder and dogwood, with a "cops wood" of spice brush, prickly ash, burning bush, grape vine, bladder bush, bramble; the herbage was mostly maiden hair, pea vine, yellow root, ginseng, Indian madder, etc.

Kingsville, in Liberty township, was surveyed for Samuel King, proprietor, September 26, 1834, by Levi Phelps; it contained thirteen lots on the state road leading from Carter's settlement to Garwood's Mills.

Somerville, York township, was surveyed for John Johnson and others by Levi Phelps; the original plat contained forty-eight lots and was recorded August 11, 1835.

Watkins, Mill Creek township, was laid out by William Conklin and Thomas P. Watkins (the latter represented by his attorney, Joseph S. Watkins), on Dandridge's survey, No. 1,307, on "road to Scioto river," July 12, 1838; the lots numbered from one to twenty-eight.

Arbelia, Washington township, laid out July 25, 1838, contained forty-five lots and a public square, and was owned by Marquis L. Osborne; this town is not now in existence.

Newton, Liberty township, surveyed for the proprietor, David Paul, by Levi Phelps, August 25, 1838, and contained twenty-five lots; the plat re-

surveyed for Nathaniel and Melissa Raymond, and twenty-three lots were added February 1, 1839.

Hainesville, Washington township, had twenty-one lots and a public square, near present site of Byhalia; it was laid out by Jonathan Haines, September 4, 1838.

York Center, York township, had nineteen lots; it was surveyed by Levi Phelps, June 14, 1841; the name of the proprietor is not given in description of plat; a new survey was made for Gregory Stormes, October 31, 1860.

Frankfort, Jerome township; the original town, consisting of forty lots, was laid out by George Hensel, Amos Beach, Henry Beach and William H. Case; it was surveyed by William B. Irwin, April 1, 1846; the place was formerly known as "Beach Town" and "Pleasant Hill."

Unionville, Darby township, had fifteen lots and a total area of seven and five-eighths acres; it was laid out by John Frederick and David Sager, and surveyed by William B. Irwin, February 8, 1847. It is now known as Unionville Center.

Pharisburg, Leesburg township; Allen Pharis, proprietor, as administrator of estate of Robert Pharis, deceased; the plat included forty-five lots, covering a little over ten acres, at the junction of the Bellefontaine and Marion roads—locality formerly known as "Scott's Cross Roads"; it was surveyed by William B. Irwin, July 21, 1847.

New California, Jerome township, contained twenty-seven lots; the name of the proprietor, S. B. Woodburn, is given on plat; it was surveyed August 27, 1853, by William B. Irwin.

Dover, Dover township, was surveyed by William B. Irwin, for William Richey, Adam Richey, Thomas Alpin and B. F. Benton, proprietors, May 11, 1854.

Additions to Plain City, Jerome township, were made by Edward W. Barlow, April 23, 1859, and Charles Amann, July 26, 1875; the main town is in Madison county.

Union Center, Taylor township, was laid out November 9 and December 17 and 18, 1863, on a part of survey 829, by H. P. Goff, Hiram Danforth, Ira A. Robbins and Charles J. Sayer; it included nineteen and ninety-six one hundred and ninety-sixths acres a short distance east of present site of Broadway; now out of existence.

Broadway, Taylor township, was laid out August 15 and 16, 1865, by

Z. C. Pooler and Leonard Richey, and surveyed by A. S. Mowry, who gave the town its name.

Pottersburg, Allen township, had twenty-four lots when laid out May 18, 1869, by David A. Williams and George E. Bennett.

Peoria, Liberty township, had twenty-eight lots when platted by Joseph K. Richey, June 20, 1870.

Magnetic Springs, Leesburg township, containing fifty in-lots and blocks A, B, C, D and E, was laid out November 24 and 25, 1879, on survey 3,696, by Duncan McLean and J. E. Newhouse; the locality was formerly known as Green Bend.

Claibourne, Claibourne township, had thirty-nine lots on survey 6,107; it was laid out by William Joliff, Jr., March 14, 1881.

Homer, in Homer township, and Essex, in Jackson township, are two villages whose dates of platting are missing. Essex was laid out on Rush creek, on part of survey No. 9,922, on the state road from Columbus to Kenton. It consisted of forty lots, and was surveyed by William C. Lawrence, deputy county surveyor. Homer was laid out at an early date by Elisha Reynolds, on parts of surveys 7,789 and 4,946, on Little Darby creek, on the county road running on the line between the two surveys. It had thirty-five lots, and was for some time a village of considerable importance, but it is among the places now on the list of those that have seen better days.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

The following table shows the date of organization of each township in Union county, together with the number of votes cast at the first election in each, and, for the sake of comparison, the vote cast at the fall election in 1914:

Township.	When Organized.	First Vote.	Vote in 1914.
Allen -----	1827	13	230
Claibourne -----	1834	19	368
Darby -----	1820	49	232
Dover -----	1839	62	205
Jackson -----	1829	21	254
Jerome -----	1821	15	280
Leesburg -----	1825	10	260
Liberty -----	1822	10	369

Township.	When Organized.	First Vote.	Vote in 1914.
Mill Creek -----	1820	24	160
Paris -----	1821	13	250
Taylor -----	1849	--	271
Union -----	1820	91	480
Washington -----	1836	14	256
York -----	1834	--	358

The poll books for the first elections in the townships of Taylor and York having been lost, it is impossible to give the first votes in those townships, but they probably compared favorably with the others.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The facts concerning the settlement of any given county are usually read with no little interest by each succeeding generation, for somewhere in such a chapter will be found here and there the names of relatives and friends of the reader. Generations come and go, but the line of ancestry keeps on sending forth words of historic interest to posterity. In this chapter it will not be the aim to go far into the detail of early settlement from the fact that it has been deemed best to treat the early settlement by townships. Hence here will only be found a general showing of the first comers to Union county with other interesting references to customs, manners and incidents connected with pioneer life.

The first settlement in the county was made in Jerome township in 1798 by Joshua and James Ewing, two brothers. They erected their rude log cabin on the west bank of Darby creek about one mile north of Plain City. It should be stated, however, that a year prior to these men coming Lucas Sullivant had laid out a town called North Liberty, but no improvements had been made there. Sullivant was a young Kentuckian, a land surveyor, who believed this a good point at which to speculate in the products of a "paper town." At that date the Indians were numerous hereabouts. James Ewing opened the first store and was the first postmaster in Union county as now constituted.

The most important settlement made in Paris township was made in 1817 by Abraham Armine and his sons two miles northwest of Marysville. A few squatters may have been in ahead of these men, but not as permanent settlers. The Armine family were from Pennsylvania. The father was born in that state in 1761 of Swiss ancestry.

Union township was among the first sections of what is now Union county to be settled by the white race. George Reed, who settled on Big Darby creek, near Milford in 1799, was the first settler. He also was from Pennsylvania. He erected a saw and grist mill in 1810-11 and also laid out the village of Milford. He died in 1836, aged sixty-seven years.

In Darby township the first immigrants were largely from Pennsylvania,

Maryland and Virginia. They settled along Big Darby creek between 1798 and 1812. Here we find that the two Ewings first stopped at the platted village of Lucas Sullivant for less than a year before going to Jerome township. They first located in what is now Darby township in 1798. The next to locate in Darby were the Mitchells (1799) and their settlement has been treated in the township history.

In Mill Creek township the pioneer settler was Ephraim Burroughs, of New Jersey, who settled here in 1814 or 1815 at a point a little to the east of the village of Watkins.

Dover township had for its first settler Jonathan Burroughs, a son of the pioneer settler in Mill Creek. He married Mary Bell, a daughter of a pioneer of Mill Creek township, and settled in Dover township in the winter of 1815-16 on a leased tract of land consisting of four hundred acres.

In Liberty township the first settlers were drawn hither by the stream known as Mill creek and the excellent land and dense forests, which at that date seemed to be the coveted place in which to make a home. Probably the first man to arrive as a settler was Levi Carter, a Virginian by birth. The date of his settlement was 1813-14.

In Leesburg township the first to become permanent settlers are not now known. It is known that the first settlement was on Blue's creek in the southwestern part of the township. There was a small colony came in from Clark county before 1820 and in this colony one man who it would seem was a leader, Simon Gates, who, with the family of his father, located in survey No. 5,506.

In Allen township quite a goodly number came in early and among them was Henry Vangordon, a native of Pennsylvania, who located on Buck run about 1820.

In Jackson township the first settler was Benjamin Carter, born in Tennessee, 1787; emigrated to Ohio in 1805, arriving in Jackson township on Christmas day, 1826. He bought one hundred acres in survey No. 9,899.

In York township one of the early settlers was Joseph Miller, of New York state, who located here in 1828, after having lost the title to his farm in Franklin county, where he had located in 1817.

In Claibourne township Cyprian Lee has always held the undisputed honor of having been first to settle in the domain now known by that name. He claimed part of the Buller-Claibourne survey No. 4,267. His settlement was between 1820 and 1824. He was from Delaware, to which state he soon returned and married, bringing his bride to the wilderness on their honeymoon trip.

Washington township had for its first settler Edward, or "Ned," Southworth, who came about 1830 from Logan county, Ohio. His brother, William, arrived a few years later and soon died.

In Taylor township it is generally conceded that Adam Shirk was the very first person to locate. He was a native of Virginia, born in Hardy county in 1791; was a soldier in the War of 1812; settled in Taylor township in 1829.

For a more extended account of the various settlements made in the county, the reader is referred to the separate township histories found elsewhere in this volume.

THE LOG CABIN AND THE OLD FIREPLACE.

Sixty years ago there were but few houses either of brick or frame in this section of the country. At first most of the dwellings were built of round logs not even hewn; later the better class of houses were made of hewed logs nicely matched and the opening between the logs daubed with mud mixed with lime, whitewashed, and presenting a very neat appearance. When a settler had his logs cut, hewed and hauled to the location where he wanted his dwelling erected the neighbors were invited to the "raising," and they came with axes and all necessary tools on the appointed day. There was great strife among the ax-men to see who could "take up a corner" the neatest and at the same time the most rapid and it was quite dangerous work for an inexperienced boy, but they were all anxious to try a hand at it, usually under the eye of their fathers. There was also much rivalry in running up the logs to the workmen on skids by using long forked poles. Frequently one end of the log would be rushed so fast that the other end would fall and the workmen sometimes injured by the falling timber. The house was usually raised in one day and the ridge-pole put on ready to receive the roof. The roof, of clapboards, split usually from oak timber, was kept in place by weight-poles instead of by nails.

The only way the cabins were heated was by means of the old fireplace, now only known in poetry and history. These were about six feet wide. Many of the chimneys were made of split sticks plastered with clay mortar on the inside. Cooking outfits were not very elaborate and usually consisted of an oven or two for baking corn pone, a skillet, an iron tea kettle and a few large iron kettles for boiling hominy, making soft soap and washing clothes. The dishes were of the old blue pattern, decorated with birds, animals and flowers, which are now considered the proper style and quite rare.

Before the fireplaces and on the iron cranes that swung the kettles the dear old mothers of pioneer days would prepare chicken and squirrel pot-pies with accompanying side-dishes fit for a king. The first improvement in cooking before the days of stoves was the tin reflector. It was about two and a half feet wide and open in front and one foot deep with a shed-shaped top running out toward the fire at an angle of forty-five degrees, which reflected the heat from the fire-place to bread or cakes arranged on a tin or sheet-iron shelf, raised six inches from the hearth on small iron legs, so that coals were placed under to heat below while the reflector heated above. The advent of the reflector was considered a great advance in cooking and baking and was used in a majority of families until cook stoves were introduced in the vicinity about sixty years ago.

Nearly every cabin had a loom with spinning wheels for both wool and flax, and the linsey, jeans and linen cloth was woven by the women in each household. They cut out and made all the clothing for the family. The loose wamus for men and boys was usually worn, while the women and girls had flannel dresses dyed with the oak and walnut bark.

The furniture of the pioneer houses was both plain and scarce. Solid wood chairs or benches, with a split bottom rocker for mother, a plain table used for all purposes, and a "dough-chest" for meal flour and cooking utensils. The beds with thick and wide feather ticks of sufficient height to require a step-ladder. A trundle-bed for the children, a book-case and a clock with wooden wheels completed the usual outfit for the average family. Of course, the trusty rifle, bullet pouch and powder horn always hung over the door.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

All kinds of game was plentiful in this vicinity until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. It was a common amusement to go out in the nearby woods on almost any farm and kill a "mess" of squirrels before breakfast or after supper in the summer season. When corn was planted the squirrels and chipmunks would commence digging it up near the side of the fields next to the woods and it was then the duty of the boys to "go the rounds" of the fields two or three times each day hammering on the fences with clubs and shouting to scare the game away. Some of the older men of today have devoted many an hour to this duty, skipping over the clods in bare feet and stubbing their toes on stones or stumps. When roasting ears were in season the raccoons were very destructive and when the corn ripened wild turkeys visited the fields in great droves to get their share of the farm-

er's corn before it was husked. Every farmer had at least one deer or squirrel rifle and hunting was not only great sport but was profitable as well. At least two hunting dogs were kept by each family and usually one was a "coon dog" and they were always anxious for the chase. In the late autumn months was the busy time for "coon" hunting with dogs as soon as the fur was good. Early in the evening the boys would start out with their torches of hickory bark and their dogs whining, skipping and playing, in anticipation of the night's sport. A hound was not considered the best "coon dog," for he barked on the track, warning the game, thereby giving the raccoon time to find a large tree. A cur dog would follow the trail so quietly that he would be on the game, unawares, thereby compelling it to seek and climb the first tree. Both guns and axes were carried and when the coon was "treed," if he could not find a hole in which to hide and it was moonlight, he could often be shot, otherwise the tree must be felled. The coon is pretty shrewd and if not pushed too hard usually found a large tree. If the tree was large and the game could not be seen, coats were doffed in a jiffy and the chips were soon flying, the hunters taking turns at chopping. No tree was too large to tackle and sometimes they were the largest white oak, which at this time, if sawed into finishing lumber, would be valued at a hundred dollars and more. The hunters seldom requested permission of the land owner to cut a tree, for if it was a good rail tree he would split it into rails, and if not he did not care for it anyhow. When the tree was about ready to fall the boys with clubs, and the dogs anxious for the fight, would form a circle in the woods out of danger, ready for the chase. The raccoon would usually jump as the tree commenced falling, and when he was spied a grand rush would be made and the dogs would soon have him. A raccoon is a hard fighter and when tackled by dogs he turns his back and fights with both teeth and claws. A dog not accustomed to such fighting is knocked out in the first round, but the old hunting dog gets him by the throat and never releases his hold until his game is dead. As raccoon skins were only worth from fifty to seventy-five cents each, hunting was not very profitable where the investment was divided between three or four boys, but the fun and excitement compensated fully for the financial shortage. In the northwest part of Jerome township there was a great forest called the "Galloway Woods," owned by non-residents, uninhabited and uncultivated before the Civil War. This forest was full of wild game, deer, wild turkey, raccoons, foxes, minks and squirrels. At times hunters from a distance would come with a pack of hounds and start the deer, while the hunters would follow on

horseback. Old pioneers can recall the baying of the hounds, and if coming in our direction, how they watched for the deer as they bounded through the woods with the pack close in pursuit, taking up the cry of the leader of the pack as they followed in a straight row eagerly chasing the timid, frightened animals. It was very exciting; and then came the hunters, guns over their shoulders and horses on the gallop. Such a scene, with the sweet music of the hounds, impressed a boy intensely, hence it is just as vivid today as if it occurred but yesterday, although three score years have passed. As late as fifty years ago wild turkeys might have been seen in flocks of from twenty-five to fifty. Hunters would follow them carefully in day time, getting a shot now and then. About sun down the turkey would begin to go to roost by flying into the branches of tall trees. The good hunter who understood the game would then, after marking carefully the location, leave the flock. If it was moonlight he would return at midnight or later when the moon was high, and bring down a few turkeys by shots from his trusty rifle by getting the range so that the turkeys would be seen against the moon. Every rifle was a muzzle loader and the ram-rod would extend to the end of the rifle's barrel. To the end of the ram-rod the hunter would attach a glove or mitten so that it hung down three or four inches below the gun barrel when the gun was sighted. The aim must be so the mitten or glove would drop just below the form of the turkey looking upwards toward the moon. John Curry, who was the most noted and successful hunter in this vicinity, seldom missed a shot. An old pioneer says, "As I go back in memory now, I can see him mounted on his chestnut sorrel hunting horse, 'Alex,' as he dashed through my father's sugar camp in front of our home at full speed, leaning forward with rifle over his shoulder, on his way to the Galloway Woods on many a winter afternoon. About dusk he would return slowly with one or two large turkeys hanging from the pummell of his saddle." He had a great coon dog, "Old Ben," who was sure of his game and never failed "treeing" a few raccoons and opossums every night he had the opportunity to "take the trail." Ben was the envy of every hunting dog in the neighborhood. Among the other noted hunters may be named Sadius Ward, David McCune, the Hensils and in fact the boys in almost any family. Before Civil War times all the shooting was done with the rifle and a man or boy with a shot-gun was ridiculed. A boy of fourteen or sixteen years was a good shot and could bring down a squirrel from the tallest tree with a rifle. There was much trapping of raccoon, minks and other small game. Quails were caught in traps, a whole covey at once, and wild turkey would fly down

into rail pens built tapering toward the top, only leaving a small opening for the bird to enter to gain the shelled corn which was placed to entice him. When once in the pen, it was hard for him to fly straight up and out, and the hunter had easy work in securing him. That was long before any game laws were enacted and so the shooting season lasted all the year, and not a few days or weeks as it is today. When the county was first settled bear, wolves and other animals were very numerous, and wolf scalps brought four dollars each after the county had been organized a short time. Col. James Curry was a member of the Legislature, representing the counties of Madison and Delaware in 1820, when the bill was passed for the erection of Union county, so called because it was made from the territory of Franklin, Madison and Delaware, therefore a union of counties. Hon. Job Rennick, a prominent citizen of Chillicothe, represented Ross county, and after the bill passed he remarked to Col. Curry, facetiously, that "he now had a county and all it was fit for was wolf traps." Could those grand old men who first settled this county, and by the labor and hardship they endured, blazed the way for civilization, visit the county today (1914) with its macadamized roads, telephones and automobiles, what a revelation it would be to them!

KILLING OF THE LAST BEAR IN JEROME TOWNSHIP.

The last bear known to have been killed in Jerome township was on the farm of James Buck, later owned by Perry Buck, and near the banks of Sugar run. A wounded bear had been chased into the neighborhood by dogs and finally came to bay. A number of dogs were gathered up among the settlers and a great fight was soon in progress. Among the dogs were two or three bear dogs and they knew how to tackle the game by running in behind the bear and snapping at his heels and would then be out of reach before the bear could turn, keeping up this method of attack until the bear was completely tired out, and then the dogs could close in on him. In this pack of dogs two or three were not accustomed to bear-fighting and would rush in front of the animal and one stroke of his great paw would put them out of commission. In this scrimmage one or two dogs were killed.

James Buck, who was working in a corn field near, had his hoe in hand during the battle. He became very much incensed at the rough usage of the dogs by the bear and signified his intention of attacking the bear in front with his hoe, but he was warned by James Curry, an old bear hunter, that he had better keep away, as the wounded bear had good use of his fore paws and one stroke would be sufficient to put him out of the fight. After the

dogs had fought for some time to the satisfaction of the onlookers, if not to the bear, it was dispatched by a rifle shot. This was soon after the War of 1812 and the spot on a little hillside on the east bank of Sugar run where this fight ensued was always a point of interest to those who witnessed the passing of the last bear in the township.

FOX HUNTING.

Fox hunting was great sport and very exciting when the hunters were mounted. On the day set the hunters would assemble at a time and place agreed upon, with all the hounds and hunting dogs that could be brought together in the neighborhood. Some of the older hunters would take the advance with the best dog and beat the brush in some locality where the game was likely to be roused. If there was snow on the ground and it was soft and melting a track was soon struck and would be followed by sight some distance until the scent would become warm before the dogs were allowed to take the trail. When they did start and were baying on the track it was sweet music to the hunter's ears and they were all off on the gallop, following the hounds through the brush, over logs, streams, fences, in a wild race which frequently continued for hours. In some instances the fox would double on the track, dodge the pack, and run through the fields or pastures where there were sheep or cattle and by the time the trail was again found would be a mile or more away, heading for the Scioto river or Darby creek, and often reaching a place of safety in a hole among the rocks. It was great sport and dangerous as well, leaping fences or ditches, but a few bruises were just a part of the game and were not taken into account by the hunter, if he could only by a wild and reckless ride be in at the death. Some of the men who have passed their seventieth mile-stone, can feel the flush of youth yet come to their cheek as they go back in memory to the days when they followed the hounds in Union county more than half a century ago.

CLEAN HORSE RACING.

In those early days there were horse races, to be sure, but they were running matches and seldom any trotting horses exhibited their speed and there was seldom, if ever, any betting; all was for clean sport. At Plain City there was one track and another track was down on the bottom land near

the creek, just opposite and below the farms of Uncle Zack Noteman and Uncle Levi Taylor.

On Saturday afternoons and always on the Fourth of July, the clans gathered for sport and some swift runners were usually on the ground. The distance was usually a quarter of a mile. On the Post road toward Dublin, the horsemen of Pleasant Valley and West Jefferson had many races for afternoon outings. These races would be fast and furious until toward evening, and usually the day's amusement wound up with an exhibition not on the program, participated in by such actors as Hen Davis, of Dublin, Abe Garabrant and Tom Gregg, of Jefferson, and sometimes the Kilburys would take a hand just as peace-makers. When the racing was over and the arguments commenced, the boys would climb on the top of the stake-and-rider fences to see the fun, as they could get a better view of the performance, and for another reason it was safer. In those days the actors were not governed by Queensbury rules; neither did they wear three-ounce gloves, and the rounds were not limited, although there was usually but one. This was in antebellum days, and after the Civil War Thompson Kilbury fitted up a fine half-mile track on his farm where the horsemen had some very interesting meets. There were some fine bred running horses in this community, among which the Printer and Lexington stock were the favorites. Running races were the great sport of that day and indeed it was very fascinating. Compared to the baseball and football of the present day, there are nine points out of ten in favor of horse racing.

Be it understood that a boy must indulge in some kind of exciting exercise, and breaking colts or riding wild horses was the favorite sport of the country lad of fifty years ago. When a farmer boy arrived at the age of sixteen or seventeen years, he was given a colt, a new saddle and bridle by his father. He was as proud of these possessions as the boy today is of his rubber-tired buggy or an automobile.

There were many races along the soft, smooth dirt roads by these boys going and returning from town in the evenings, just for fun and excitement and with no thought of betting. Among them were riders who would make a cowboy riding a bucking broncho green with envy. The racing on the Kilbury track after the Civil War closed was conducted in a very quiet manner. No rowdying was allowed and it was interesting, clean sport. At that time, the Cone boys, the Careys, Taylors, Millikans, McCanns and Converses were great horse fanciers, as were their fathers before them.

UNION COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to a published call, signed by W. M. Robinson, H. Sabine and others, a number of the pioneers of Union county met at the court house in Marysville on the 4th of December, 1875, and organized an association. William M. Robinson was chosen chairman and H. Sabine, secretary. A constitution was adopted, and the following persons were enrolled as members of the society:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Nativity.</i>	<i>Years in County.</i>
Eliphas Burnham	76	Connecticut	57
George Snodgrass	70	Union county, Ohio	—
John F. Sabine	73	Vermont	63
William Porter	73	Pennsylvania	58
Tobias Beightler	70	Pennsylvania	49
Abraham Armine	57	Belmont county, Ohio	54
Samuel Reed	78	Pennsylvania	75
Ray G. Morse	67	Rhode Island	57
Josiah Westlake	76	Belmont county, Ohio	40
Josiah Reed	69	Union county, Ohio	—
William M. Robinson	67	Union county, Ohio	—
Hiram Kent	68	Franklin county, Ohio	—
Edward Powers	54	Madison county, Ohio	—
George Reed	66	Union county, Ohio	—
Robert Graham	67	New York	57
Samuel Gamble	46	Clark county, Ohio	—
A. A. Woodworth	70	Connecticut	40
George Mitchell	52	Union county, Ohio	—
Taber Randall	69	Vermont	50
Joseph Dodds	84	Pennsylvania	52
William Phillips	67	Pennsylvania	42
Thomas Snodgrass	68	Union county, Ohio	—
Robert Snodgrass	75	Union county, Ohio	—
A. P. Robinson	63	Union county, Ohio	—
R. L. Partridge	55	—	40
Hylas Sabine	46	Union county, Ohio	—

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: William M. Robinson, president; H. Sabine, secretary; J. F. Sabine, treasurer; vice-

presidents as follows, one from each township: William Porter, Union; Hiram Kent, Darby; Jesse Mitchell, Jerome; Silas Bell, Mill Creek; Samuel Gamble, Dover; Joseph Dodds, Paris; Abraham Holycross, Allen; Stephen Shirk, Liberty; George W. Carey, Leesburg; Samuel Scott, Taylor; William Phillips, Claibourne; John Chapman, Jackson; Gorham Bird, Washington; Jonathan G. Miller, York. After some other business the society adjourned to hold its first regular meeting on the first Saturday in the following June. As the years have come and gone, these meetings have been the source of much enjoyment among the pioneers and their children.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Counties, like states and nations, have their own special governments and local departments. The county seat of Union county at first was fixed temporarily at Milford Center, and there the first courthouse was erected, a frame building having attached thereto a jail.

The legislative act creating Union county, passed February 25, 1820, had as one of its provisions that: "Stephen Bell, of the county of Greene, Reuben Wallace, of the county of Clark, and John Huston, of Newark, in the county of Licking, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to fix the seat of justice in the county of Union." This commission was to make its report to the next court of common pleas, which was no doubt carried out, though we find no such record. The first place in the records where Marysville is mentioned as being the county seat is under date of May 15, 1821, when it was "ordered that David Comer be paid one dollar and fifty cents per day as director of the town of Marysville, the seat of justice of this county." It appears elsewhere that Mr. Comer had been appointed director of Marysville, July 10, 1820. An account of the lot sale is found elsewhere so need not here be further mentioned. Marysville was laid out August 10, 1819.

THE SEVERAL COURTHOUSES.

Union county has had four courthouses during its history. The first was the small frame building erected at Milford Center, above mentioned. This old building was moved in 1907 to the county fair grounds at Marysville, more as a time-honored relic than for any use it might be put to.

The second courthouse was the first one erected at Marysville. It was a rude frame building standing on the south side of East Center street, on the east side of the alley, between Center and East streets. This was in use for court purposes about ten years. It was two stories high, with a log jail in its rear.

The third courthouse was a brick structure which served until steps were taken in 1834, at the March session of the board of county commissioners, which body, composed of James Herd, William B. Irwin and David Galland,

ordered "that notice be put up by the auditor, that a proposal will be received at their session in June next, for making and laying into the walls of a court-house, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand bricks, to be completed by the first day of August, 1835; the bricks to be nine inches long, four and one-fourth inches wide, and two and one-fourth inches thick after being burnt; the bricks are to be of the first quality, and computed in the walls, the doors and windows to be reckoned in the count; the walls to be two lengths of a brick thick, all but the gable end and partition." June 6, 1834, the commissioners agreed to levy two and one-half mills tax per dollar on the grand levy, for the purpose of building a court house, three and one-half mills for county expenses, and two mills for road purposes. On the 30th of the same month, they examined bids for brick, and awarded the contract for building the walls of the court house to Harvey Ward, his proposals being the lowest and best. December 12, 1834, the commissioners met to form a definite plan for a court house, and Levi Phelps was ordered to procure a draft, also the advice of competent judges, as to the best manner of laying of the court house—"whether the court room shall be formed on the first or second floor, and also for placing the jury rooms; also the height of each story."

December 27, 1834, the commissioners met to make arrangements for covering and inclosing the "contemplated court house in the town of Marysville"; employed Nathan Adamson to furnish a draft, description and schedule of necessary timbers to be used, and ordered the posting of notices for proposals for furnishing said timbers and materials, and "doing the carpenter work for inclosing said court house." Proposals were to be opened January 22, 1835. Another meeting was held on the appointed day, but the record does not show who was the successful bidder. Harvey Ward was on that day allowed one hundred dollars in part pay for stone work for the foundation of the building to enable him to pay for hauling said stone. A very lengthy description of the building, from the plans drawn, is given in the commissioners record for March 3, 1835, and it must have required nearly as long a time to compile it as it did to erect the court house. June 6, 1835, the commissioners appointed William Page "superintendent over the performance of labor in building the walls of the court (house) in the town of Marysville." On the same date, they agreed that the auditor might "enter into an agreement with Henry Kezartee for his purchase of twenty feet in front and five poles back of lot No. 50, the lot on which the present court house stands."

October 8, 1835, the commissioners settled with Harvey Ward for brick

work in the court house, and found that one hundred and ninety-four thousand three hundred and forty-eight bricks had been used in the construction of the walls. The total amount paid Ward was one thousand eighty-five dollars and forty-one cents. March 8, 1836, it was agreed that the stairs, doors, floors, window casings and painting should be completed, and proposals for the same were advertised for, to be opened on the 28th day of the same month. On the day appointed, Silas G. Strong was awarded the contract for laying the floor and filling in ashes on the same as high as the second tier of joists. Adam Wolford received the contract for building the stairs, casing the windows, making the doors, etc., and Benjamin Hopkins was awarded the painting contract. The job of painting was accepted as satisfactory on the 9th of July following.

July 16, 1880, the board of county commissioners, having contracted for certain lands for a court house site, executed bonds of the county in the sum of forty-five hundred dollars, payable in four and five years, to Mrs. Drusilla Cassil, who executed and delivered to the board a warranty deed for said lands, described as all of in-lot No. 67, and two-fifths of the south half, east side of out-lot No. 3, situated in the village of Marysville. At the same date, the commissioners issued bonds in the sum of three thousand dollars to, and received a warranty deed from, the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Marysville, for two-thirds of the south part of in-lot No. 66, in Marysville, being the ground on which the society's parsonage stood. The buildings on the land purchased were sold by the commissioners at public auction, for the sum of six hundred eighty-three dollars and ten cents, the parsonage alone bringing six hundred and twelve dollars. August 3, 1880, commissioner J. B. Whelpley was authorized by the board to contract for six hundred thousand bricks for the new court house. David W. Gibbs, a Toledo architect, had been authorized, on the 16th of July, to prepare plans for the proposed building, and they were unanimously approved August 14, 1880, upon the following resolution by Mr. Whelpley: "Resolved, That the plans, drawings, representations, bills of material, etc., made and presented by David W. Gibbs, architect, for the purpose of being used in the erection of and completion of a courthouse in the county of Union, and state of Ohio, be and the same are hereby approved." September 22, 1880, the commissioners awarded the contract for erecting and completing the court house to Karst & Woodruff, for the sum of eighty-four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. A somewhat lower bid from a Toledo firm was rejected on the ground of general incompetency. The Legislature, by an act passed April 1, 1880, authorized the board of commissioners for Union

county to issue bonds to build said court house, and they were subsequently issued to the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars; they were sold for sixty-six thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars. A second act was passed in the winter following, authorizing the issue of additional bonds in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the commissioners carried out its provisions. The work was begun and pushed rapidly forward, and a magnificent, imposing structure now stands in the center of the space (north and south) designed for it, fronting to the east, with entrances also at the north and south. It is of brick, with cut stone and galvanized iron trimmings, and is one of the finest edifices for county purposes in the state. Surmounting the well proportioned tower is a colossal figure of Justice, and in the tower is a fine clock and bell, the latter weighing twenty-five hundred pounds. The cost of the clock, which was set in place in November, 1882, was twenty-five hundred dollars. The building is heated entirely by steam, the apparatus having been purchased of Brooks & Kemper, of Dayton, Ohio, for forty-three hundred dollars. The dials of the clock are illuminated, and the interior of the building is very finely and tastefully frescoed. The entire cost of the structure, in round numbers, was about one hundred thirty-five thousand dollars. The county officers took up their quarters in it in December, 1882, but the court room was not quite ready for the sitting of the court in January, 1883, and the old building was necessarily used. The new court house is a model for beauty, elegance and convenience, and will be the pride of the citizens of the county for many years. The new court house was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, January 27, 1883.

The commissioners who served during the erection of the building were J. B. Whelpley, J. T. Mahaffy and J. K. Dodge. David W. Gibbs was the architect. J. K. Dodge's term expiring December, 1880, N. Howard was elected as his successor; J. T. Mahaffy's term expiring December, 1881, Uriah Cahill was elected as his successor; J. B. Whelpley's term expiring December, 1882, Luther Liggett was elected as his successor. J. B. Whelpley had immediate superintendence of the building from the beginning of the work until the expiration of his term of office.

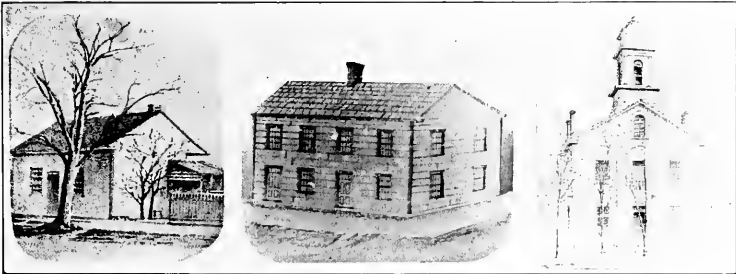
The first spade of earth was turned September 22, 1880, and the building was completed and dedicated January 27, 1883.

JAILS.

The first jail at Marysville was a double log structure which stood on the lot on the south side of East Center street, in the rear of the court house.



Present Court House.



UNION COUNTY'S COURT HOUSES.

First.

Second.

Third.

It was used not only for a jail, but occasionally for a residence. On March 5, 1856, the commissioners ordered that the old jail lot (No. 50) be sold, with the view of purchasing a lot in another location, on which to build a new jail. At the same time, it was ordered that an advertisement for proposals for erecting a new building be inserted in the *Marysville Tribune*. The part of lot No. 50 owned by Union county and occupied by the old jail was sold April 2, 1856, to E. J. Nugent, for one thousand dollars and fifty cents. A new lot was purchased by G. A. Cassill at the same time for six hundred dollars, and the new building was at once erected upon it. This was destroyed by fire on the night of December 22, 1870, having been for a number of years practically worthless as a place of detention for offenders against the law.

In the matter of purchasing a site for county buildings, and building a county jail thereon: "It appearing to the commissioners that due notice has been given by publication in two newspapers published in the county of Union, and by circulation of handbills, of their intention to purchase a site for a county jail and court house for said county of Union, at Marysville, Ohio, and of their intention to build a county jail thereon as soon as practicable; thereupon, those matters came on for hearing upon the petition for and the remonstrances against the proposed purchase of such site and building of such jail, and said petitions and remonstrances were heard and examined by the commissioners; upon consideration whereof, the said commissioners are of the opinion that a site should be purchased and a jail built thereon as soon as practicable. They have, therefore, this day purchased lot 55 (or 65), and one-third of lot 66, in the town of Marysville, Ohio, of H. Campbell, for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for the purposes and uses named above." Bonds were issued to the above amount August 10, 1872. For the purpose of building the new jail, bonds were issued to the amount of twenty thousand dollars. The contract for constructing the jail was let by the commissioners, March 28, 1873, the successful bidders being H. Rice and I. Grummons, and the contract price eighteen thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars. This sum covered the necessary excavations, the stone, brick and carpenter work, and everything complete except heating apparatus. By the last of June, 1873, the stone foundation had been completed and the range work set, and the building was rapidly carried to completion. The entire cost of the structure was about the same as the amount of bonds issued, twenty thousand dollars. It was of a tasteful design, the front portion being finely fitted for the residence of the sheriff.

This jail building and sheriff's residence served the county until 1901.

when a contract was awarded to the Champion Iron Works, of Kenton, Ohio, to erect a new building for like uses, at the price of nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars. This is the present jail on the court-house square.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

June 7, 1849, the commissioners, after due consideration, agreed unanimously to levy a tax for the purpose of purchasing land on which to erect a county poor-house, and a tax of one-half mill on the dollar of valuation, or a total of about eight hundred and fifty dollars, was ordered. In December, 1850, seventy-five acres of land were purchased by Josiah Kelsey, to be used as a poor-farm. January 5, 1850, the contract for erecting a building on the premises had been let to James McIlroy, for the sum of fourteen hundred dollars.

The building, as constructed, was forty by thirty-one feet in dimensions, two stories high, with a hall across the middle; also a wing, one story high, with a cellar under, and a porch in front of the wing eight feet wide; the whole building constructed of brick. McIlroy, to whom the contract was first awarded, was subsequently put under bonds for an offense against the state, and the board of commissioners re-awarded it March 4, 1850, to James W. Evans, for one thousand four hundred and nine dollars. Final settlement was made with him March 5, 1851, and at the same time John Johnson, John W. Cherry and Joshua Marshall were appointed poor-house directors. Mr. Cherry died early in 1857, and Thomas E. Brown was appointed to fill the vacancy. In the winter of 1866-67, an amount of land equal to the original purchase was bought of G. W. Kent, making a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. May 19, 1870, the commissioners advertised for proposals for five hundred thousand brick, and on the 6th of June following authorized the levy of a tax of two mills on the dollar for the purpose of building a new infirmary. January 30, 1871, commissioners Joseph K. Richey and James Fullington, and infirmary directors, John F. Sabine, Daniel G. Cross and John Guthrie, met and considered plans for the new building, and adopted the one presented by Jones and Gartner, architects, of Columbus, Ohio. March 31, 1871, the commissioners met to consider bids for erecting the building, and the contract therefor was awarded to R. N. Jones & Company, of Delaware, Ohio, for twenty-seven thousand six hundred dollars; their bid not including heating appliance. Several other firms competed for the work. Several changes were made in the plan, and the entire cost, exclusive of heating apparatus, was increased to twenty-nine

thousand two hundred dollars. June 1, 1871, bonds were issued to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, to procure funds for proceeding with the work of construction; they were disposed of in New York City, by W. W. Woods, for twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars, which sum was placed to the credit of Union county in the Bank of Marysville.

The first superintendent of the infirmary in 1851 was William Porter, father of Judge John L. Porter, of Marysville.

By a report made in 1913, it is learned that the farm now contains two hundred acres of fine land, worth thirty thousand dollars. The present building is a four-story structure with a basement and has one hundred rooms. It has steam heat and acetylene lights throughout. There is a three-acre garden and a six-acre orchard. Fourteen cows are kept; five horses are used on the farm; four hundred chickens are also found about the premises. In December, 1914, there were twenty-five men and twelve women in the institution. The average in 1914 was twenty-five males and thirteen females.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

The first children's home for Union county was started in March, 1884, when the homestead of William Gibson, one mile to the east of the city of Marysville, was rented and the institution was opened April 1, of that year. It opened with twenty-five children, and Mr. and Mrs. Byron Turner were placed in charge. At their January, 1887, meeting, the county commissioners selected a new site for the home, a ninety-five-acre tract two miles east of the city on the Marysville and Dover pike, paying sixty-five dollars per acre for the land, with fair farm buildings on the same.

In 1909, the county commissioners ordered a new building erected for the home, the cost being ten thousand dollars. The official report for December, 1913, shows that the institution consisted of ninety-six acres, two miles east of the city, on land worth one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. The building is of pressed brick; contains thirty rooms and cost when finished, thirteen thousand dollars. It is in every particular modern in appointments. A good water system is had, making all sanitary and safe. Stock and chickens are kept to good advantage. There were at the close of 1913, nineteen children at the home. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fox are the superintendent and matron of the home and have been for the last fifteen years. The superintendent reported January 1, 1915, sixteen girls and three boys as inmates of the home.

THE COUNTY BOARD—PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

The first recorded meeting of the board of county commissioners was held April 17, 1820, the following being the only entry found regarding it: "Joel Frankelberger, being appointed clerk of the board of commissioners and duly qualified to office, there is deposited with said clerk one bond of James Ewing, sheriff, and one of Joseph Kennedy, coroner." April 28, 1820, the sum of one dollar per month was allowed for the hire of the clerk's office. May 15, the commissioners "received pay for William Buram's license as a tavern keeper; also, received pay of Sanders & Davis in the use of the house for cost one year. Received of the county money, in cash, fifty cents." June 5, allowed to Thomas Reynolds, for his services as clerk of the court of common pleas, forty dollars for one year, also, allowed five dollars to Nathaniel Kazar, for making a table for the clerk of the court. On page forty-four, Record No. 1, is the following: "Ordered, by the commissioners of Union county, that Levi C. Phelps, surveyor of said county, shall commence running the line around the county on the last week of July, 1820, calculating the variation of the compass in order to run the true course."

The business of the early commissioners seems, from the records, to have been mostly in the line of issuing orders on the treasury and attending to road matters.

June 2, 1823, the commissioners met at Marysville, and appointed Richard Gabriel, Esq., treasurer for that year, and John Reed, collector for the same time. June 4, 1827, George Reed, Henry Sager and James Herd, commissioners, met and proceeded, with the auditor, to form a board of equalization. "Andrew Noteman's house, appraised at four hundred dollars, reduced to three hundred dollars; Rueben P. Mann's two lots, formerly in the name of Samuel Kazar, and one house, all formerly appraised at two hundred and sixty dollars, reduced to one hundred and fifty dollars." June 5, 1827, "The commissioners of Union county accepted a certain license for vending goods, bearing date, October term, A. D. 1825, for the term of one year, granted to Lanson Curtis. A law being passed, at the session of the winter previous, altering the mode of collecting taxes, commencing and taking effect on the first day of March, 1826, the above laid over for further consideration." Under the same date, the record says: "The foregoing license given to Lanson Curtis, the commissioners of Union county, after a full investigation, agree to allow and refund back to the said Curtis the amount of the proportion which would accrue on said license for six months,

amounting to seven dollars and fifty cents." At the same date the commissioners, having been notified of a vacancy in the office of county auditor, appointed Levi Phelps as auditor pro tem.

November 4, 1828, by order of the commissioners, Levi Phelps began surveying the boundaries of the townships in Union county in the following order: Union, Darby, Jerome, Allen and the line between Liberty and Leesburg. June 6, 1827, a tax of three mills on the dollar was levied for road purposes and four mills for county purposes. March 3, 1828, the bond of county auditor, Levi Phelps, was received, he having been elected to the office in October, 1827. March 4, "Ordered, by the commissioners of Union county, that Levi Phelps, surveyor of Union county, proceed to establish the eastern boundary of Union county, to commence on the 24th of this instant." Also, same date, ordered "that notice be forwarded to the board of commissioners of Delaware county notifying them of their intention of establishing the above mentioned boundary line, commencing on the above mentioned date, to meet at Ephraim Markley's, on Scioto, on said day." March 5, 1828, Stephen McLain was appointed to the office of county sealer, and Levi Phelps was authorized to cause all necessary repairs to be performed on the court house and present his account to the next board of commissioners. June 5, 1828, the commissioners placed the tax for that year at three mills to the dollar on the grand levy, and four mills for county purposes. At the same date, Levi Phelps was ordered to proceed to survey and establish the east line between the counties of Franklin and Union, and also establish the southeast corner of Union county agreeably to an act of the Legislature, passed January 10, 1820, erecting the county of Union; to commence on the third Monday in July following. Notice of said step was ordered to be forwarded to the clerk of the commissioners of Franklin county. It was also ordered that Mr. Phelps proceed to establish the lines of the several townships, the lines between Union and Marion, and Union, Hardin and Logan counties, and give the required notice to the commissioners of the different counties. December 2, 1828, Mr. Phelps having been unable to complete the surveys of the aforementioned county and township lines, was ordered to complete the unsurveyed balance, instructions being given him to the manner of procedure. He had not quite finished his work in March, 1829, and was given further time.

June 6, 1849, ordered that the bounty on wolf scalps be increased to three dollars and fifty cents on each wolf under six months of age, the county paying the excess of two dollars and fifty cents. June 6, 1850, the commissioners authorized the levy of four thousand dollars in Paris township for

aid to the Marysville & Delaware Plank Road Company, four thousand dollars in the same township for the Clark & Union Turnpike Company, and half the same sums in Union township for the same roads, with further orders for levies in 1851. Neither this plank road nor any other was ever built in the county, and the taxes levied were not collected. April 7, 1851, the voters of the county, by a vote of one thousand two hundred and twelve to seven hundred and seventy-nine, decided to raise a tax of seventy-five thousand dollars for stock in the Springfield & Marysville railroad, and twelve thousand five hundred dollars in the Indiana, Piqua & Columbus railroad, should the latter be constructed through Milford Center, with other provisions. Subsequent to this election, the commissioners subscribed the above amounts in the bonds of the county, those officers at the time being J. W. Robinson, M. H. Wadhams and William T. Fulton.

June 5, 1851, the commissioners directed the sheriff to "keep the door of the court room closed, and exclude therefrom all shows and exhibitions for gain; provided, however, that agricultural exhibitions and lectures on the arts and sciences are not to be excluded, on proper occasions, for the use of said room." December 8, 1852, further action was taken in the matter, which resulted in the promulgation of the following order: "It is hereby ordered that the court room be closed against all meetings, excepting political meetings, wherein three or more townships may be represented, and in all such meetings the carpet is to be carefully removed; also, that the rooms in the lower story of the court house, not now occupied by county officers, be immediately vacated; also, that it is contrary to our views of propriety for officers who are entitled to rooms in the court house to rent the same to be used for any kind of business, or to receive an inmate, as a joint occupant of their room, when such inmate is not a county officer. The county sheriff to enforce these regulations, so far as they relate to the second story of the court house, and the county auditor to enforce them so far as they relate to the lower story."

March 9, 1853, the commissioners ordered that the line between Union and Madison counties be surveyed and marked, agreeably with an act of the Legislature passed April 9, 1852. June 8, 1853, an order was issued for the incorporation of the village of Milford, in accordance with a legislative act dated May 3, 1852. August 4, 1866, a petition having been presented at a previous term, the commissioners issued another order for the incorporation of the place, under the name of Milford Center. June 2, 1857, it was ordered that one hundred dollars of the county fund be set aside for the support of a county teachers' institute, said money to be used in accordance

with the provisions of the statute for the support of such institutions. June 3, 1863, "allowed Dr. Hamilton five dollars for dissecting a cat and delivering the stomach and bowels to Professor Wormley." December 5, 1865, the auditor was authorized to contract to rent a room for the use of the county treasurer. A safe for that office was purchased of Joseph L. Hall & Company, of Cincinnati, March 7, 1866, costing twelve hundred dollars delivered on the cars at that city. This safe was used until a new one was purchased in 1878.

March 8, 1875, a survey of the line between Union and Champaign counties was ordered to settle a dispute regarding it among property owners along the line. The boundary between Union and Logan counties was finally settled March 8, 1877, the commissioners of the two counties meeting at Bellefontaine, Logan county, in joint session on that day, and receiving the reports of the surveyors who had run the line. It was found that lands supposed to be in Union were in Logan, and the former had expended seven hundred thirty-three dollars and twenty-three cents in improvements, which sum was paid back by Logan county.

Unionville Center, in Darby township, was incorporated by order of the board of commissioners on the 5th of May, 1879. At a joint session of the commissioners of Union, Marion and Hardin counties, held at Richwood, May 16, 1879, a re-survey of the boundaries between Union and the other counties was ordered, to settle dispute over said lines. The surveyors made their report June 6, 1879, and it was found that the lines differed materially from the supposed boundaries, whereupon the commissioners of the three counties ordered the lines run and permanently established. On the 9th of February, 1881, there being considerable uncertainty as to the boundary between Union and Delaware counties, the commissioners of the two ordered a survey thereof, with establishment, and, as elsewhere seen, their orders were carried out.

A public drinking fountain was provided for the public square in Marysville, in July, 1892, by the ladies of the city, who held entertainments to secure the necessary funds with which to purchase it. Its cost was two hundred and twelve dollars.

At the November election in 1902 the question was voted on whether the taxpayers of the county should levy a tax to build a soldiers' memorial building in Marysville. The measure was lost by four hundred and sixty-five votes.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY TOWNSHIPS IN 1914.

The subjoined tables show the total assessed valuations of both personal and real estate property in Union county in 1914:

Allen township -----	\$ 1,677,080
Claibourne township -----	2,775,080
Richwood corporation -----	1,726,720
Darby township -----	2,635,900
Unionville corporation -----	123,160
Dover township -----	1,469,090
Jackson township -----	1,951,480
Jerome township -----	2,580,010
Plain City corporation -----	340,310
Leesburg township -----	1,872,840
Liberty township -----	2,512,100
Mill Creek township -----	1,263,360
Paris township -----	2,535,730
Marysville corporation -----	4,198,560
Taylor township -----	1,829,450
Union township -----	3,448,420
Milford Center corporation -----	749,850
Washington township -----	1,621,520
York township -----	2,116,220
	<hr/>
Total -----	\$37,705,900

COUNTY FINANCES.

The last report of the county auditor for the fiscal year ending September 1, 1914, shows the finances of Union county to be as follows:

Total receipts -----	\$399,275.67
Total expenditures -----	368,613.83
Balance on hand, September 1, 1913-----	192,207.51
Balance on hand, September 1, 1914-----	222,869.35

Expenditures and receipts for the last fiscal year:

Bonds paid off August 31, 1914-----	135,536.57
Received as interest on deposit in banks-----	7,300.00
Officers' salaries -----	15,657.80
Roads -----	60,626.02
Bridges -----	69,845.98
Cost of poor -----	11,760.91
Court expenses -----	3,537.02
Cost of keeping criminals -----	534.85
Ditches -----	18,044.56
Keeping up county buildings-----	4,045.99
Soldiers' claims -----	1,951.68
Sheep killed -----	675.75
Cost of appraising property in county-----	3,189.10

The county has bonded indebtedness as follows: Roads, \$132,270; ditches, \$116,550; Children's Home, \$10,000; bridges, \$36,000; flood emergency fund, \$110,000; old county debt, \$75,000. Total, \$479,820.00.

CHAPTER VI.

COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

CONGRESSMEN FROM UNION COUNTY.

- 1866—Cornelius S. Hamilton; deceased during term of office.
1872—James W. Robinson; held one term.

STATE SENATORS.

- 1820-21—Joseph Foos; Franklin, Delaware, Madison and Union.
1822—Henry Brown.
1823—James Kooker; Franklin, Madison, Union, Delaware, Marion and Crawford counties.
1824-27—Joseph Foos; Franklin, Madison and Union counties.
1828—Charles Carpenter.
1829—William Fielding; Logan, Shelby, Union and Madison counties.
1830-31—John Shelby.
1832-35—Philip Lewis; Madison, Union, Logan, Hardin and Hancock counties.
1836-37—Hezekiah Gorton; Marion, Crawford, Delaware and Union counties.
1838-39—Benjamin F. Allen.
1840—James H. Godman.
1841—Benjamin F. Stanton; resigned July 25, 1842; Champaign, Logan and Union counties.
1842—Same; elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation.
1843-44—John Gabriel, Jr.
1845-46—Ira A. Bean; Logan, Champaign, Union and Hardin counties.
1847-48—Joshua Judy.
1849-50—William Lawrence; Logan, Hardin, Union and Madison counties.
1852—John J. Williams.
1854—William Lawrence.
1856—Cornelius S. Hamilton.
1858—Conduce H. Gatch.

- 1860—T. B. Fisher.
 1862—John Hood.
 1864—William H. West.
 1866—P. B. Cole.
 1868—Solomon Kraner.
 1870—John Bartram.
 1872—Isaac S. Gardner.
 1875—M. C. Lawrence.
 1876—William Beatty.
 1878—Hylas Sabine.
 1880-82—Luther M. Strong.
 1888-90—James Cutler.
 1896-97—George B. Hamilton.
 1908—Robert L. Cameron.
 1910—Robert L. Cameron.
 1912—R. H. Finnefrock.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

James Curry, representative from Madison county in 1819-20, introduced the bill for the erection of Union county, which was passed at that session. Mr. Curry's home was in the new county.

1820—Isaac Miner; district composed of Madison and Union counties up to 1828.

- 1821—William Lewis.
 1822—Nicholas Hathaway.
 1823—Robert Hume.
 1824-26—Philip Lewis.

1827-28—Reuben P. Mann; district changed in 1828 to include the counties of Union, Madison, Logan and Hardin.

- 1829—Lanson Curtis.
 1830—John T. Chenowith; Logan, Madison and Union counties.
 1831-33—Samuel Newell.
 1834-35—Nicholas Hathaway.

1836—Otway Curry, John Carey; Marion, Crawford and Union counties.

- 1837—Otway Curry, Stephen Fowler.
 1838—John Campbell, Stephen Fowler.
 1839—Guy C. Worth, James H. Goodman.

- 1840—William C. Lawrence; Champaign, Logan and Union counties.
 1841—Same; Logan and Union counties.
 1842—Otway Curry.
 1843—William McBeth.
 1844—No record found.
 1845-46—William Richie; Champaign and Union counties.
 1847—Jesse C. Phillips.
 1848-49—Josiah S. Copeland; Union and Marion counties.
 1850—Philander B. Cole.
 1852—Same, from Union county alone.
 1854—Joshua Judy.
 1856—William Gabriel.
 1858-60—James W. Robinson.
 1862—William H. Robb.
 1864—Amos J. Sterling; resigned and James W. Robinson elected to fill vacancy.
 1866-68—Maecenas C. Lawrence.
 1870-72—A. James Sterling.
 1874—William H. Conkright.
 1876—French Garwood.
 1878—William H. Conkright.
 1880-82—A. B. Robinson.
 1884-88—Jesse L. Cameron.
 1888-92—John H. Shearer.
 1892-94—L. H. Southard.
 1894-99—John E. Griffith.
 1900-04—Francis T. Arthur.
 1904-08—R. L. Woodburn.
 1908-12—George L. Wilber.
 1913-14—Charles D. Brown.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

1821-23, Clark Provin; 1823-27, Levi Phelps; 1837-39, Silas G. Strong; 1839-41, Stephen McLain; 1841-43, Oliver C. Kennedy; 1843-48, John Johnson; 1848-52, Andrew McNeil; 1852-54, Joseph Newlove; 1854-56, John F. Sabine; 1856-58, Hylas Sabine; 1858-60, James A. Henderson; 1860-66, Joseph Newlove; 1866-75, John Wiley; 1875-83, Will L. Curry; 1884, George M. Peck; 1888-90, Lewis A. Harvey; 1890-96, Samuel A. Hudson;

1896-1902, Ed. M. Fullington; 1902-08, D. B. Edwards; 1908-10, B. J. Shelton; 1910-12, Charles Morelock; 1912-14, in the autumn of 1914, W. H. Husted was elected.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1820, Robert Nelson, David Comer, Henry Sager; 1821, Robert Nelson; 1822, Mathias Collins; 1823, Henry Sager; 1824, Robert Nelson; 1825, George Reed; 1826-27, James Herd; 1828, Elias Robinson; 1829, Henry Sager; 1830, James Herd; 1831, William B. Irwin; 1832, David Galland; 1833, James Herd; 1834, William B. Irwin; 1835, David Galland; 1836, James Herd; 1837, William B. Irwin; 1838, John P. Brookins; 1839, Joshua Judy; 1840, William B. Irwin; 1841, John P. Brookins; 1842, Joshua Judy; 1843, Jesse Gill; 1844, William Hamilton; 1845, returns missing; 1846, John W. Robinson; 1847, William Hamilton, Joshua Marshall; 1848, Joshua Marshall; 1849, John W. Robinson; 1850, M. H. Wadham, William T. Fulton; 1851, William T. Fulton; 1852, Nelson Cone; 1853, William Porter; 1854, William T. Fulton; 1855, Nelson Cone; 1856, Jacob Parthemore; 1857, Andrew McNeil; 1858, William R. Webb; 1859, Joseph K. Richey; 1860, Andrew McNeil; 1861, W. H. H. Titus; 1862, William R. Webb; 1863, Joseph K. Richey; 1864, John Cheney; 1865, Robert D. Reed; 1866, James Fullington (to fill vacancy caused by death of R. D. Reed), Jehu Gray; 1867, E. D. Smith; 1868, James Fullington; 1869, John Gray; 1870, R. T. McAllister; 1874, James Fullington; 1875, Jehu Gray; 1876, James B. Whelpley; 1877, John K. Dodge; 1878, James T. Mahaffey; 1879, James B. Whelpley; 1880, Nathan Howard; 1881, Uriah Cahill; 1882, Luther Liggett; 1884-86, Uriah Cahill; 1888, Thomas F. Brannon; 1890, D. H. Henderson; 1892, Thomas F. Brannon; 1894, Cyrus Zimmerman; 1896, O. E. Lincoln; 1898, O. B. Davis; 1900, John M. Lowe; 1902, Oliver Lincoln; 1906, L. W. Cline; 1910-14, Charles Morelock, George Cowgill, Charles Rausch, Charles Diehl. Mr. Cowgill resigned on account of illness and soon died of cancer and B. F. Beeley, of Jackson township, was appointed in his stead.

The county commissioners elected at the fall election in 1914 were P. V. Burson, A. T. Coons and J. J. Mayberry.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1820-23, no record; 1823-25, Richard Gabriel; 1825-26, Alexander Robinson; 1826-27, James Boal. All the foregoing were appointed to the office:

those elected have been as follows: 1827-28, Cyprian Lee; 1828-34, Stephen McLain; 1834-46, Alexander Pollock; 1846-52, Cyprian Lee; 1852-56, Joshua Marshall; 1856-58, John Barbour; 1858-62, E. L. Reynolds; 1861, David D. Welsh; died in office and A. F. Wilkins appointed to fill vacancy; 1864-66, Samuel S. Jewell; 1866-70, William H. Robb; 1870-74, James R. Russell; died after second election and J. B. Whelpley appointed to fill out his unexpired term; 1874-78, Samuel S. Jewell; 1878-80, George W. Court; 1880-84, William L. Liggett; 1884-88, W. H. Crary; 1888-1892, Robert Smith; 1892-94, P. Cranston; 1894-98, Henry E. Conkright; 1898-1902, James W. Monroe; 1902-05, James W. Tilton, died and Robert G. Guy appointed; 1905-09, Judson J. Scott; 1909-11, R. G. Guy; 1911-15, Henry J. Brooks. The newly elected treasurer is William J. Conrad, who takes office September 6, 1915.

CLERKS OF COURT.

1820-21, Thomas Reynolds; Richard Gabriel was appointed clerk pro tem., November 13, 1821, but did very little duty in the office; his writing appears occasionally on the record until 1823; 1821-36, Silas G. Strong; 1836-43, James H. Gill; 1843-49, John Cassill; resigned in 1849 and James Kinkade appointed. The latter served until 1851, when, under the new law, the office became elective. 1851-54, James Turner; 1854-69, Taber Randall; 1869-75, Francis T. Arthur; 1875-81, William M. Winget; 1881-88, John Q. Bergner; 1888-94, Robert McCrory; 1894-00, Jasper N. Gosnell; 1900-06, C. C. Penhorwood; 1906-11, Charles Parrott; 1911-15, John C. Hartshorn; C. F. Smith, clerk-elect, will take office August 2, 1915.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

1830-33, Robert Andrew; 1833-42, Peyton B. Smith; 1842-45, James Turner; 1845, no record of county election; 1848-51, James Turner; 1851-54, William M. Robinson; 1854-60, John W. Thompson; 1860-69, James Smith; 1869-75, Hiram Roney; 1875-81, George P. Robinson. The foregoing were all elected. The following held the office by appointment: 1820-21, Thomas Reynolds; 1821-23, Richard Gabriel; 1823-30, Silas G. Strong. Mr. Strong recorded his last deed June 29, 1830, when Robert Andrew became recorder pro tem. The latter was elected to the office in October, 1830. 1882-88, George Jordon; 1888-96, J. G. Turner; 1896-98, A. H. Goodwin; 1898-1908, John J. Andrews; 1908-10, E. H. Hatton; 1910-12, M. W. LaDow; 1912-14, M. W. LaDow. The newly elected recorder is Jeff L. Richey.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1820, Abraham D. Vanhorn; 1821-22, John R. Parish; 1822, James Cooly; 1823-25, John R. Parish; 1825-33, Jonathan E. Chaplin; 1833-38, William C. Lawrence; 1838-42, P. B. Cole; 1842-44, A. Hall; 1844-46, P. B. Cole; 1846-48, Otway Curry; 1848-50, Charles W. B. Allison; resigned in 1850 and Otway Curry appointed; 1851-53, James W. Robinson; 1853-55, Jackson C. Doughty; 1855-59, John L. Porter; 1859-65, John B. Coats; 1865-69, John L. Porter; 1869-73, Leonidas Piper; 1873-75, John L. Porter; 1875-77, Delbert W. Ayers; 1877-81, R. L. Woodburn; 1881-88, John W. Broderick; 1888-96, Ed W. Porter; 1896-02, William T. Hoopes; 1902-08, James E. Robinson; 1908-10, F. C. Ballinger; 1910-12, J. H. Willis; 1912-14, John H. Willis. Milton Haines is his successor.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

1820-23, James Ewing; 1823-28, Amos A. Williams; 1828-32, David Witter; 1832-36, Calvin Winget; 1836-40, Ransom Clark; 1840-44, William W. Steele; 1844-46, William M. Robinson; 1846-50, Philip Snider; 1850-54, William C. Malin; 1854-58, William H. Robb; 1858-60, Abraham Wiley; 1860-62, Philip Snider; 1862-64, Charles M. Robinson; 1864-68, James B. Wheelpley; 1868-72, Robert Sharp; 1872-76, John C. Price; 1876-80, Justus J. Miller; 1880-84, John Hobensack; 1884-88, Thomas Martin; 1888-92, Marion Hopkins; 1892-96, William Snodgrass; 1896-1900, J. Ed. Robinson; 1900-04, S. F. Burnham; 1904-08, D. C. Bolenbaugh; 1908-12, Cad Price; 1912, J. N. Laird. J. N. Laird, who was still serving in 1914, was re-elected for another term.

COUNTY CORONERS.

1820-26, Joseph Kennedy; 1826-28, David Kingery; 1828-33, William Parkison; 1833-34, David Kingery; 1834-36, James Riddle; 1836-39, James W. Steele; 1839-41, James L. Ward; 1841-43, Thomas F. Wood; 1843-44, William H. Frank; 1844-45, James Riddle; 1846-47, William H. Frank; 1848-50, Henry Wolford; 1850-51, Cyprian Lee; 1852-54, B. F. Kelsey; 1854-58, Joshua S. Gill; 1858-62, Charles Rathburn; 1866, William Cartmell; 1866-67, Jacob S. Newcomb; 1867-68, Robert Sharp; 1868-70, Andrew Keyes; 1870-72, Thomas Martin; 1872-74, Adam Wolford; 1874-76, I. N. Hamilton; 1876-79, H. McFadden; 1879-80, Hays Speakman; 1880-81, Elmer P. Blinn; 1881-86, Henry W. Morey; 1886-90, Robert H. Graham;

1890-02, A. B. Swisher; 1902-04, J. C. Kennedy; 1904-08, D. J. Jenkins; 1908-10, P. D. Longbrake; 1910-12, S. J. Bown; 1912-14, S. J. Bown. He was re-elected in the fall of 1914.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

Ohio has had various systems of assessing its property. At first Union county was assessed by one man, and those filling such office were: 1827-31, John Jolley; 1831-33, Oliver C. Kennedy; 1833-35, Joseph K. Richey; 1835-37, J. January; 1837-39, Thomas F. Woods.

Then came in the system of township assessors, which usually, of later years, has had connected with it a land appraiser. Each voting precinct had one such official, as a rule. This gave the county in 1912-13 forty-nine assessors, counting the land appraiser assistants. But Ohio saw the error of so much clumsy and expensive machinery and, after a ten years' agitation, the present system finally was installed. This consists of an assessor from each township and one from each incorporated place, making only seventeen in all in the entire county. These are under the county assessor, or district assessor, a new office created. He has an office at the court house and all assessors send in their reports and lists to him for actual compiling and assessing. This is an appointive office under the governor and he works under direction of a tax commission of three experts at Columbus. The term of office is to run as long as the governor or tax commissioners of the state see fit. The first person in Union county to be appointed by the governor to such position was M. T. Cody, appointed by Governor Cox in the fall of 1913.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The office of probate judge has been filled in Union county since the creation of the office under the code of 1850-51, by the following persons: Thomas Brown and James Smith served until 1869; John B. Coats, eighteen years; Judge L. Piper, six years; Judge James McCampbell, six years; Judge John M. Brodrick, six years; Judge Dudley E. Thornton, six years; Judge Edward W. Porter, who took his seat February 9, 1913.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

This office was created in Ohio in 1914 and Prof. D. H. Sellers is the first to hold the office. He is highly qualified for such work, and is rapidly



JUDGE EDWARD W. PORTER

getting the machinery of the office in good working order. He is expected to visit all schools in the county once or more each year, and make such suggestions as he sees fit.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

May 15, 1820, James Townsend; July 10, 1820, Levi Phelps was appointed for five years, but nothing appears on the record to show that he did not serve continuously until 1845; he held the office by election from 1836 to 1845, and in the latter year there is no record of an election. William B. Irwin served from 1848 to 1854; A. F. Wilkins, 1854-1860; B. A. Fay, 1860-66; A. S. Mowry, 1866-1875; Frederick J. Sager, 1875-1883; Charles F. Lee, 1884-88; R. L. Plotner, 1888-98; W. P. Beightler, 1898-1908; J. C. Kennedy, 1908-10; Alvah Graham, William P. Beightler, 1910-14. Charles E. Blaney was elected in the fall of 1914.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

1851, John Johnson, David Watins, Samuel Ballinger; 1852, Levi Longbrake; 1853, Aquilla Turner; 1854, John W. Cherry; 1855, Levi Longbrake; 1856, Aquilla Turner; 1857, Thomas Brown; 1858, Levi Longbrake; 1859, Lemuel Myers; 1860, D. G. Cross; 1861, S. F. Kinney; 1862, Samuel Marsh; 1863, D. C. Cross; 1864, S. F. Finney; 1865, John F. Sabine; 1866, D. G. Cross; 1867, John Guthrie; 1868, John F. Sabine; 1869, D. G. Cross; 1870, John Guthrie; 1871, J. F. Sabine; 1872, D. G. Cross; 1873, O. B. Williams; 1874, George Wilber; 1875, John F. Sabins, E. L. Price; 1876, Levi Longbrake; 1877, George P. Cross; 1878, J. F. Sabine; 1879, Levi Longbrake; 1880, George P. Cross; 1881, John F. Sabine; 1882, Thomas M. Brannon; * * * 1886, David White; 1888, W. M. Winget; 1890, A. J. Whitney; 1892, Elias Kyle; 1894, C. F. Haines; 1896, John Ryan; 1898, C. S. Cheeny; 1900, George Moder; 1902, John R. Taylor; 1904, Orville Marriott; 1906, Orville Marriott; 1908, William Longbrake, David E. Danforth. The office was abolished and on January 1, 1913, the institution was placed under the charge of the county commissioners.

CHAPTER VII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

ROADS.

The early settlers of the county had no roads other than the Indian trails or the bridle paths through the heavy forest, and even when they began the work of road-making it was in a crude manner, not to be compared with present methods. The first highway of any importance constructed in the county was what is still known as the "Post road," laid out in 1812, across the southern portion of the county. The continuation of Main street north from Marysville, now called the old Sandusky road, was formerly known as the Portland road. An old plat, bearing date of June 10, 1829, made at Marysville for Josiah Westlake, by Silas G. Strong, shows this road, which crossed the southeast corner of lot No. 4, north of Mill creek. Mr. Strong at that time was agent for the sale of "fifteen thousand acres of good land in Union county."

In the early spring of 1844 an act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the construction of a free turnpike road from Columbus, in the county of Franklin, to Bellefontaine, in the county of Logan, to pass via Marysville, Union county. The commissioners appointed from Union, to act with those from the other counties in laying out the road, were John Cassil and Norman Chipman. The commissioners were to form a corporation known as the "Trustees of the Columbus, Marysville and Bellefontaine Free Turnpike Road." The first annual report of said trustees, dated January 20, 1845, showed that donations and taxes had been received to the amount of one million three hundred seventy-one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars, which had been expended in implements and labor; the costs and expenses of laying and establishing the road were two hundred thirty thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

February 24, 1853, the Marysville and Essex Plank Road Company was organized to build a plank road between the two points named, by way of Pharisburg. The capital stock was thirty thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each, and the incorporators were J. S. Alexander, J. W.

Evans, P. Snider, C. S. Hamilton, G. A. Cassil, W. T. Brophy, Joseph Saxton, W. W. Woods, J. Marshall, Samuel McBratney and J. G. Sprague. Books were open for subscriptions of stock on the 2d of April following, at Marysville, Pharisburg, Richmond and Essex. All the incorporators resided at or near Marysville. Considerable stock was subscribed, but no immediate steps were taken toward the construction of the road, May 7, 1853, the company was fully organized at Pharisburg by the election of the following directors: G. A. Cassil, W. T. Brophy, S. McBratney, C. S. Hamilton, of Marysville; O. Jewet, S. G. Kirk, of Leesburg township; Daniel Kinney, of Claibourne township. Although the project was set on foot in a spirit of earnestness, the road was never constructed, nor was a plank road ever laid in the county of Union, though the swampy places were sometimes corduroyed.

The total number of miles of gravel roads in the county in 1883 as shown by the records, was 475 and total cost \$1,069,770.74. Since that date 230 miles have been built. During the past four years 31 miles have been completed at a cost of \$97,000.00 and since 1907 the amount expended for building and repairing gravel and stone roads is \$670,000.00. The county has no doubt a greater number of miles of improved roads than any county in the state with a like amount of territory and commenced the building of these roads in 1867.

At the present time there are 705 miles of excellent pikes and gravel roads within the county. The people of the county are entitled to credit in recent years, for the condition the roads are found today. Taxpayers have been liberal in this respect.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC LINES.

Union county has had her full quota of proposed electric lines, only one of which has yet materialized—the one running from Delaware through Magnetic Springs to Richwood.

A franchise was granted by the county commissioners of Union county at the March session of the board, 1901, for three lines of electric roads. The proposed company was styled the "Union Electric Railway Company." The rate of fare was fixed in the franchise as two cents per mile. One line was to run from Marysville to Mt. Victory, via Broadway, Somerville and York; one from Marysville to Richwood, via Pharisburg and Magnetic Springs; the third route from Marysville to Columbus, via New California, Jerome and Dublin.

In Marysville much trouble was experienced in getting property owners along Fifth street (the main street of the city) to permit the line on that thoroughfare, but finally the required number signed up. First one set of capitalists, then another tried to build the road, and years went by. Some material was placed along the proposed line, but finally all was abandoned and no road has ever been built.

RAILROADS.

Without going into details as to the many changes wrought out on paper by various corporations, who have sought to construct steam railways through Union county, it will suffice to state that the present railroads of the county are the Pennsylvania Lines, the Big Four, the Toledo & Ohio Central and the Erie line.

These roads have the following mileage: Toledo & Ohio Central, main line of 26.48; sidings, 1.36 miles. The Pennsylvania Lines, main line, 13.06, sidings, 4.23 miles. (This means double track of twice these figures.) The Erie (Nypano), main line, 23.90; sidings, 4.4 miles. The Big Four, main line, 17.45; sidings, 4.6 miles. St. Mary's Branch of the Toledo & Ohio Central, main line, 4.87 miles. The Columbus, Magnetic Springs & Northern Electric line, from Delaware to Richwood, main line, 6.25; sidings, .23 miles.

The county's first railroad was constructed in 1850-54, from Springfield to Delaware, via Irwin, Milford Center, Marysville and Dover. It was finished and an excursion ran on March 29, 1854. It carried a large number of passengers on its initial trip. The next day a young man was badly hurt at Delaware, having both legs cut off by the engine while he was attempting to jump on the pilot as it was coming from the engine house. Between Springfield and Delaware, the locomotive jumped the track several times. The flanges of the forward wheels of the locomotive, which was called the "Olentangy," were defective and the aid of "The Goshen" was necessary to pull the train back to Springfield, the passengers being delayed over night on the way. The business of this road has grown in very large proportions and its equipment is usually in keeping with the demands of the times. It is a part of the Big Four system, and belongs to the New York Central Lines. The original charter of this road was granted by the state in March, 1836, the object being to construct a railway between Cleveland and Cincinnati, via Columbus. The act was revived in 1845, and subsequently the road was constructed within the next nine years. The road, now styled the Erie,

runs through this county from northeast to southwest, having station points at Woodland, Richwood, Claibourne, Broadway, Peoria and Pottersburg. It was originally styled the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, or for short—the "Nypano." It was chartered in March, 1851. The system was formerly broad gauge, but more than forty years ago was made standard gauge.

The line known as the Columbus & Bellefontaine railway was incorporated April, 1878, "beginning at Columbus, running thence in a northwesterly direction through Union county, with station points at Dublin and Marysville, then on through northwest to Bellefontaine, Logan county." This road was never built as designed, but another went near its survey through the county.

The Pennsylvania Company operates the line from Columbus to Urbana, via Plain City, Unionville Center and Milford Center on west to Urbana. A combination of railway corporations leased it in 1869 for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, to the Pittsburg, Cleveland & St. Louis company. But it now belongs to the Pennsylvania system.

What is now styled as the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad extends from Columbus northwest through Union county, having station points at Arnold, Dipple, Marysville, Peoria and Raymond, and extends on through to Toledo. To obtain this road there was much labor and excitement, and years passed by before it was finally accomplished. The citizens of the county donated the right of way in full. This affords a direct outlet through Columbus and also connects the county with the commerce of the great lakes. It was completed through to Columbus in January, 1894, having reached as far as Marysville in 1893.

The St. Marys branch of the Toledo & Ohio Central runs from Peoria on west to Bellefontaine, Logan county.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

The first telegraph line in the county was put up in the winter of 1858-59, extending from Springfield to Delaware, via Marysville. The poles were distributed along the line early in October, 1858, and it was completed to Marysville in the latter part of February, 1859. Since that time the county seat has had telegraphic communication with the outer world.

Telegraph lines are found now along each railway line passing through the county, with offices from which messages are daily sent to all parts of the world.

CHAPTER VIII.

AGRICULTURE.

Union has always been known as a purely agricultural section. Its great wealth has come directly from the fertile soil, less than a million pounds of fertilizer having been used in the entire county in 1912.

In 1911 there were sown for harvest of wheat, 15,000 acres, yielding 246,487 bushels; rye, 1,900 acres, yielding 21,625 bushels; oats, 19,000 acres, yielding 475,000 bushels; corn, 50,420 acres, yielding 1,903,987 bushels; broom corn, 3 acres, yielding 1,800 pounds; Irish potatoes, 182 acres, yielding 9,597 bushels; acres in meadow, 31,329, 33,507 tons; clover, 11,563 acres, yielding 12,167 tons; alfalfa, 685 acres yielding 1,488 tons; milk sold for family use, 2,183,000. The number pounds of butter made in home dairies, 379,000; eggs, 1,147,000 dozen; number of trees from which sugar was made in 1912, 16,567; pounds of maple sugar, 644; gallons of syrup made, 2,990; honey produced, 3,720 pounds; acres in orchards, 1,989; bushels of apples, 183,432; peaches, 32 acres, produced 1,362 bushels; pears, 14 acres, produced 2,852 bushels.

Number acres cultivated in county in 1911, 86,529; in pasture, 85,437; in woodland, 18,321 acres; land in waste state, 1,168; total acres owned, 271,000; horses, 9,355; milk cows, 8,110; all cattle owned, 14,000. Number sheep, 43,727; sheep killed by dogs, 115; hogs, 32,000; hogs for summer markets in 1912, 10,432; wool produced, 312,000 pounds; hogs lost by disease, 4,955.

As one drives over this goodly agricultural section today, and views the hundreds of beautiful farm homes, surrounded with all that goes to make up modern farm life, with well painted farm-houses, barns, silos, shedding for cattle, sheep and swine, he must be impressed with the thrift and frugality of the owners and renters of these magnificent farm holdings. It may be stated that during the last quarter of a century there has come to obtain a better and higher standard of farm life in Union county. The fathers and grandfathers of the present farm owners laid well the foundations, and the enterprise and scientific application of the means at hand have brought about this wonderful transformation.

UNION COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the time the agricultural society was organized in 1847, Union county was thinly populated, and one of the most backward counties in the state. There was very little tillable land, but little cultivated, not enough of grain products or stock raised to supply the home demand, no thoroughbred stock of any kind, but on the contrary, very inferior horses, cattle, sheep and hogs of every kind, and the farming implements used were very few and primitive in kind. The county was settled with men of strong moral convictions, industrious and enterprising, and at an early date advocated the importance of organizing an agricultural society. The first meeting to organize was held in the old court house during the summer of 1847, at which time the society was organized and officers elected. The second week of the following October was chosen for holding the first fair in the county.

The first fair was held in the public square of Marysville, using the old court house for the display of fabrics. There were less than one hundred exhibits entered for the first fair. The second year the ground for exhibiting was about two squares south on Main street and continued in that vicinity until the year 1852, using the court house for the fine art hall. Afterward the fair was held on the grounds now owned and occupied by the society for that purpose.

A committee in 1854 was appointed to make a purchase of fair ground and report plan for payment. The committee made a purchase of John Cassil of thirteen acres of land on the Marion road, about three-fourths mile from the public square in Marysville, for which they agreed to pay fifty dollars per acre, one-half January 1, 1855, balance in one year, with interest, and executed a written contract to that effect.

The plan reported by the committee to procure funds for the purchase was that the ground be purchased by a joint stock company in which each share should be ten dollars. The deed of conveyance to be made to such stockholders, subject to the use of the Union County Agricultural Society, so long as it should use the same for a fair ground, but to pass absolutely and unconditionally with the improvements to the stockholders, when the society shall disband or cease to occupy it for its annual fairs. In accordance to the plan reported, a warranty deed conveying the thirteen acres of land in survey No. 3,353 was made by John Cassil, November 26, 1860, to the following named persons, stating the number of shares taken by each:

John F. Sabine, one share; J. C. Miller, two; James A. Henderson, one;

Richey & Buxton, one; P. Manchester, one; R. L. Broome, one; Solomon Cook, one; John Barbour, one; Jesse Mearis, one; J. R. Galloway, one; Moses Coe, one; A. S. Chapman & Company, one; W. H. Robb, one; Joseph Newlove, one; John E. Cahill, one; William M. Robinson, one; John Cassil, four; Samuel Woods, one; D. D. Welsh, one; E. Biglow, one; Luther Winget, one; Ray G. Morse, one; Benjamin Gordon, one; James Smith (Darby Plains), one; John Reed, 3d, one; R. D. Reed, one; A. A. Woodworth, one; William Bigger, one; Jesse Gill, one; A. F. Wilkins, one; John W. Thompson, one; S. A. Cherry, one; Thomas W. Miller, one; John Johnson, one; John T. Lenox, one; James Finley, one; W. W. Woods, one; C. S. Hamilton, one; P. B. Cole, one; William C. Malin, one; Joshua Marshall, one; Tabor Randall, one; N. Raymond, one; S. R. Reed, one; F. Hemingway, one; Hiram Stokes, one; William Gabriel, one; George B. Barnham, one; J. E. Burnham, three; James Riddle, one and one-half; James Fullington, three; Charles Fullington, three; George W. Stamates, one; J. C. Sidle, one; James Kinkade, one; Philip Snider, one; James W. Robinson, two; Samuel C. Lee, one; C. Houston, one; William T. Brophy, one; Phelps & McWright, one; Thomas Turner, one; J. Sexton & Company, one; James Martin, one; William R. Webb, one; James M. Welsh, one.

There were others who subscribed and paid part, but by conditions of the association, the same were forfeited because not paid in full. Part of the amount subscribed was paid toward the improvements, and the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars and interest paid for the said land; the total amount of land owned by the society is forty-seven acres and ninety-nine poles. The amount of purchase money paid, six thousand ninety-two dollars and fifty cents.

The receipts the first year were less than one hundred dollars. The attendance the first year was estimated about two hundred and fifty.

The first money paid to any officer of the society was to John Johnson, secretary, who received five dollars for his services from the organization of the society until the year 1852. C. S. Hamilton did all the printing for the society for the year 1851 for two years' membership, being the first compensation for printing. The first building was erected by Thomas Snodgrass, for the accommodation of the ticket master and board of directors, twenty feet long and twelve feet wide, at the cost of twenty-two dollars for the entire building. The first imported horse was brought to the county by Charles Fullington in 1851 and was known as "Louis Napoleon," weighing sixteen hundred and fifty pounds. In 1850 James Fullington brought from Kentucky the first thoroughbred cattle to the county. In 1853 Charles and

James Fullington imported to the county some very fine thoroughbred cattle, and the same year and by the same parties were imported to the county the first fine wool sheep. W. M. Winget brought to the county the first thoroughbred Jersey in 1880. Our county might be regarded better adapted to grass than any other product. Great improvement has been made in the last few years in the raising of wheat, by the means of fertilizing, which has proved to be of great profit, and quite a number of our farmers are using the same with great success.

The Agricultural Society has been of great benefit to the county, inspiring a zeal of enterprise among the people that is commendable. One remarkable feature of our society has been the unanimity with which the officers and managers have worked together from its organization, with but one object in view, its success.

Year after year the county exhibits have been held and tens of thousands of people from this and adjoining counties have met on the beautiful grounds at Marysville. They have greeted one another and exchanged ideas concerning the great industry of the county—farming and stock-raising. They have listened to good speeches, viewed the best grades of stock, with fine trotting and pacing races, seen the fine exhibits of fruits and flowers, the handiwork of the ladies of the county. The annual fair is an event looked forward to by every one. The success of these county fairs is due to the hundreds of thrifty farmers from the fourteen townships. The present farmer is really a progressive man and grasps at new and improved features when convinced that a new and better method may be successfully installed.

The present officers of the society are as follows: J. K. Langstaff, president; L. H. Elliott, vice-president; E. C. Cody, treasurer; W. C. Moore, secretary. The members of the board of directors are as follows:

Allen township—W. M. Staley, Marysville.
 Claibourne township—J. W. Langstaff, Richwood.
 Darby township—W. J. Rausch, Marysville.
 Dover township—E. C. Cody, New Dover.
 Jackson township—George Hall, Richwood.
 Jerome township—C. F. Bishop, Hilliards.
 Leesburg township—H. E. Moore, Marysville.
 Liberty township—T. F. Lockwood, Raymond.
 Mill Creek township—F. D. Henderson, Marysville.
 Paris township—H. I. Huffman, Marysville.

Taylor township—Jacob Blue, Marysville.
Union township—L. H. Elliott, Milford Center.
Washington township—L. J. Temple, Mt. Victory.
York township—Homer Cahill, Peoria.

THE TRI-COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

This association was formed at Richwood as a stock company in 1891, and embraces Union, Madison and Delaware counties. These annual fairs have been highly successful. Racing and horse exhibits have taken the lead, rather than grains and fruits and vegetables. As a horse fair it draws immense crowds every year. The society owns over thirty-four acres of land on the southwest line of Richwood and have good improvements thereon. The president is Carl Allgower. Paul B. Van Winkle is the efficient secretary. The association is controlled by twelve directors.

PLAIN CITY FAIR.

Pastime Park, joining the village of Plain City, Jerome township, on the north, is located on the old farm owned in the early days by William McCune, who also operated quite an extensive tannery. The park contains twenty-seven acres of ground, and has a fine race track for matinee races and training horses. The grove of natural forest trees is beautiful, and a great pleasure resort. Chautauqua meetings are held in the park every year. The "City of Tents" during these meetings is quite large and the attendance is numbered by thousands.

Many picnics and Fourth of July celebrations were held on these grounds before the Civil War. Some of the older citizens recall these celebrations held every year in Pleasant Valley and in those days the meetings were patriotic indeed. Usually one good speaker, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, a few patriotic songs, music by a good martial band, made a day of real enjoyment. Long tables were erected, filled with the substantial "fat of the land" and a free dinner for all.

For a number of years this park was used for agricultural fairs and the exhibition of fine bred stock was the principal feature of the fairs. Jerome township has a state-wide reputation for raising fine draft horses which it has had for more than fifty years. Since the establishing of the matinee training course many fine trotters are bred and these meetings attract many horsemen from other sections of the state.

"Pleasant Valley Stock Farm," owned by Charles M. Jones, noted for breeding fine draft horses and ponies, joins the park on the east.

THE GRANGE.

The Grange was very prominent in Union county for many years before the eighties and then interest in the movement subsided to the extent that it nearly disappeared as a local organization. Within the past few years there has been a revival of interest in the Grange and now there is a county organization with several local organizations in the various townships. In view of the fact that the Grange was formerly a very prominent factor in the agricultural life of the county, it seems pertinent to insert in this connection the following quotation from the History of Union County, published in 1882:

"Among the many agencies and influences which have been at work to advance Union county to the front rank of counties in Ohio, the Grange is entitled to notice. The Grange movement, having for its main objects the social, educational and material advancement of the farming classes of our country, took its start a few years after the close of the Civil War.

"One noteworthy feature of the Grange is the admission of women to full membership, and to this fact may be attributed its great success as a social institution. The Grange has done much toward lessening the burdens of women in the country households and afforded occasions and facilities for social intercourse unknown, or at least uncommon, before its advent. The presence of women at the regular meetings tends greatly to the encouragement and refinement of all parties. The Grange encourages education among farmers, and in their meetings are discussed questions calculated to improve their condition and contribute to make their homes more attractive. These discussions lead to liberal sentiments, and it is believed that through the liberal teachings of the Grange much has been accomplished in bringing our rural population to the adoption of improved methods in farming, and greatly encouraged the spirit for building our free gravel roads, which at an early day encountered such strenuous opposition.

"The Grange is in no respect partisan, yet in the meetings of the subordinate Granges, as in the state and national Granges, men of all parties and sections are brought together and calmly discuss questions of public policy. These meetings and discussions tend greatly to remove sectional prejudices and jealousies, and moderate the asperities engendered in heated political campaigns. The influence of the Grange has been felt in the legislation of our country, notably in the states of Illinois and Wisconsin, where re-

strictive laws regulating railroads were passed. These were commonly known as the Granger Laws, and much commented upon at first, yet they have stood the test of the supreme court of the United States. In the future, this influence is destined to be felt in the impending contests between the people and monopolies.

"The Grange in Union county was popular in the start, subsequently it lost in membership and some Granges became dormant from various causes, more especially because many looked upon it as merely a money-saving institution, and being disappointed, dropped out. Recently, however, as in other sections of the country, the Grange is beginning to have a healthy growth, and the prospect is that it will be in the near future what it was intended to be, a blessing to the farmers and their families.

"The educational feature of the order is being more thoroughly put into practice now than ever before. The national and state Granges are devoting a large portion of their revenues toward the payment of lecturers to visit the Granges throughout the land, and any subordinate Grange, by a limited expenditure added to the provisions made by the state and national Granges, can secure the benefit of lectures, essays and addresses, on subjects of general interest. Such privileges have been enjoyed by the citizens of the towns and cities greatly to their profit and improvement, but never by the country people until this system was devised by the Grange. That there has been a great improvement following the efforts of the Grange, no intelligent observer will deny. The safety of our free institutions depends upon the intelligence and virtue of our people, hence the importance of encouraging every effort to improve and advance the agricultural classes who constitute the great conservative element of our country."

There has been an increased interest in the Grange in Union county within the last two years. In November, 1913, the county, or Pomona Grange, was organized with Sylvester Wilson as Pomona Master. It is interesting to note that Mr. Wilson is the youngest man in Ohio holding this position. Under his leadership the Grange is once more assuming a prominent place in the agricultural life of the county. When the local organization was effected in the fall of 1913, there were only fifty-three members in the county; at the present time the eight subordinate Granges of the county have a total membership of nearly three hundred. The local organizations of the county with their officials are as follows:

Richwood Grange, No. 1875: Worthy master, Clarence Kinney; overseer, H. G. Prettyman; lecturer, Mrs. Mame Sidle; steward, C. B. Phelps; assistant steward, Elmer Cowgill; chaplain, Mrs. Charles Bowers; treasurer,

Fred Sidle; secretary, R. B. Dildine; gate keeper, W. A. Douglass; Ceres, Nellie Eddy; Pomona, Hazel Staley; Flora, Fanny Davis; lady assistant steward, Mrs. W. H. Perry; organist, Gladys Flesher; trustees, O. E. Durfey, Clay Stiggers and William H. Lake.

York Grange, No. 1910: Worthy master, Lloyd Worthington; overseer, James Sherman; steward, Yale Rhoades; gate keeper, Emery Morrow; chaplain, Mrs. Louie Thompson; lecturer, Eva Hoover; Ceres, Mata Morris; Flora, Marie Hornbeck; Pomona, Ellen Harris; assistant steward, Ellis Bosart; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Nettie Hanawalt; secretary, Edwin Morrow; treasurer, George Harris; business agent, Dr. Charles Thompson.

Allen Grange (Pottersburg), No. 1827: Worthy master, L. W. Shaw; overseer, Blaine Evans; treasurer, E. L. Bonor; lecturer, Mrs. L. W. Shaw; chaplain, O. E. Edwards; assistant stewards, Ethel Leonhard and Harold Kent; gate keeper, Charles Warford; Pomona, Fay Burton; Ceres, Mildred Kent; Flora, Opal Dunbar; steward, Bruce Buxton; organist, Lina Newman; secretary, Earl Blake.

Irwin Grange, No. 1880: Worthy master, Grant Gault; overseer, Ed. Stoddard; steward, Guy Baker; secretary, Yate Roots; treasurer, Asa Crandle; gate keeper, Wilson Wible; lecturer, Mrs. George Crandle; chaplain, Mrs. Ed. Stoddard; assistant stewards, Mr. and Mrs. Gail Davis; Pomona, Gladys Fenner; Flora, Esther Shea; Ceres, Mary Sparks.

Claibourne Grange, No. 1807: Worthy master, Llewellyn Jones; overseer, Howard Langstaff; lecturer, M. M. Cameron; steward, Clyde Cramer; chaplain, Ethel Reed; treasurer, Mrs. M. G. Baker; secretary, George Hartley; lady assistant steward, Anna Jones; gate keeper, T. T. Van Aucken.

Milford Center Grange, No. 1814: Worthy master, Charles H. Granman; overseer, J. C. Robinson; lecturer, Mrs. Lottie Coe; steward, Richard Granman; assistant steward, LeRoy Wood; chaplain, Albert Burnham; treasurer, M. E. Vance; secretary, Mrs. Jennie R. Burnham; gate keeper, D. A. Mitchell; Ceres, Mrs. Birdie Myers; Pomona, Ina Mitchell; Flora, Mrs. Harrison E. Robinson; lady assistant steward, Ethlyn Burnham.

The officers of the county organization are as follows: Worthy master, Sylvester Wilson; overseer, Mason Baldwin; lecturer, Mrs. L. W. Shaw; steward, Howard Langstaff; assistant steward, Lou Baldwin; chaplain, M. E. Vance; treasurer, L. W. Shaw; secretary, George Mitchell; lady assistant steward, Mrs. Charles Loveless; gate keeper, Charles Hoopes; Ceres, Opal Austin; Pomona, Mrs. Willis Wyble; Flora, Lena Newman.

CHAPTER IX.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The banking business is among the last enterprises introduced into any new country. The pioneer usually has but little if indeed any money to deposit, and as a general rule his credit is not good enough security for a loan. The forests must be cut down and many crops raised and marketed before there is any demand for a banking business. Again, at the date Union county was organized the money of the realm was very scarce, there being less than six dollars for each person in the United States. As a medium of exchange coon skins, deer skins, whisky, honey and various pelts and furs were taken by the dealer for his goods. This kind of barter did not require any bank. On account of a state bank, the "red-dog," "wild-cat" and other paper money circulated freely in this county, and the Bank Detector, a little booklet issued, told the value of such paper money from week to week. Some was worth par, while other series of bills were down as low as ten per cent. of their face value. By reason of this there was always a strain on business transactions. A man who sold dressed pork in the afternoon, too late to get his money and pay for the goods he needed, was restless until the following morning, when the "dector" came in by mail and told him how much this bill was worth in the markets of the country. Gold and silver cut but little figure in those early days. Banks were established on little or no capital and no law really controlled them. They run for a time, but most of them failed. Under a later banking law and still later, under the present banking system, the country has been blessed with good money—one dollar whether it be paper, silver or gold, is now worth as much as any other dollar of our money. The per capita in the country has gone up to about thirty-four dollars, a sufficient amount to make all business transactions made with paper money comparatively safe.

FIRST BANK IN THE COUNTY.

The Bank of Marysville was established in 1854 by Andrews, Evans & Woods, whose advertisement appears in the Marysville *Tribune* under date of February 14, 1855. In April, 1863, another advertisement shows the

proprietors to have been at that date, W. W. Woods, D. D. Welsh and C. S. Hamilton. They were at that time "agents for the sale of United States Government Five-Twenty Bonds." In September, 1869, T. J. Buxton, a member of the firm, retired for the purpose of entering into the same business at Minneapolis, Minnesota. James Fullington and C. Phellis became partners with Judge Woods, under the firm name of Fullington, Phellis & Woods. This is the oldest banking house in Union county. In 1872, they erected a new bank building—the finest then in this county. It was a three-story brick structure with the Odd Fellows hall on the upper floor.

Its report to the state in 1913 gives the capital to be \$50,000; surplus, \$11,500; individual deposits subject to check, \$283,450; time certificates, \$374,336. Its resources and liabilities at the date just named amounted to \$688,565.26. Its bank building and lot was value at \$7,000.

The date of the present organization was August 23, 1890. The present officers are as follows: President, W. C. Fullington; vice-president, John C. Asman, Sr., and Benj. M. Rutan; cashier, H. E. Conkright.

The Farmers Bank of Union County went into operation April 20, 1868, with the following officers: Directors, Levi Longbrake, A. James Sterling and Dr. J. M. Southard; cashier, Joseph Newlove. At first the bank was located in the Robinson block, three doors east of the public square, but early in the seventies it was removed to a handsome brick building at the southeast corner of the square. In 1882 the proprietors of this bank were Joseph Newlove, J. M. Southard, Levi Longbrake, Edward Weller and Thomas Martin; cashier, C. W. Southard. In 1904 this institution was merged into the Union Banking Company.

THE CITIZENS HOME AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

This institution was incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio, September 17, 1889, with an original capital of one million dollars, authorized. It has been increased to two million dollars, authorized capital. Its first officers were H. W. Morey, president; J. E. Davis, vice-president; E. F. Sawyer, secretary; C. S. Chapman, treasurer; W. T. Hoopes, attorney. At this date (1914) the officers of the company are as follows: Charles Braun, president; J. L. Reagle, vice-president; E. F. Sawyer, secretary; W. C. Fullington, treasurer; James E. Robinson, attorney. The present directors are W. P. O'Brien, J. L. Reagle, Charles Braun, Joseph Bainer and Louis Linzinmeire.

The September, 1914, statement issued by the company shows the amount

of resources and liabilities to be \$270,476.80. The paid up stock and dividends was at that date \$130,945.50; running stock and dividends, \$34,030.05; deposits and accrued interest, \$85,135.26.

Their offices are located on East Fifth street in the Liggett building.

The Peoples Bank was organized early in April, 1874, and included among its stockholders A. J. Whitney, W. H. Robb, J. B. Whelpley, C. Houston, A. S. Chapman, F. T. Arthur, A. T. Carpenter, S. B. Woodburn, B. W. Keys and C. S. Chapman. It commenced its business in the room formerly occupied by the Bank of Marysville, which had shortly before removed to its new quarters. Its capital was then \$20,000. Its first president was A. J. Whitney and its first cashier was C. S. Chapman. It is a private bank subject to the state banking laws. It still carries a capital of \$20,000, and has a surplus and profits of \$4,000. The bank is in a leased room. The offices of president and cashier are now held by C. S. Chapman.

The Union Banking Company of Marysville was established October 1, 1890, as a state banking institution. Its first officers were Philip Snider, president; J. C. Asman, vice-president; C. S. David, cashier; G. L. Sellers, assistant cashier. The first capital was \$35,000. The first quarters were in the Houston block. It has succeeded to a good degree in serving its patrons in a satisfactory manner during all these years since its establishment. Its present capital is \$55,000. Its present officers are as follows: E. F. Southard, president; J. C. Asman, vice-president; F. J. Asman, cashier; F. R. Holycross, assistant cashier. The building in which this bank is situated, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, is leased property. Here one finds all the modern methods of commercial banking transacted in a highly successful manner.

A branch of the Union Bank is the Deposit Bank of Raymond, established December 26, 1904, with Harry Dague as cashier, later succeeded by the present cashier, George B. Hush. A substantial cement block building was erected and has been used from the establishment of this bank.

The Commercial Savings Bank, No. 115 North Main street, Marysville, was organized September 10, 1909, by Charles Braun, Louis F. Blue, Charles W. Southard, Dr. O. H. Thorp, Dudley T. Thornton. The first capital stock was \$25,000, which has been increased to \$35,000. The original officers were Charles Braun, president; Louis F. Blue, vice-president; Charles W. Southard, cashier. The present officials are Louis F. Blue, president; Charles A. Morelock, vice-president; Charles W. Southard, cashier; C. I. Simms, assistant cashier. All branches of banking are transacted. The statement issued according to law, at close of business October

31, 1914, shows that this bank had on that date liabilities and resources amounting to \$300,630. It had individual deposits subject to check, \$106,435; time certificate of deposits, \$115,526. The business is now in a flourishing condition and all citizens in the county have great faith in the ability of the men at the head of this financial institution.

MILFORD CENTER BANKS.

The Milford Center Bank was organized in 1878 by James Fullington and Charles Phelps. The first cashier was French Garwood. The present officers are A. Boylan, president; F. G. Fullington, cashier; Louis A. Michel, assistant cashier. The capital stock of this bank has always been \$10,000. It is a private banking concern, operating under the Ohio banking laws, with an individual responsibility of \$400,000. It is one of the solid banking houses of this section of Ohio. Their report in 1913 showed resources and liabilities amounting to \$179,507. Its officers are: President, A. Boylan; cashier, F. G. Fullington; it is owned by A. Boylan and F. G. Fullington, with Fullington Bros. as trustees.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank of Milford Center was organized in 1907 with a capital of \$25,000. Its president is L. F. Erb; cashier, G. F. Reynolds; vice-president, A. L. Burson. The directors in 1913 were L. F. Erb, A. L. Burson, J. Charles Gross, H. E. McConnell and J. K. Boerger. Its liabilities and resources at the date last mentioned were \$176,354.

The first bank in Richwood was opened in 1866 by J. M. Davis and G. Allen, with Mr. Davis as its manager. The capital was limited and the institution only survived about one year. In 1867 the Bank of Richwood was organized with G. B. Hamilton, president. He was succeeded by W. H. Conkright, and he in turn by James Cutler in 1880. B. L. Talmage was the first cashier. The stock amounted to \$20,000, and James Cutler, B. L. Talmage, W. H. Conkright, B. Cahill and the estate of Nicholas Money held the stock.

In April, 1906, it was reorganized as a state bank, and the name changed to the Richwood Banking Company. The present capital and surplus is \$31,000, and the undivided profits are \$21,000. It was chartered as a state bank May 2, 1906. Its location is on the corner of Franklin and Blagrove streets. The officers in 1914 were as follows: C. McAllister, president; C. G. Johnson, cashier; Charles L. Handley, assistant cashier; R. C. Peet, teller. Their last reports show resources and liabilities of \$342,234.46. The de-

posits amount to \$290,170.31. They have always owned their own banking building, value at \$3,900.

It may be added that those connected with this bank have the confidence of all with whom they transact business.

The Union County Bank was established January 1, 1874, with T. P. Cratty, president, and A. J. Blake, cashier. J. Q. Roads and S. M. Blake were the original stockholders.

The First National Bank of Richwood was organized August 8, 1908, by L. J. McCoy and others of Wilmington, Ohio. H. J. Brooks was the first president; Ed. A. Schaub, vice-president; L. J. McCoy, cashier. The same officers are still serving and Frank Graham has been added as the assistant cashier. The original capital was \$25,000, which has been increased to \$40,000. The surplus is now \$10,000, with undivided profits amounting to \$3,000. The amount of total resources is \$355,000. The deposits in November, 1914, were \$262,000. The bank building was erected in the same year in which the bank was organized.

The Farmers Deposit Bank, of Richwood, was organized in August, 1884, with W. H. Conkright, president, and H. E. Conkright, cashier. Its original capital, \$10,000, has been increased to \$30,000. The officers are Bent Cahill, president; J. F. Wood, cashier; I. Z. Zuspan, assistant cashier; directors, C. D. Sidle, Edward M. Blain, John D. White, H. C. Duke, Thomas Parish, H. E. Conkright and Bent Cahill. Their bank building was erected in 1897. General banking is transacted in all of its branches.

W. H. Conkright died in 1893 and was succeeded by Bent Cahill as president in 1894. It was a private bank until 1910 and then incorporated as a state bank.

CHAPTER X.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF UNION COUNTY.

Ohio and Union county owe much to the influence exerted by the newspaper press. Newspapers have long been the greatest force in forming public opinion. In the early days in Union county nothing but monthly and weekly publications were obtainable, but the pioneers made good use of such papers as they could secure. Both secular and religious papers were found in a majority of the cabin homes in this county and their influence for good upon the rising generations cannot be well overestimated. As soon as the daily paper appeared as a common factor in town and city, the people here took such papers without any great urging. Today the farmer has his daily paper dropped off at his very door yard each forenoon by the free rural carrier system. Great is the contrast since the days of weekly papers getting in here to the homes of the pioneers of Union county, perhaps a week or more old, with news from distant points of the globe, possibly six weeks old, and still labeled "Latest News."

The oldest newspaper in this county, with its genealogy running away back through the chain of links made up of the *Argus*, *Union Gazette*, *Union Star* and *Flag of Freedom*, is the present well-known publication, the *Marysville Tribune*.

Perhaps no better or more authentic account of the newspapers in this county prior to 1880 can be had today than to quote what was written in that year by that industrious journalist, John H. Shearer, then editor of the *Tribune*, who published a daily that fall during county fair time. His history of the various papers in this county read about as follows:

"The first paper in the county was issued at Marysville on February 20, 1839, eighteen years after the town had started, just having been declared the county seat. Stephen McLain and Robert McBratney were the publishers and William C. Lawrence was the editor. The title of the paper was *Our Freedom and Union County Advertiser*. After running a part of a year the title was changed to the *Union Star*, and was continued by the same publishers until about the middle of the second volume, when the name McLain was dropped out of the paper and it was issued by McBratney. The

Star was continued until about May 1, 1841, when the office was purchased by John Cassil, who changed the name to that of *Union Gazette*. Mr. Cassil was the editor and J. E. Wilson was the printer. The paper, after the publication of a few numbers, was removed, in May, 1842, to Bellefontaine, and Thomas M. Robb became its editor while this arrangement lasted. The paper was sent to Marysville each week and distributed to the subscribers. About May 30, 1843, the press was moved back to Marysville, Mr. Cassil again assuming editorial control and published the paper until May, 1844. The *Gazette* was Democratic in politics during the time Mr. Cassil had control of it.

"The *Gazette* establishment was purchased of John Cassil by P. B. Cole and W. C. Lawrence in May, 1844, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Argus* and espoused the cause of the Whig party. Six weeks later the name was changed to *The Argus and Union County Advertiser*. Cole and Lawrence ran the paper just one year and then sold to James S. Alexander, who ran it five or six weeks and stopped its publication. It was then resold to John Cassil. Mr. Cassil published the paper irregularly for about a year, changing it into a Democratic paper.

"In June, 1846, P. B. Cole purchased the office again and became its editor. He changed it back to a Whig paper and continued its publication under the foremanship of David W. English until September, 1849, when he sold the establishment to C. S. Hamilton and he in turn established the *Marysville Tribune*. David W. and George English were the early printers on the *Tribune* and continued as such until October 16, 1850, when Eckert & Cassil became printers and remained such until April 5, 1851. The printers then were J. G. Cassil and C. C. P. Davis. * * * These gentlemen published the paper until December 1, 1852, when Eckert dropped out and the printers were Cassil & Plumb; but these dropped out in February, 1853, and J. W. Dumble became printer. About the first of December, 1853, John B. Coats bought the office and became the editor, with C. S. Hamilton as associate editor, and J. W. Dumble and P. B. Plumb, printers. Mr. Plumb later became United States senator from Kansas, to which state he removed in 1854. Mr. Plumb dropped out in January, 1854, and J. G. Cassil became foreman of the office. In June, 1854, Hamilton became disconnected as associate editor and on the first of December of the same year Coats sold the press to Samuel McBratney and D. S. Parker, who became the editors. March 25, 1855, Parker retired from the paper and C. S. Hamilton again assumed control, leaving the business department to McBratney, J. G. Cassil continuing as printer. This association as editor, publisher and printer

continued until October 1, 1858, when the present editor [1882] John H. Shearer, purchased it, and has continued the paper ever since under its ancient name—*The Marysville Tribune*."

John H. Shearer continued to conduct the business until his death, June 6, 1896, after which his son, John H. Shearer, Jr., took his interest. At the time of the father's death it was run by John H. Shearer & Son, the latter being William O. Shearer, and from that time on it was known as Shearer & Shearer, continuing thus until April 19, 1913, when W. O. Shearer died and John H. Shearer became sole owner of the business.

The daily edition of the *Tribune* was started September 26, 1898, and has continued without an interruption. The old method of typesetting was replaced with a multiple magazine linotype in December, 1912, and in July, 1914, a Webb perfecting press was installed, making the *Tribune* one of the best equipped offices to be found anywhere. The present size of the *Evening Tribune* is four pages, seven columns to the page. The *Weekly Tribune* consists of eight pages and at times ten and twelve pages are printed to accommodate the increased amount of news and advertising matter.

The *Tribune* uses electric power, with individual motors for each machine, and in addition to the perfecting press and linotype, the equipment includes two cylinder presses, three platten presses, perforating machine, punching machine, wire staplers, etc. The job work here turned out compares with that of any large city.

The *Weekly Tribune* in politics is Republican, while the *Evening Tribune* is independent. Both papers circulate very largely in Union county and the *Tribune* continues to outrank all other county papers in point of circulation. Twelve people are employed constantly in the business, in addition to a well-organized corps of news correspondents in all portions of the county.

The present editor and owner is John H. Shearer, so that the *Tribune* has been owned and published for more than fifty-five years by father and sons.

Continuing the history of newspapers in Union county, Mr. Shearer wrote as follows: "In May, 1843, John Shrenk started a Whig paper in Marysville, entitled the *Union Journal*. It survived only fourteen weeks, when it gave up the ghost with the acknowledgment that 'through the unfortunate schism of the Whig party in this county, for the last few years, the "locofocos" have the county offices, which secure to them the public printing.' All the numbers of the *Journal* were bound in book form and are well preserved.

"*The Eaglet* was a small paper started in October, 1845, to catch the county printing on the suspension of the *Argus* after it came into the hands of Alexander. It was published by J. A. Cassil and lived only about three or four months.

"*The Union Journal* was a literary paper started in Marysville in the year 1853. It was edited early in its existence by A. Tolland Turner and printed by J. G. Cassil and Andrew Pollock. It was a good literary journal, but was clearly in advance of the times. It survived not quite a year and the material was purchased by J. W. Dumble, who removed it to Xenia and published a paper called the *Xenia News*. Later this paper was edited by Whitelaw Reid, who became later famous as the editor of the great *New York Tribune*.

"*The Union Press* was established in October, 1858, by Hylas Sabine. It was Republican in politics, and was continued until August, 1863, a period of four years and ten months. The last year of its existence it was edited by John B. Coats. The material of the office was purchased by the Vallandighamers, who at that time, in the midst of the war, treason and assailing of the government, were determined to establish a paper that would advocate 'the freedom of speech and the press'—that was to advocate license to assail the government and its friends while they were in the act of putting down rebels. Consequently, the *Union County Democrat* was built upon the ruins of the *Union Press*, and William M. Randall became editor. The first number was issued August 26, 1863, and was continued until the fall of 1864, when its publication ceased and the material was sold.

"In the spring of 1872, having received new material, W. H. Gribble, of Bellefontaine, started the *Press*. After publishing it five months he abandoned it and the office and left the place. A botch by the name of Conklin was allowed to take possession of the office after Gribble left it, under the promise that he would continue the paper, but he possessed little ability other than to ruin the material, which he did most effectively. He published, or tried to publish, a small sheet entitled the *Monitor*, which was a burlesque upon typography and a disgrace to the profession. He finally left for other parts and the material of the office were partly disposed of in Marysville and the rest shipped back to the type foundry."

About the first of June, 1874, the *Marysville Journal* was established by C. M. Kenton, which was soon after changed to *Union County Journal*. The *Journal* and *Tribune* were the only papers published in Marysville in 1883. From 1887 to 1904 the *Journal* was conducted by A. J. Hare, and since that date by the Journal Publishing Company, B. B. Gaumer, manager

and editor. It is now an eight-page, six-column quarto paper, run on electric power presses. This plant has been equipped with six presses, all still in constant use in various departments of the business. The subscription rate is \$1.00 per year. It circulates in town and county. Politically, it is Democratic. The building is a fine large brick and is owned by the company.

Editor Sfearer concluded his able article on Union County Newspapers by the following paragraph:

"It is difficult at this late day to secure enough of the old papers to enable us to get a chain of all the changes that have taken place in proprietors and publishers of the early papers of the county. A change seemed to be necessary whenever the means of a new proprietor was exhausted. From 1839 to the beginning of the *Tribune*, the county was almost in its native forest state. The few settlers who were laboring hard to open up their farms were not in any condition to be liberal supporters of the press, and few of them had much time to spare for reading. The times have greatly changed since then [he wrote this in 1882]. We have so many advantages at the present day, and there is so much in the way of improving the county, that we cannot form a proper estimate of the struggles of the early pioneers. The press of this county has done a fair share in advocating and bringing about this millenium of advancement and prosperity."

NEWSPAPERS OF MILFORD CENTER.

The first printing office in Milford Center was opened in 1877 by E. H. Clark, a young man. He only printed bills, dodgers and visiting cards. In 1883 Clark sold the office to the Herdman brothers—William and James—who began publishing the *Darby News*, the first paper published at Milford Center. It was independent in politics, but in 1884, at the beginning of the Blaine political campaign, when James G. Blaine ran against Grover Cleveland and was defeated by the latter, the Herdman brothers espoused the cause of the "Plumed Knight" and when he went down to defeat the newspaper collapsed and Herdman brothers left town between two days, never to return. Then Rolla and George Whitehead began the publication with the same plant, which they had bought from the former publishers. They continued until 1886, then sold to W. H. Lawson, who, after rearranging the office and greatly improving it, began the publication of a new paper called the *Milford Echo*. This paper was short-lived, ending its career in 1887. In the same year Major C. M. Kenton and William C. McCampbell started the *Milford Center Ohioan*, and its publication has continued to 1914. Mr.

Kenton was a good newspaper man, having been the editor of the *Marysville Journal* for several years and, having a real warm friendship for the work, he threw his magnetic influence into the paper. Later he dropped out and left the business in the hands of McCampbell, who was a printer with little experience. He sold the office fixtures and good will to Eli Gabriel in 1890, and in 1892 Mr. Gabriel sold the paper to Charles M. Kenton, who leased the office for a short time to Rankin Reed and Clarence S. Lawson, who continued publishing the paper until Mr. Kenton sold to Frank Holtcamp, of Elmore, Ohio, in 1894. Mr. Holtcamp issued the *Ohioan* until 1895, when he sold the business to Clarence S. Lawson, who, after publishing the paper for a year, sold the office to Edward Sanborn and David Story. Mr. Sanborn resided here, but Mr. Story was from Vinton county, Ohio. Story's health failed and the office was sold to Clarence S. Lawson in 1897. After publishing the paper for about one year it was sold to Charles F. Monroe, who sold the office in 1898 to Norton Nash, of Milford Center, and he published the paper two years, selling out in 1900 to A. W. McAdow and Dr. W. H. Wills. This partnership continued until 1907, when Clarence S. Lawson purchased the office and he, with his estimable wife, issued the *Ohioan* in a worthy and commendable style until 1909, when the office was purchased by Harry L. Agner, of Marysville, who is its present owner and publisher. Mr. Agner has installed a new press, put in new material and made sundry improvements in the publication. The subscription list has been greatly enlarged and the tone and makeup of the paper has made a very decided change for the better. It can be truthfully said that the paper is highly appreciated. Mr. Agner is a good printer, with a thorough knowledge of the work. He was for twenty-five years foreman in the *Journal* office at Marysville.

The above account of the newspapers at Milford Center has been furnished largely through the kindness of Eli Gabriel.

The *Richwood Gazette* was established August 16, 1872, by J. H. Vaughan and W. H. Nicholson, with J. H. Vaughan as editor. November 13, 1873, Mr. Vaughan became sole proprietor and continued in charge until October 20, 1879, when it was purchased and edited by Robert Smith and W. Ferguson. Two years later Mr. Smith bought his partner out and one year from that date, October 20, 1882, he disposed of a half interest to George W. Worden. The paper was independent in politics and was devoted to good, clean wholesome local news items and excellent editorials.

The change of ownership, etc., have been as follows: James Vaughan

sold to Robert Smith, and he to W. H. Stout. The next change was when Mr. Graham owned it. Following him came George W. Worden. It is now a six-column quarto, with the finest mechanical appearance possible for a paper to present. It is independent in politics and has for its motto "Equal right to all, regardless of race, color, religion or politics."

The *Gazette* is run from a Potter cylinder press propelled by a gas engine. The office is located in the old Marriott building. The paper met with slight loss by fire in 1900. The general appearance of this office is superior to any country office known in the state today. The various departments look more like a parlor than a printing office.

The next newspaper venture in Richwood was by J. S. Blake, January 28, 1882, when the *Richwood Reporter* made its first appearance. This journal was also an independent paper and met with success from the first number. It was published at first on each Saturday. After a year or two it was destroyed by fire and never re-established.

The *Octograph Review* was a short-lived publication of Richwood, which dropped out several years ago.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Ever since the days of Galen, medicine has taken a high place in the world's professions. It matters not whether among the enlightened races, or even among the uneducated and savage tribes, from the earliest ages in the world's history the "medicine man" has been sought after when the fevered brow and low state of physical strength has come to mankind. After the time of Galen, the profession took on a dignity before unknown, and with the march of the centuries has advanced with all other sciences. Perhaps, it has made a greater stride within the last seventy-five years than any other science known to the civilized peoples of earth. While some people always seem to delight in disparaging the doctor as long as they possess health, yet, when stricken with disease, they are the first to call the family physician. In his hands they feel that life and health are most secure to them and to their families.

With the settlement of every new country the physician has always been found in the vanguard. He wards off diseases found in undeveloped countries until such times as men have founded their homes, drained the swamps and driven the causes of bodily ailments from the community. What would any new country have done without the doctor and his saddle-bags, when fever and ague were rife in the land. In days of cholera, such as the epidemic in the thirties and fifties in Ohio, what would have been the loss without the physician at the bedside to direct every movement of the stricken patient! He is needful in all communities and has come to be appreciated by all thinking men and women. The pioneer physician usually rode horseback and that not of choice, but because he was better able to reach the bedside of the sick. Streams were unbridged and he could swim his faithful animal where he could not otherwise have gone. Thus we find him following the trail by blazed trees through the forest land; many times in the darkness of night did he prove himself as much of a genuine hero as though on the battle field. The present physicians do not have such difficulties, for today their drives are shorter and with the excellent highways and modern means of travel, such as the automobile and electric lines, many more patients can be seen. Yet the faithful physician has no easy life even today.

He must needs keep up with his practice and at the same time must read many hours each week on the latest theories and practice of medicine and surgery. While colleges are numerous and excellent, yet the good physician must keep studying in order to achieve success. The world now demands the best and nothing less will be received at the hands of the sick man.

SOME UNION COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Gideon Hawley was perhaps the first physician in Union county. He married Rebecca Townsend and subsequently moved west, where he died. His widow later returned to friends in Canada.

Dr. Daniel Bowen, a native of Vermont, settled at Milford about 1815, and was the first doctor of the place. He died December 12, 1825, aged forty years.

Dr. Spencer Garwood, Milford Center, was born in Logan county, Ohio, 1835. He was reared on a farm until he reached manhood. He had only the common advantages of the country schools of his time. He later entered Farmers' College at Cincinnati and remained three years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio, serving three months. He then re-enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Regiment, and was sent to the front where he saw much hard service and severe fighting. He was promoted to the captaincy of Company K. He was at the battle of Cold Harbor and later guarded rebel prisoners at Camp Chase. Previous to his discharge he entered the Ohio Medical College and in 1864 entered the medical department of the Michigan University, from which he graduated. He then practiced two years in Council Bluffs, Iowa. He also opened a drug store between Council Bluffs and Salt Lake City. He then removed to Columbus, Nebraska, where he was postmaster and conducted a drug store two years. He also practiced at Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Scott, Kansas, where he lived fourteen years, practicing his profession. In 1880 he went to Washington, D. C., and practiced until the spring of 1882, when he located at Milford Center in this county.

In 1837 there were but five physicians found practicing in Union county: John K. Brookins, at Richwood; Winthrop Chandler, in Liberty township; Benjamin Davenport, in Union township; Ira Wood, at Marysville; Reuben P. Mann, at Milford.

In 1840 the physicians were paying a license of fifty cents per year. There were ten in number—John P. Brookins, Jeremiaah Curl, Benjamin Davenport, Reuben N. Mann, Charles Morrow, David H. Silver, Stephen Kinney, Marquis Wood, David Welch and Winthrop Chandler.

Dr. G. W. Plimell, of Irwin, was born in Madison county, Ohio, in 1839, a son of John Plimell who settled in this county in 1818. His early years were spent on the farm. In September, 1861, he volunteered in Company A, Fourth Ohio Infantry, participating in many a hard fought battle of the Civil War. At Lookout Mountain he was severely wounded in 1863. In 1865 he began the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. J. T. Plimell. In 1876 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1877. He immediately located at Irwin, where he built up a fine practice.

Among the physicians now recalled as having at one time or another practiced in this county are the following: Dr. S. F. Kinney located at Marysville with his family in 1839, when the county was yet thinly populated. He died May 31, 1872, aged eighty-three years. His good wife died in 1874, aged over eighty years. Both were highly esteemed citizens.

In 1839 Dr. M. Wood had an office in Marysville on the east side of the public square. He died during the following winter.

Dr. J. Curl, whose office was on Main street, east of the courthouse, and Dr. Sewell Hosford, a "botanical" physician, both located in Marysville in the fall of 1839.

Dr. B. V. Buffington, physician and surgeon, of Marysville, was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1838, and his parents later found a home in this county, residing at Milford Center, where young Buffington attended the common schools. When twenty-two years old he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Leonard, of Urbana, Ohio. After four years of hard study and faithful application he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1873 he graduated at the Eclectic College, Cincinnati. He came to Marysville in 1868.

Dr. N. P. Davidson, Marysville, was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1840, lived on a farm until fifteen years of age, when he left home for himself. He worked by the month one year and then went to Clay county, Illinois, where he remained until 1872. He taught school in the winter and worked on a farm by the month for four years. He returned to Ohio in the autumn of 1872 and entered the National Normal School at Lebanon, and there remained a student two years. The next three years he taught in various counties in Ohio, and read medicine under Dr. G. W. Dawson of Hocking county, three years, finishing his course in 1877. In 1882 he graduated from the Columbus Medical College. In 1877-78 he practiced with his preceptor, and in 1879 began the practice at Oakland, Ohio, where he continued

until the fall of 1881. The following spring he established himself at Marysville. He practiced in Hilliard, Ohio, from about 1890 until his death.

Dr. David W. Henderson, Marysville, was a descendant of the famous family of the Stewarts, of Scotch and Irish origin. The Doctor was the son of John and Annie (Jack) Henderson, pioneers of Union county, Ohio, who effected settlement here in 1837. Doctor Henderson was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1823. He was fitted for college at the Marysville Academy, and entered Ohio University at Delaware. He remained until 1847 and then volunteered as a soldier in the war with Mexico, from which war he returned in 1848. He at once commenced to study medicine under Dr. R. Hillis, of Delaware, Ohio, completing his studies at the Starling Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1852. The following spring he came to Marysville where he was in successful medical practice for many years. As a surgeon he was eminent. In the Civil War he was commissioned surgeon of the Ninety-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers and remained in the service until April, 1863, when ill health compelled him to resign and resume practice at his home. He was highly successful as a physician and accumulated much property. He was a member of the Marysville Library and Literary Society and also a member of the board of education and board of health. He died July 23, 1910.

Dr. J. M. Southard, Marysville, was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1823. He was reared on his father's farm in Licking county, and attended the common schools. He read medicine in the office of Drs. Waters and Rowe, of Newark, Ohio, when he entered Starling Medical College, Columbus, from which he graduated in 1854. He then located at Marysville, where he soon grew into a large and lucrative medical practice. He died March 16, 1891.

Dr. M. Thompson, Marysville, was a son of the pioneer family of this name. He was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1828 and received his education at the Marysville Academy, and in 1852 began the study of medicine. He graduated from Starling Medical College in 1857, and was a resident physician of Pharisburg for twelve years. In 1860 he formed a partnership with W. L. Miller in the erection of the Marysville Mills, of which he became sole proprietor in 1872.

Dr. John Beach was the first practicing physician in Unionville. He came fresh from medical schools and after practicing a few years removed from the county, being now deceased. His brother, W. Morrow Beach, also deceased, remained at Unionville some years in the practice of medicine. Doctors did not seem to remain long here; possibly the business they sought

was not very plentiful, as the country was "distressingly" healthy. There were also Drs. I. N. Hamilton, later of Marysville, and Dr. Charles McCune, both now deceased.

Dr. T. B. Asbury was born in Syracuse, New York, in 1824, the son of an Englishman, a noted Methodist preacher, and a nephew of that celebrated bishop of the Methodist church of that name. Dr. Asbury was the only child in his parent's family. He was reared to manhood in Columbus, Ohio, and received his collegiate education at Allegheny College, Pennsylvania. He read medicine with Dr. Edward Ellis, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, graduating from Berkshire Medical College of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in March, 1844. He then entered into his profession at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he practiced five years. He then came to Frankfort (Jerome), Union county, Ohio, remained there till 1861, and then removed to Columbus. In 1872 he went to Worthington, and in 1880 returned to Union county, but is now deceased.

Dr. J. E. Herriott, Jerome, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1849. He received his literary education in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and in 1871 began reading medicine with Dr. James Cutler of Richwood. He attended the Starling Medical College, and later the Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating from the latter in 1873. He at once came to Jerome and entered into the successful practice of his chosen profession. He is now practicing in Trenton, Missouri.

Dr. J. S. Howland, New California, was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1843. His boyhood days were passed in Lewis, Pendleton and Mason counties, Kentucky. He attended school at the Normal in Lebanon, Ohio. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, serving with distinction under Generals Burnside, Thomas, Sherman and Gilmore. He returned from the war to Fayette county, Ohio, to which place the family had removed, and there taught school from 1868 to 1875, when he turned his attention to the study of medicine. He read three years with Dr. Richardson, of Somerville, and then took a course in the Miami Medical College. In February, 1877, he located at New California, and about 1885 removed to Plain City.

Dr. Thomas P. Shields, of Mill Creek township, was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. After attending the common schools, Dr. Shields took a course in Washington College (now Washington and Lee) in Lexington, Virginia, and then attended lectures in the University of Virginia and the University of

Pennsylvania. After his graduation he settled on the old family homestead, where his mother lived, and practiced medicine and surgery. He joined the Confederate forces and was later made a surgeon, doing hospital work mostly. In 1867 he moved to Union county, Ohio, settling with his family in Mill Creek township on a farm belonging to his sister. From that date he became a farmer and stock raiser. In fact, he was never counted a regular practitioner here in Union county, but was a member of the profession and so recognized by the best physicians. He died about 1911.

Dr. Winthrop Chandler, the first physician ever practicing in Liberty township, was a native of Vermont, who emigrated to Ohio and settled in Union township in 1818. He married and settled in Mill Creek township in 1826, and there practiced medicine successfully. In 1846 he removed to Illinois in which state he died. He was a very peculiar man, and it is told of him that when ever there was any physical exertion necessary he "was not around." He was known as the laziest man in all the community. He always kept a lot of old broken-down horses about his stables, which he never groomed or half fed. The result was that frequently these poor beasts would get down and were too poor and weak to get on their feet alone. In order not to have to help lift them up, he arranged a system of pulleys, by which he might the more easily raise the animals. However, he was known as a first rate physician and skillful surgeon. He was a regular graduate and a scientific physician, but woefully lazy.

Another physician of Liberty township was Dr. J. Q. Southard, of Raymond. He was reared on his father's farm and when eighteen years of age commenced teaching school, following this four years. In 1851 he began the study of medicine. He attended a medical college at Cleveland, graduating in March, 1855. He then located at Frazeyburg, and in 1857 established himself at Newton (now Raymond), Ohio, where he practiced medicine for many years with marked success. In 1895 he moved to Marysville, where he died in 1898.

Dr. David Welch was well advanced in years when he settled at Essex, Jackson township. He practiced there fifteen years and then retired.

In 1848 Dr. S. E. Williams located in the village of Essex, and was there many years.

Drs. Virgil Anderson and J. C. Corruthers practiced in the county a short time.

Dr. P. W. Lee practiced in the county about two years during the Civil War.

Drs. C. J. Skidmore and Williams were successful practitioners in Essex for many years.

Dr. Samuel E. Williams was born in 1823, in Licking county, Ohio. In 1846, after receiving a good English education, he entered a five months' course at the Cleveland Medical College, graduating the March following. He then practiced at Hartford, Licking county, Ohio; practiced at various places, and finally settled in this county at Essex.

Dr. Andrew J. Richardson was born in 1829, in New York. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. He came with his family to Summit county, Ohio, where they lived five years, coming to York township, Union county, in 1855. He was reared on a farm and obtained a common school education. In 1867 and 1868 he attended Starling Medical College five months, and later took more lectures there. He graduated in 1869. However, five years before this he had studied and practiced medicine. He located at Somerville, York township, where he soon had a paying and successful practice.

In Claibourne township, Dr. John P. Brookins was one of the leading early citizens in Richwood. He was born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and emigrated to Ohio, first settling at Mount Vernon for the practice of his profession. He was induced to locate in Richwood, and erected the first cabin in the village. It stood on lot No. 97, at the southwest corner of Franklin and Ottway streets, where Miller's store afterwards stood. The first sad event in the little village was the burning of his little daughter, Mary Jane, a promising child, in August, 1833. While playing near a burning log heap in the street, her clothes took fire and she was so badly burned that death ensued the following day. The first birth and first marriage also occurred in the doctor's family. The bride was Jane Coffee, a niece of the doctor.

Doctor Brookins was a very small, spare man, but very jovial. He always had a good story to tell and kept a crowd in an uproar. He was a justice of the peace many years and also postmaster. He was the first physician in Claibourne township and continued until 1847, when he removed to Eaton, Ohio, where he died in 1878.

Following Dr. Brookins came to Richwood, Dr. J. N. Ross from Zanesville in 1840, and practiced until his death in 1869.

Dr. Benjamin F. McMillen came in from Licking county in 1847, and remained in practice until 1867. He then moved to Mahaska county, Iowa.

About the same date came Doctor Atwood who only stopped a short time. Dr. H. O. S. Heistand removed to Richwood from Mansfield about 1852, and practiced until his death a few years later. Aaron Irwin read

medicine under his instructions, and fell heir to his medical practice. Irwin died in the profession.

Dr. White located here at the close of his service in the Civil War, practiced a few years and moved to Pickaway county.

Dr. Stephenson came from Westerville about 1867, but soon removed to Springfield.

Dr. T. C. Owen settled at Richwood in the late seventies or early eighties, and was a very successful practitioner.

Other doctors in the county have been I. N. Hamilton (died 1893), Randall, Thomas Mather, Miller, Harris, and Leach, a homeopath. Dr. R. D. Connell was the first of the last named school to locate in Richwood. He came in 1873 from Mansfield, but in 1879 moved to Columbus, where he died.

Among former physicians of Richwood may be mentioned E. Y. King, P. H. Bauer, W. B. Duke, R. W. Connell, B. I. Barbee and B. P. Hall. Dr. King located in Richwood in 1866; Doctor Bauer in 1871; Doctor Hall in 1882; Doctor Duke in 1875; Doctor Connell in 1877 and Doctor Barbee in 1880.

Dr. Hiram Myers was the first practicing physician in Byhalia. He opened an office there about 1852 and practiced a dozen or more years.

Dr. William Breese succeeded Doctor Myers, but only remained a short time. Drs. Gustavius Skidmore, Emanuel Whittaker, B. A. Martin and George Martin practiced in Byhalia for many years at different times. George Miller located at Byhalia in 1875. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati College of Medicine.

In Taylor township, Dr. J. B. Taylor, of Broadway, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1847. His mother died when he was but four years of age and he was thrown out on his own resources at a tender age. He lived with several families until eleven years old and then worked for his board and clothes in a good family. He ran away and enlisted in the Union cause in Civil War as a member of Company G, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the war he went to school one winter while residing with his father. He decided to become a doctor and, being without means, he did office work for his tuition. He finally began practice in Marion county, Ohio, coming from there to this county. He graduated in 1881, and made a successful physician. For many years he practiced at Marion, Ohio.

Of the physicians in Jerome township may be named Doctors Converse, Asberry, Holland, John E. Herriott, P. F. Beverly, Henry, Bargar and Kirbey.

At New California, the first physician was Dr. Culver. Other physicians here were Milo Lawrence, Thomas J. Haynes, James Cutler, B. F. McGlade, J. S. Howland, Doctor Merriman and Doctor Vigor, the latter still practicing. Doctor Cutler became a banker and so continued until his death in 1912.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES.

In common with other Ohio counties, Union has had its share of medical societies, under one name or another. The first of these was organized at what was once known as Magnet City, now called Magnetic Springs, in July, 1881. There were present in attendance upon that occasion Drs. E. Y. King, S. E. Williams, H. McFadden, G. K. Skidmore, S. S. Skidmore, S. S. Drake, R. A. Gray, P. H. Bauer and Doctor Gerseline, of Radnor. The first president elected for the Union County Medical Association was Dr. E. Y. King. The other officers were as follows: Treasurer, Dr. S. S. Skidmore; secretary, Dr. P. H. Bauer. Upon motion, the association adopted the code of ethics of the American Medical Association. The object of the organization was set forth as follows: "The object of the members of this society, both in their individual capacity and their associated efforts as members of this society, shall be the association of the profession for the purposes of mutual recognition and fellowship, and the maintenance of union, harmony and good government among its members; thereby promoting the character, interest, honor and usefulness of the profession, the cultivation and advancement of medical science among its members, and the elevation of the standard of medical education."

Candidates for membership had to present satisfactory evidence of qualification or be submitted to a rigid examination, and were elected to membership by ballot by two-thirds vote of the members present. The present officers are as follows: President, Dr. A. B. Swisher; secretary, Dr. Angus MacIvor; executive committee, Doctors Mills, Southard and Thompson, the latter of Raymond.

From the records of the above association, it is shown that the following physicians in the county have been among the members:

E. Y. King, a native of Pennsylvania, graduated at Bellevue Hospital College, New York, in 1864; began practice in 1859.

Andrew Sabine, a native of Ohio, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1856; saw active service in the army during the Civil War; died at Garden City, Kansas, about 1910.

S. S. Drake, a native of Ohio, graduate of Columbus Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1877.

S. S. Skidmore, a native of Ohio; graduate of Cleveland Medical College, in 1869.

P. H. Bauer, a native of Germany, graduate of Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1871. He died about 1885.

F. A. Vigor, a native of New York; graduate of Columbus Medical College in 1879. After practicing at New Dover, he died in the nineties.

S. E. Williams, no record of graduation given.

I. N. Hamilton, a native of Ohio, graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, in 1862. He died in the nineties.

G. J. Skidmore, a native of Ohio, graduate of Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1868.

H. McFadden, a native of Ohio, graduate of Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1862. He died about 1909.

J. Q. Southard, born in Ohio in 1829, graduated at Cleveland in 1855; died September 18, 1908.

A. J. Richardson, a native of New York, graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, in 1868; deceased.

B. P. Hall, a native of Ohio, graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, in 1882.

R. C. Richey, a native of Ohio, graduate of Columbus Medical College in 1882. He now practices at Jerome.

D. W. Henderson, a native of Pennsylvania, graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, in 1852.

William McIntire, a native of Pennsylvania, graduate of Starling Medical College, Columbus, in 1849.

R. H. Graham, a native of Yellow Springs, Ohio, graduate of Columbus Medical College in 1879. Died in 1906 at Washington, D. C.

X. P. Davidson, a native of Ohio, graduate of Columbus Medical College in 1882.

A. J. Pounds, a native of Delaware, graduated at Columbus Medical College in 1881. After fifteen years at Watkins, he moved to Delaware, Ohio.

Charles McCune, a native of Ohio; graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1878; practiced at Unionville Center, and died in 1912.

J. B. Taylor, a native of Ohio, graduated at Columbus Medical College in 1881.

A. Boylan, a native of Pennsylvania, graduate of University of Michigan, 1861.

J. S. Howland, a native of Brown county, Ohio, began to practice in 1876.

Dr. Graily Henderson, son of the pioneer doctor David D. Henderson, now deceased, at the date of the Spanish-American War, not being permitted to enter the service as a soldier on account of a disability, sent the following notice to the mayor of Marysville:

"Mayor F. A. Thompson, Dear sir: Not being able to attend your meeting Tuesday night last, I herewith adopt this mode of notifying you, as president of the committee, that I willingly and gladly offer my services as a physician and surgeon, as well as any strict attention in cases of sickness to all the families whose husbands who have gone at their country's call, and who are the moral and physical support of the same. To these my services are free of charge and as the government did not see fit to to enlist me on account of physical debility, I adopt this plan of doing what little I can for our nation's honor and Old Glory!

"Respectfully submitted,

"GRAILY HENDERSON.

"Marysville, May 28, 1898."

Among other physicians of Marysville may be mentioned the following: Dr. A. H. Raudabaugh, who came to Marysville about 1885, practiced in the Keeley Institute of which he was manager. When that institution went to Columbus he and his son George moved there and went into private practice. Both have died in recent years. Dr. W. F. White came to Marysville in 1880, practiced in the homeopathic school; died here in 1914. He was also connected with the Keeley Institute. Dr. John Wood practiced in Marysville, where he was reared; graduated at Starling Medical College about 1894; died here about 1900. Dr. Klotch practiced in Marysville along in the eighties; moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he still practices. Dr. Lisle came to Marysville with Dr. Raudabaugh and remained only a short time. Dr. W. C. Gates, a celebrated surgeon, was connected with the sanitarium five years and moved to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he is still a surgeon in a hospital. He was the best surgeon this county ever had. Dr. Carpenter was at Marysville in the eighties, but soon removed. Dr. Hoyt and wife, homeopaths, practiced at Marysville in the eighties. Dr. Smith, who was at Pottersburg many years, died in 1912.

UNION COUNTY PHYSICIANS IN 1915.

Marysville physicians: C. D. Mills, A. B. Swisher, P. B. Longbrake, L. Henderson, Carl Hoopes, Angus MacIvor, Henry G. Southard, B. V. Buffington, and Will Goff; Milford Center: A. Boylan, J. L. Boylan, Dr. Wills, Dr. Baker; Irwin: Dr. Burns; Jerome: Dr. Richey; New California: Dr. Vigor; Magnetic Springs: Dr. Conrad, Dr. E. T. Sager; Broadway: Dr. Jenkins; Pharisburg: Dr. Shoemaker; Byhalia: Dr. Miller; York: Dr. C. Thompson; Raymond: Dr. Charles Thompson.

CHAPTER XII.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF THE COUNTY.

No other class of men are more useful to the civilized portions of the earth than the well-trained and honorable lawyer. Men differ in the manner of looking at questions and are more or less warped by reason of selfish interests, hence we must have laws by which men may secure their rights in the commercial world as well as in the rights of person. The entire universe is really controlled by law and just as there is need of natural laws to sustain the things of the material world, just so certain must men be held in check by man-made laws. It is the province of lawyers to interpret these laws that peace and contentment may be among disorderly men. Almost all statesmen have been lawyers, and well it is, for they, having made the science of law a study, are best calculated to dispense it to the people. In a good government the attorney is as much in place and as valuable to the community as he who takes up any other science or profession, whether it be medicine, mechanics or theology.

Coming down to our day and generation, we look back at the record made by some of the old lawyers and we think they lacked in learning. This may be true, but no more so than in any other profession. As a rule the early lawyers here were men of sterling qualities and what they lacked in book learning from digests and libraries they made up by possessing sound, unbiased judgments and honor as between man and man.

VARIOUS COURTS.

The earliest judicial government for the territory, of which Ohio was a part, was vested in a general court composed of three judges, provided by the ordinance of 1787. The first judges were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Cieves Symmes, the latter being appointed in place of John Armstrong, who declined to serve. They were to adopt only such portions of laws of the original states as were deemed suitable to the condition and wants of the people and were not empowered to originate new laws.

In the autumn of 1787 Governor St. Clair and Judges Varnum and

Parsons met at Marietta and began the duty of legislating for the territory, continuing in session until December. Contrary to the provisions of the ordinance, they enacted a number of laws on different subjects and submitted them to Congress as required. That body, however, did not approve them, from their manifest illegality under the terms of the ordinance. After the assembling of Congress in 1789, under the new constitution, the appointments made under the articles of confederation being deemed to have expired, the following new judges were appointed for the Northwest territory; Samuel Holden Parsons, John Cleves Symmes and William Barton. The latter declined to serve and George Turner was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Parsons soon afterward died, and in March, 1790, Rufus Putnam was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by his death. Putnam resigned in 1796 to enable him to accept the office of surveyor-general, and Joseph Gilman, of Point Harmar, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Judge Turner left the territory in the spring of 1796, and during his absence resigned his seat on the bench, which was filled by the appointment of Return Jonathan Meigs in February, 1798. The judges then in commission continued to hold their seats until the state was admitted to the Union in 1803.

Between 1790 and 1795 numerous acts were passed which did not receive the sanction of Congress, as they were enacted rather than adopted, and finally in the summer of 1795, at a legislative session held at Cincinnati, a code of laws was adopted from the statutes of the original states, which superseded the chief part of those previously enacted, which had remained in force in the territory, regardless of their doubtful constitutionality. This code of laws as adopted was printed at Cincinnati in 1795 by William Maxwell, and became known as the Maxwell code; that was the first job of printing executed in the Northwest territory. But very little change was made therefrom until the first session of the General Assembly, held under the second grade of government, September 16, 1799.

"The Ordinance and the Compact," says Judge Burnet, "which was the constitution of the territory, contained but little specific legislation. It prescribed the rule of descents; the mode of transferring real estate by deed of lease and release, and of devising or bequeathing it by will. It regulated the right of dower, and authorized the transfer of personal property by delivery; saving always to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers who had before professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs then in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property. In addition to these provisions, the compact ordained that no person demeaning himself in a peaceable manner should be molested on

account of his mode of worship or religious opinions. It also secured to the inhabitants forever the benefit of the habeas corpus, of trial by jury, of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings, according to the course of the common law."

The courts of common law in the territory assumed chancery powers as a necessity, as there was no tribunal in said territory vested with such powers. Several necessary laws were passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature at Cincinnati, but matters regarding courts and their powers were not satisfactorily settled until the adoption of the first state constitution in 1802. The general court provided for by the ordinance of 1787 consisted, as before stated, of three judges, "appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate," each of whom received a salary of eight hundred dollars from the treasury of the United States. It was the highest judicial tribunal in the territory, and was vested with original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases, and of capital cases; on questions of divorce and alimony its jurisdiction was exclusive. It was, however, a common-law court merely, without chancery powers, and it was the court of dernier resort. It had power to revise and reverse the decisions of all other tribunals in the territory, yet its own proceedings could not be reversed or set aside, even by the supreme court of the United States. It was held in Cincinnati in March, at Marietta in October, at Detroit and in the western counties at such time in each year as the judges saw proper to designate.

The travels of the judges and members of the bar in those early years, to and from the places of holding courts—Cincinnati, Marietta and Detroit—were attended with difficulties of the most serious nature. The distances were always great, settlements were scarce and the way was rough. Their journeys were made on horseback, and it was exceedingly necessary that the horses they rode should be good swimmers, for it was in the days before bridges had been thought of, and the best fording places along the numerous streams were sought out by the tired travelers. Judge Burnet, who knew from experience all the trials of the times, wrote of them as follows:

"The journeys of the court and bar to those remote places, through a country in its primitive state, were unavoidably attended with fatigue and exposure. They generally traveled with five or six in company, and with a pack-horse to transport such necessaries as their own horses could not conveniently carry, because no dependence could be placed on obtaining supplies on the route; although they frequently passed through Indian camps and villages, it was not safe to rely on them for assistance. Occasionally, small

quantities of corn could be purchased for horse feed, but even that relief was precarious, and not to be relied on. In consequence of the unimproved condition of the country, the routes followed by travelers were necessarily circuitous and their progress slow. In passing from one county seat to another they were generally from six to eight and sometimes ten days in the wilderness, and, at all seasons of the year, were compelled to swim every watercourse in their way which was too deep to be forded; the country being wholly destitute of bridges and ferries, travelers had therefore to rely on their horses as the only substitute for those conveniences. The fact made it common, when purchasing a horse, to ask if he were a good swimmer, which was considered one of the most valuable qualities of a good saddle horse."

Lynch law was liable to be adopted by the men of the border settlements, and one or two instances of its execution, in the form of public whippings, are known to have occurred; but in August, 1788, a law was published in Marietta establishing a "General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and County Courts of Common Pleas," and these superseded the lynch code before it had been in operation a year. Mr. McMillan was appointed the presiding judge of those courts in the county of Hamilton.

The first constitution of the state of Ohio, adopted November 29, 1802, contained, in its third article, the following provisions for the judicial government of the state:

Section 1. The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum. They shall have original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as shall be directed by law: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Assembly from adding another judge to the Supreme Court after the term of five years, in which case the judges may divide the state into two circuits, within which any two of the judges may hold a court.

Section 3. The several Courts of Common Pleas shall consist of a president and associate judges. The state shall be divided, by law, into three circuits; there shall be appointed in each circuit a president of the courts, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. There shall be appointed in each county not more than three nor less than two associate judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside therein. The

president and associate judges, in their respective counties, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Common Pleas, which court shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction in all such cases as shall be directed by law; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from increasing the number of circuits and presidents, after the term of five years.

Section 4. The judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of Common Pleas shall have complete criminal jurisdiction, in such cases and in such manner as may be pointed out by law.

Section 5. The Court of Common Pleas in each county shall have jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, the appointment of guardians, and such other cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 6. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the same powers with the judges of the Supreme Court, to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

Section 7. The judges of the Supreme Court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The presidents of the Court of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective circuits; and the judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective counties.

Section 8. The judges of the Supreme Court, the presidents and the associate judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall be appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, if so long they behave well. The judges of the Supreme Court and the presidents of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this state, or the United States.

Section 9. Each court shall appoint its own clerk for the term of seven years; but no person shall be appointed clerk, except pro tempore, who shall not produce to the court appointing him a certificate from the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of clerk to any court of the same dignity with

that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behavior, at any time, by the judges of the respective courts.

Section 10. The Supreme Court shall be held once a year in each county, and the Courts of Common Pleas shall be holden in each county, at such times and places as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 11. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected by the qualified electors in each township, in the several counties, and shall continue in office three years, whose powers and duties shall, from time to time, be regulated and defined by law.

Section 12. The style of all processes shall be "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Ohio, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

The constitution of Ohio, adopted June 17, 1851, made considerable changes in the courts, and Article 4, providing for judicial matters in the state, is as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year at the seat of government, and such other terms at the seat of government or elsewhere as may be provided by law. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large.

Section 3. The state shall be divided into nine Common Pleas districts, of which the county of Hamilton shall constitute one, of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and each of said districts, consisting of three or more counties, shall be subdivided into three parts, of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable, in each of which one judge of Common Pleas for said district, and residing therein, shall be elected by the electors of said subdivision. Courts of Common Pleas shall be held by one or more of these judges, in every county in the district, as often as may be provided by law; and more than one court, or sitting thereof, may be held at the same time in each district.

Section 4. The jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the judges thereof, shall be fixed by law.

Section 5. District courts shall be composed of the judges of the court of common pleas of the respective districts, and one of the judges of the supreme court, any three of whom shall be a quorum, and shall be held in each county therein at least once in each year; but, if it shall be found inexpedient to hold such court annually in each county of any district, the General Assembly may, for such district, provide that said court shall be holden at three annual sessions therein, in not less than three places; Provided, That the General Assembly may, by law, authorize the judges of each district to fix the times of holding the courts therein.

Section 6. The district court shall have like original jurisdiction with the supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 7. There shall be established in each county a probate court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law.

Section 8. The probate court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and such jurisdiction in habeas corpus, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other jurisdiction, in any county or counties, as may be provided by law.

Section 9. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors in each township in the several counties. Their term of office shall be three years, and their powers and duties shall be regulated by law.

Section 10. All judges, other than those provided for in the constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district for which they may be created, but not for a longer term of office than five years.

Section 11. The judges of the supreme court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot, so that one shall hold for the term of one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years and one for five years; and, at all subsequent elections, the term of each of said judges shall be for five years.

Section 12. The judges of the courts of common pleas shall, while in office, reside in the district for which they are elected; and their term of office shall be for five years.

Section 13. In case the office of any judge shall become vacant, before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term, at the first annual election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

Section 14. The judges of the supreme court and of the court of common pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be diminished or increased during their term of office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, under the authority of this state or the United States. All votes for either of them, for any elective office, except a judicial office, under the authority of this state, given by the General Assembly, or the people, shall be void.

Section 15. The General Assembly may increase or diminish the number of the judges of the supreme court, the number of the districts of the court of common pleas, the number of judges in any district, change the districts or the subdivisions thereof, or establish other courts, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein; but no change, addition or diminution shall vacate the office of any judge.

Section 16. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, one clerk of the court of common pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein; but the General Assembly may provide, by law, for the election of a clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record and may authorize the judge of the probate court to perform the duties of clerk for his court, under such regulations as may be directed by law. Clerks of courts shall be removable for such cause and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 17. Judges may be removed from office, by concurrent resolution of both houses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur therein; but no such removal shall be made except upon complaint, the substance of which shall be entered upon the journal, nor until the party charged shall have had notice thereof and an opportunity to be heard.

Section 18. The several judges of the supreme court, of the common pleas, and of such other courts as may be created, shall, respectively, have

and exercise such power and jurisdiction, at chambers or otherwise, as may be directed by law.

Section 19. The General Assembly may establish courts of conciliation, and prescribe their powers and duties; but such courts shall not render final judgment in any case, except upon submission, by the parties, of the matter in dispute, and their agreement to abide such judgment.

Section 20. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Ohio"; all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Ohio, and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio."

The following items concerning the courts in the county of Union are compiled from articles written by Judge J. B. Coats, and published in the *Marysville Tribune*, in 1870:

The first court held in Union county was a special term of the court of common pleas, convened at Milford, April 14, 1820. It was held by the associate judges, David Mitchell, William Gabriel and Nicholas Hathaway. Thomas Reynolds was appointed clerk pro tem, and also recorder of the county. His securities were George Reed, Joel Frankelberger and Joseph S. Hughs. Reynolds took the oath of office and the court adjourned without day. Mr. Reynolds kept the minutes of this meeting of the court. Judge Coats thinks it probable that this court completed the organization of the county, although there is no entry on the record to show that such steps were taken. The record does not state who was sheriff at that time, but doubtless James Ewing served in that capacity, as his bond was filed with the county clerk three days later (April 17, 1820). This term of court was held in one of the rooms of Nathaniel Kazer's tavern, on the ground later owned by James Fullington, and occupied by a large brick building. The court room was separated from the bar and the people by stretching a rope across the room in which the entire business was transacted.

The first regular term of the court held in the county convened at Milford, May 15, 1820; present, Hon. John A. McDowell, president judge, and David Mitchell, William Gabriel and Nicholas Hathaway, associates. This court was held in the same room and the same manner as the first one. The first grand jury was composed of the following persons: Clark Provin (foreman), David Mitchell, Jr., Allen Leeper, James Bell, Lancelot Maze, Samuel Robinson, J. Boal, Andrew Gill, John Porter, John Gabriel, Joseph Stewart, George Reed, Robert Bronston, James Snodgrass, Alexander Reed. The first order entered upon the record of this term was the appointment of

Abraham D. Vanhorn, prosecuting attorney. The second was one granting a license to David Davis to keep a tavern for one year at Milford, upon the payment of ten dollars. The next appointed James Townsend, county surveyor, and the next, Thomas Reynolds, clerk pro tem of the court. Among other items furnished by the record of this term is the following: "Ordered by the court that Rhody Stokes be appointed guardian of Hope Stokes, nine years of age; Hiram Stokes, seven years; Maria Stokes, five years; John Stokes, two years, heirs of John Stokes, deceased, upon entering into bonds with James Ewing, David Comer and Alexander Reed, as securities." The Stokes children became well known residents of the county. The last order issued by the court at this term was the granting of a license to William Burnham to keep a tavern for one year at Milford, upon payment of ten dollars. The term lasted but one day. It is not known positively whether the grand jury found and presented any indictments at this term, but it is probable that they did, as the second case upon the docket of the second term was a criminal one.

The second term of court commenced in the court room at Milford, July 10, 1820. The full bench as before was present. The grand jurors were Anson Howard (foreman), Thomas McDowell, Allen Leeper, Samuel Kazer, George Brown, George Reed, Andrew Gill, James Cochran, Samuel Kirkpatrick, Robert Snodgrass, John Porter, David Reed, James Townsend, John McDowell and Thomas Reed. George Brown was granted a license to vend goods in Union township, paying ten dollars for the privilege. The only civil case on the docket at this term was that of Isaac Johnson vs. Simeon Hager—the first also on the common pleas record of Union county—and it ran through several terms and was finally settled by arbitration. The first criminal case was one for assault and battery, "State of Ohio vs. Stephen Kelsey." The indictment states that the jurors, upon oath, present that "Stephen Kelsey, now or late of said county, on the 24th day of June, 1820, at Milford, in the county aforesaid, with force and arms, to-wit: with clubs, sticks and other offensive weapons, in and upon Philander Crapo, in the peace of the said state then and there being, did make an assault, and him, the said P. Crapo, did then and there beat, wound and evil treat against the peace of the said state, its laws and dignities." The defendant pleaded not guilty, and a jury composed of William Burnham, David Bowen, James Biggs, Samuel Reed, B. King, Vandiver Reed, Elias Robinson, Ebenezer Miles, Richard Gabriel, John Parthemore, Isaac Dodd and Robert Branson, tried the case and found him guilty as indicted. An attempt to arrest judg-

ment was overruled, and Kelsey was fined ten dollars and costs of prosecution. The second criminal case on the docket tried at this term, and the first indictment found and presented by a grand jury in Union county, was that of the State of Ohio vs. Luke Ellison, for grand larceny. Ellison had stolen a bay mare worth forty dollars and a saddle worth ten dollars, the former from Moses Patrick and the latter from John McLaughlin. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He was a native of Lower Canada, twenty-one years of age, unmarried and without a trade.

At this term, Levi Phelps was appointed county surveyor for the term of five years, and Richard Gabriel, keeper of the seals of standard measures. Abraham D. Vanhorn, prosecuting attorney, was allowed forty-five dollars for his services during this and the last term of court.

August 17, 1820, a special term of court was held by the associate judges, Mitchell, Hathaway and Gabriel, at which Margaret Mitchell and James Boal were granted letters of administration on the estate of George Mitchell, deceased. Samuel Robinson, Thomas Robinson and Samuel Mitchell were appointed to appraise the property of the deceased, and make return to the clerk's office in three months, according to law.

May 15, 1821, a special term was held at Milford by the associate judges, the president judge being absent. John R. Parish was appointed prosecuting attorney on behalf of the state. A grand jury was appointed, which retired for deliberation. There were no criminal cases on the docket and but six civil cases. The jury impaneled for the trials thereof consisted of William B. Irwin, Simeon Hager, John Irwin, William Richey, Jr., John Irwin, Jr., Daniel Kent, Jonathan Worthy, Moses Mitchell, Hugh Porter, Augustus Coolidge, Nathaniel Kazer and Moses Patrick. The last will and testament of Joshua Ewing, deceased, was exhibited in open court by Calvin Winget and Elizabeth Gill, two of the subscribing witnesses thereto, and was duly proved and admitted to record, and letters testamentary issued to James Ewing, Esquire, and Margaret Ewing. The grand jury then came into court, presented nothing, and was discharged. The sum of fifteen dollars was allowed John R. Parish for duties as prosecuting attorney at this term, and it was "ordered that David Comer be paid one dollar and fifty cents per day as director of the town of Marysville, the seat of justice for this county." A special term was held by the associate judges June 16, 1821, at which some minor business was transacted.

July 10, 1821, the second regular term for that year was held at Milford; full bench present. "The only business of any importance before the

court at this term," says Judge Coats, "was the trial of the case entitled the State of Ohio vs. Seth Chillis, on an indictment for burglary found against the said Seth Chillis at this, the July term of court, in which indictment the said Seth Chillis is charged with breaking and burglariously entering into the still-house of one Jacob Sager, with intent to steal goods and chattels of said Jacob Sager, there situated and being, feloniously to steal, take and carry away against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio, and against the statute in such cases made and provided." John R. Parish was prosecuting attorney. Defendant pleaded not guilty, but a jury of good and true men found him guilty, and he was convicted and sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary. Chillis was a native of Massachusetts, a resident of Madison county, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. Among orders issued at this term was one granting a license to George Brown to keep a store in Milford one year, on payment of ten dollars. The court, on reconsideration, allowed the director of the town of Marysville two dollars per day as compensation for his services, and allowed John R. Parish twenty dollars for his services at this term of court.

The associate judges held a special term in this year and attended to some probate business. The last regular term of the court of common pleas for 1821 was held at Milford, beginning November 13th and lasting two days. The judges present were John A. McDowell, president; William Gabriel and David Mitchell, associates. On the second day of this term, Richard Gabriel was appointed county recorder, *pro tem*, having the day before been appointed clerk, *pro tem*. Certain probate matters were attended to, and a number of criminal cases were tried. Court met at Milford on the 18th and 19th of April, 1822; present, associate judges David Mitchell, William Gabriel and James Curry. James Cooley was appointed prosecuting attorney in place of J. R. Parish, who was absent. The next term was held by the same judges and at the same place, July 18, 1822, and this was the last court convened at Milford.

November 21, 1822, the court of common pleas was held for the first time at Marysville, the county seat, meeting in a room in the log tavern owned by Matthias Collins and situated on Main street, north of the public square. This court was opened by the associate judges, Gabriel Mitchell and Curry, president judge McDowell appearing and taking his seat in the afternoon. The grand jury returned an indictment against Patrick Connor, for riot; he was found guilty and was fined five dollars and costs. At this term, Matthias Collins was granted a license to keep tavern in the town of Marys-

ville. The other cases were disposed of, one for assault and battery and one for stealing a hog, and court adjourned.

The terms of court have since been regularly held at Marysville, first in Collins' log tavern, next in the old court house on the south side of East Center street, then for forty-five years in the brick court house and finally the present court house. The days of bar-room courts are over and the anxious barrister now airs his eloquence where frescoed ceilings and rich surroundings appear in the place of smoke-dimmed walls, wooden benches, rope partitions and the rude paraphernalia.

THE BENCH.

Under the first constitution of Ohio, a president judge was elected by the Legislature for each common pleas district in the state, and in each of the counties in his district three associate judges were appointed, who were residents of the county in which they held the office. Beginning with 1820, the year in which Union county was organized, the following were the president judges and their associates to 1851, when the second Constitution was adopted and a change made in the courts, already mentioned in this chapter:

The president judges were as follows: John A. McDowell (died in office in 1823); 1823-1824, Gustavus Swan; 1824-27, Ebenezer Lane; 1828-29, Gustavus Swan; 1829-33, Frederick Ginke; 1834-45, Joseph R. Swan; 1846-51, James L. Torbert.

Associate judges: 1820-21, David Mitchell, William Gabriel, Nicholas Hathaway; 1822-25, David Mitchell, William Gabriel, James Curry; 1825-27, David Mitchell, William Gabriel, Robert Nelson; 1827-29, James Curry, William Gabriel, Robert Nelson; 1829-34, Amos A. Williams, William Gabriel, Robert Nelson; 1834-35, John Porter, Amos A. Williams, Robert Nelson; 1835, Elizur Abbott and Stephen McLain; 1836-39, John Porter, Robert Nelson, James Hill; 1839-40, John Cassil, Nicholas Hathaway; 1842-46, Christian Myers, Silas G. Strong, James R. Smith; 1846-49, Christian Myers, James R. Smith, Levi Phelps; 1849-51, William W. Woods, James R. Smith, Levi Phelps. This was the last set of associates under the old judicial system in Ohio.

In this connection it will be of interest to insert a few lines on the history of some of the early judges who presided at the courts of this county:

Hon. John Adair McDowell, the first president judge of the common pleas district, was born in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, 1780, studied law, and in the War of 1812 served with distinction under General Shelby. He mar-

ried and emigrated to Franklin county about 1816 and became a prominent lawyer; was member of the lower house of the Ohio Legislature, 1818-19; in 1820 was elected president judge of his district. He was a brainy man and very popular; he died in 1823, leaving two children. Gustavius Swan filled his unexpired term of office.

Gustavius Swan was born in New Hampshire, 1787; studied law at Concord with Samuel Bell, who later became governor and was admitted to the bar in his native state. In 1811 he settled at Franklinton, then the county seat of Franklin county, Ohio, and there began to practice law. He soon rose to become a leader among the attorneys of the state. He was a thorough student, a fine speaker and made powerful arguments before a jury. In 1812 and again in 1817 he was elected to the Legislature from Franklin county. He practiced until in the forties, then became president of the State Bank of Ohio. He died in Columbus in 1860 where he had resided since 1815. He was succeeded on the bench by Ebenezer Lane.

Ebenezer Lane was a resident of Huron county, Ohio, and with the poor means of travel in those days it was no small effort to attend court in Union county. He was a man of high order of ability and training and a sound jurist. As a penman his handwriting still to be seen on docket books and papers at the courthouse, shows him to have been a fine scribe. He was elevated to the supreme bench of Ohio, and was of all other judges noted for his short and comprehensive opinions. He again filled the position of judge in the common pleas court here from 1828 to 1833.

Frederick Gimke, of Chillicothe, was a man tall of stature, slim, pleasant looking and had a fine legal education and a fair minded jurist. He was thoroughly practical and also rose to the supreme bench of Ohio.

Joseph R. Swan was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1802, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated at Aurora, New York, and there studied law, which he completed under his uncle, Gustavius Swan, at Columbus, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar in 1824. In 1830-34, he was prosecuting attorney in Franklin county and in 1834 was appointed president judge. He resigned in 1845. He, too, rose to the supreme court bench, and later wrote many books on Ohio laws. Columbus was his home many years.

James L. Torbert, the last presiding judge of this district, was a resident of Springfield, locating there in 1824 when yet a young man. He had a fine classical education, followed school teaching for several years and then studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1848 he edited the *Springfield Republic*, making it an ardent Whig paper. His last term at Marysville was

held September 29, 1851. He then became probate judge of Clark county, his old home county.

JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The Ohio State Constitution of 1851 provided for a branch of the judiciary to be styled the "Court of Common Pleas." Among others who have held the position of judges for such a court, as relates to Union county may be named the following:

Benjamin F. Metcalf, the first judge of common pleas for this district under the 1851 Constitution, lived most of his time during his term of office at Lima, Allen county, although his home was at Delphos. He commenced law practice in Shelby county, Ohio. Considering his limited opportunities and none too good education, he made a very acceptable judge. He possessed good sound judgment and was tactful, and this, in part, made up for his lack of training as a lawyer. His fair name was, however, somewhat tarnished, even at that early day, by a too frequent use of the wine cup and all that goes along with its use. His death occurred at Lima soon after the close of the Civil War.

William Lawrence, judge of the court of common pleas from 1856 to 1865, followed Judge Metcalf and resided at Bellefontaine, Logan county. He was a well-read attorney and possessed remarkable industry and great energy. He made a practical, self-respecting judge and satisfied the people and the lawyers by his fair decisions. Morally, he was without spot or blemish. He was always pleasant and affable and was very popular in and out of court. In 1864 he was elected to a seat in Congress, resigning his position on the bench to take the position as one of the war congressmen from Ohio. Near the end of President Hayes' administration, he was appointed comptroller of the United States treasury.

John S. Conklin, of Sidney, Ohio, followed Judge Lawrence as judge of the common pleas court of this district. He was as conscientious and honest as the sun, as was said of him once. In 1882 he was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by Benjamin LaFevere.

Following Judge Conklin, P. B. Cole, of Marysville, Union county, came to the common pleas bench. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1815 and in 1820 was taken by his father and other members of the household to Mill Creek, Delaware county, where he continued to reside until 1833. The following year he came to Marysville and entered the office of William C. Lawrence and began reading law, boarding in the family of his preceptor.

He was admitted to the bar at Columbus, December, 1836, and ever afterwards was known as a lawyer of Marysville. In 1847 he formed a law partnership with George D. Witter, which was severed by the death of Mr. Witter in 1849. He then formed partnership with John B. Coats, continuing until 1851. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1850 under the old Constitution and held over under the new Constitution in 1851. He was also state senator in 1865, and had been prosecuting attorney as early as 1844. He was elected judge of the common pleas court in 1871 and served five years. In 1882 it was said of him that he was the oldest lawyer practicing in Union county and almost as old as any within Ohio. He was admitted to the practice when twenty-one years of age, continuing in practice over forty-six years, during a period when many of Ohio's brightest legal lights reached the height of their legal fame. They had nearly died and he alone left to practice among a younger generation of lawyers and judges. He made impartial decisions and was respected both in and out of court for his manly methods. He ever practiced practical temperance and lived to a ripe old age, beloved by all.

John L. Porter was a native of Delaware county, Ohio, born in 1827, came to Union county in 1849 and immediately commenced reading law in the offices of Cole & Witter, at Marysville. He finished under Cole & Coats, the last named gentleman having been admitted to the firm that year after the decease of Mr. Witter. Mr. Porter was admitted to the bar in 1851 during the last term of court under the old judicial system. The same was the supreme court held at Marysville. He was examined before Judge Swan, Otway Curry and others. He at once entered upon the practice at Marysville, entering into partnership with P. B. Cole, with whom he continued for three years, subsequently becoming a partner of J. B. Coats. In 1862 Porter enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio regiment, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, serving till the end of the Civil War. He was elected in 1855 and 1857 as prosecuting attorney of Union county and after his return from the war was chosen to such position again. He served until 1873. In the autumn of 1876 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, serving until February, 1882. After the war he formed a partnership with Col. A. James Sterling and remained with him until he was elected judge. Porter & Sterling collected a very large amount of the extra bounties for soldiers, more than any other firm. In the early fifties he was mayor of Marysville. After his son Edward was admitted to the bar the firm was styled Porter & Porter.

John A. Price, elected as judge of the third sub-division of the tenth

judicial district, was born in Calloway county, Missouri, in 1840. His father died two years later, when his mother removed the family to Logan county, Ohio, where the son ever afterward continued to reside. He received a common school education and read law under Stanton & Allison, of Bellefontaine, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union cause, but for disability was discharged at Camp Chase. January 1, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant of the Fifth United States Colored Troops, and served in the campaigns that year around Petersburg, Virginia. On account of ill health he resigned in November, 1864. While still in the army he was elected prosecuting attorney of Logan county and re-elected in 1866 and 1868; he resigned in 1869 to accept a seat in the Ohio Legislature. He was judge of the court of common pleas from 1887 to 1892. He still resides at Bellefontaine.

The next judge of the court of common pleas is the present judge, James M. Brodrick, whose sketch appears in the mention given members of the Union county bar in the latter section of this chapter. He took the bench in 1906.

Union county's first permanent attorney-at-law was William C. Lawrence, who was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1804. He was one of seven children. The family removed to a point midway between Delaware and Marysville, Ohio, but in what is now known as Delaware county. Young Lawrence lived with his father, worked on the pioneer farm, attended school, and when eighteen years of age entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, where he took a thorough classical course including Greek. After his graduation he returned home, remaining a short time and being desirous of seeing the Southland, he set out and taught Latin in Alabama one year and a mixed school in Tennessee. He then pushed on to New Orleans and remained in the South about four years. He read law while teaching school. After coming home to Ohio, he was admitted to the bar at Medina in the autumn of 1831. He was married about this date and removed with his bride to Marysville. He was a good lawyer, an excellent citizen and lived to enjoy the fruits of his early struggles for an education and a place in his chosen profession. From 1833 to 1838 he was prosecuting attorney. He felt that a larger field would suit him better and had planned to move to Kenton, Hardin county, but before removal he was stricken by typhoid fever and died at the age of forty-two.

Prior to the settlement of Attorney Lawrence, however, there had been a legal light at Marysville in the person of a Mr. Barlow, who arrived in Marysville about 1828 or 1830, and boarded for a short time with Silas

Strong. He did not remain long and went on to more promising fields, where possibly law business was better at that date than here in Union county.

Concerning other members of the Union county bar it may be stated that the facts in this chapter have been obtained from former histories of Ohio and Union county and from the memories of those now living in the county who have been in a position to know the general history of the lawyers of the county.

Augustus Hall, the second regular lawyer in the county, came from Knox county in the spring of 1836, remained several years, was elected prosecuting attorney and later removed to Iowa, in which state he was elected to Congress.

The next to locate here was P. B. Cole, whose life has been reviewed in the section on the bench of this chapter.

John F. Kinney located in Marysville in the autumn of 1836, was admitted at Columbus the following year and commenced practice here. He moved to West Point, Iowa, and was twice elected to the supreme bench of that state, and subsequently went to Utah, from which territory he was elected a delegate to Congress. He lived many years and held property in Lincoln and Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Otway Curry was admitted to the bar in 1840. He rose to be one of the ablest lawyers and most eloquent speakers, as well as forceful writers, in the country. For many years he was a law partner of C. W. B. Allison. A further account is found in the biographical section of this work, of this most excellent citizen and attorney.

About 1842 came James E. Wilson, but he practiced little while here. He was connected with the local newspaper and was deputy clerk of the court. He became a minister in the Methodist Protestant denomination and removed from the county.

Charles W. B. Allison settled in Marysville about the same time Mr. Allison did. He was a fine young man and made an excellent lawyer. He was a partner of Mr. Wilson and also for a time was associated with Otway Curry. He had a large practice and remained until about 1850. He died in Wheeling, West Virginia, about 1880.

Jackson C. Doughty came to Marysville in 1844, remained until 1859, and then removed to Missouri. During the Civil War he was driven out of that state by the Rebels, returned to Urbana and practiced with John A. Corwin. He enlisted in the Union army as a private soldier, and after the war moved to Mendota, Illinois.

In the decade between 1840 and 1850. Edward Stillings and Hiram

Culver read law in Marysville, the former with W. Lawrence and P. B. Cole, and the latter with Mr. Cole. Both were admitted to the bar; Culver went to Oregon and died; Stillings went to Leavenworth, Kansas. Both were capable attorneys. Culver was admitted in 1845 and Stillings about 1846.

George D. Witter read law with P. B. Cole and was admitted to the bar in 1847. The same year he formed a partnership in law with his preceptor, which continued until the death of Mr. Witter in 1849. He was a bright, clear-headed, promising man and only twenty-six years of age at the time of his death.

Ransom C. Clark, who was admitted and began practice at Marysville in 1849, left here in 1867, removing to Hardin county, Iowa. He later located in Fayette county, Missouri. He had been prosecuting attorney while residing here in Union county.

John B. Coats, a native of Vermont, found his way to Xenia, Ohio, in 1842. He followed school teaching from 1842 to 1848, reading law during this time in the office of John H. Watson. He was admitted to the bar in Xenia in June, 1847; the following year, on account of ill health, he returned to Vermont and remained until 1849, when he located at Marysville, Union county, Ohio, forming a partnership with P. B. Cole. The firm of Coats & Cole existed until 1851. In 1854 Coats became the law partner of John L. Porter. Coats was elected prosecuting attorney in 1859 and ten years later was elected judge of the probate court for Union county.

James W. Robinson, a native of Union county, read law with Otway Curry; graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1851 and was admitted to the bar at London, Madison county, in April of that year. He at once formed a partnership with Otway Curry and this association was continued (except one year) until Mr. Curry's death in 1855. After this change took place Mr. Robinson practiced alone for a short time, but then took as his partner, his brother, Col. A. B. Robinson. In 1869 Leonidas Piper was admitted to the firm, making it Robinsons & Piper. J. W. Robinson was a member of the Legislature in 1858-60. In 1864 he was elected to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of A. J. Sterling. In 1872 he was elected to a seat in Congress and served two years. He was a candidate for reelection, but went down to defeat with the rest of the Republican party in the district.

Probably the next attorney to locate in the county was John L. Porter, whose sketch has been given in the bench section of this chapter.

S. Morton Tucker, a Vermonter, arrived in Union county, Ohio, when

a small boy with his parents, who settled in Union township. He read law with Cole & Coats, beginning about 1850, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In the autumn of 1852 he moved to Lewis, Cass county, Iowa. He later moved to Kansas and enlisted in that state in the Union cause and was commissioned lieutenant, although having only one hand, the other having been shot off by accident at a Fourth of July celebration. After the war ended he resumed his practice of law in the West. He died in 1912.

In 1852 I. B. Allen came to Marysville and remained until about 1855. Of him it is related that he was susceptible to all kinds of practical jokes. The members of the bar soon learned this peculiarity, took advantage of it and had much fun with him. They put him through what they termed an "initiation" which ended in a climax which set the court and lawyers in a great uproar, including the usually quiet and dignified Otway Curry. These old timers enjoyed the ridiculous as well as the sublime in life.

John D. Vandeman was admitted to the bar before the Union district court in August, 1853, although he never resided in this county. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University about 1850; was a resident of Delaware, Ohio, and a member of the law firm of Carper & Vandeman, but frequently practiced in the important cases in Union county courts.

H. J. King, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1824, when a child, with his parents, the family locating in Pike township, Madison county. He began reading law with Samuel Kerr, at London, in 1842, and became a citizen of Union county in 1853. He practiced many years before the lower courts before his admission to the regular bar in 1869, before the supreme court at Columbus. For three years he was a member of the firm of Randall, Cameron & King, and later a partner of Andrew Stevenson until 1878, after which he practiced alone.

Aaron I. Gould settled in Marysville about 1854, practicing a year with Jackson C. Doughty. He moved his family to Iowa, where he embarked in the newspaper business. He had a very bad temper and this made him the butt of many a good joke among the members of the bar. He was a tall man and someone dubbed him "Shanghai," and when he heard of it he was wroth and made all manner of dire threats upon the man who started this name for him. Messrs. Coats and Porter, to whom he applied for information, could only surmise the name of the offender, and Gould was about to depart dissatisfied, when Porter told Coats to call him back and he would tell him. Gould again entered hastily and Porter, with all the gravity of which he was possessed, remarked that "Dave Welch was the man." "Oh h——!"

said Gould, "I can't lick him; but I'll cut his d——d heart out;" and away he hastened with bad intent in his heart. Mr. Coats undertook to get ahead of him and warn Welch, but was too late. It was probable that no man was ever more scored by tongue than was poor Welch. He was one of the most powerful citizens in the town and Gould dared not lay hands on him. Welch, in relating this incident, said he had not the faintest idea of what Gould was trying to get at when talking so to him. Had he been a smaller man possibly the trouble between Welch and Gould might have been even more serious than it was.

In 1854 George Lincoln, from Connecticut, settled in Marysville and commenced the practice of law. In the fall of that year he formed a law partnership with Attorney Hamilton. Subsequently he moved to Madison county and was made judge of the court of common pleas.

Col. Maecenas C. Lawrence, eldest son of William C. Lawrence, was born in Marysville in 1832, read law with Judge P. B. Cole and was admitted to the bar at Marysville, August, 1865. He inherited the wonderful memory possessed by his father. He was a well-read lawyer and the older members of the bar more than once consulted him regarding hard problems in law. He made an envious military record as a member of the Thirteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Regiments. He rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served in the House in the Ohio Legislature in 1865-67 and in the Senate in 1873. He died at home in Marysville, December, 1881, aged about fifty years. He was buried by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Col. Aaron B. Robinson, of the old law firm of Robinson & Piper, studied law under his brother, Hon. James W. Robinson, at Marysville, and subsequently attended a law school at Cincinnati. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1859. Col. Robinson gained his title by service in the Civil War as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment from Ohio. He was the junior member of the firm above named before Mr. Piper entered it. In the early eighties he was not actively engaged in legal practice, but was absorbed in what was styled the "Factory Store" at Marysville. In 1879 and 1881 Col. Robinson was elected to a seat in the Ohio Legislature as a member from Union county. He met with physical affliction a few years ago and has ever since been confined to his home.

William H. Randall came to Marysville in August, 1863, to take charge of the Democratic newspaper published at that time. For a law partner, he had for a time an attorney by the name of Cummings. From Marys-

ville, Mr. Randall removed to Defiance, Ohio, where he continued in the practice of law.

Hylas Sabine, though not a regular legal practitioner in the county, was a graduate of the law department of Harvard University in 1863. He was a lifelong citizen of this county, but was best known as a real estate dealer. Under Governor Foster he was appointed state commissioner of railroads and telegraphs.

N. A. Gilbert came to Marysville either in 1865 or 1866. He had read law in Mahoning county, Ohio, and was for a short time a partner of W. M. Randall; in 1868-69 he associated with J. B. Coats, and still later with D. W. Ayers. He was a good lawyer and well liked in the county. He moved to Cleveland about 1871 and there built up a large practice.

Ulysses D. Cole, eldest son of Judge P. B. Cole, read law with his father and later attended law school at Cleveland and Harvard University. Early in 1866 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Columbus. He served in the Union Army in Civil War for two years with the rank of captain. He practiced a year with his father and in 1867 moved to Huntington, Indiana. He was elected state representative in 1876, and for a time was deputy United States assessor of internal revenue. He finally located at Rushville, Indiana, where he died.

Col. A. James Sterling was born in 1836 in Harrison county, Ohio, and accompanied his parents to Union county when but a mere babe. He was educated at the old Marysville Academy and at Ohio Wesleyan University. When the Civil War broke out, he raised a company and was elected as its captain, he being assigned to the Thirty-first Ohio Regiment Infantry. He was severely wounded in the right arm and shoulder at the fierce battle of Chickamauga, and was soon after discharged for disability. In 1864 he was elected to the lower House in the Ohio Legislature, but as soon as his wounds had healed, resigned to re-enter the war. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment, and saw active service until the end of that bitter, prolonged strife. Soon after his return from the war he was admitted to the bar (about 1866), and formed a partnership with John L. Porter, which relation lasted until Porter's elevation to the bench in 1876. Mr. Sterling was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1870-72. While residing in Marysville he became possessed of a good fortune, but through unfortunate circumstances lost most of it. In 1878 he removed to Leadville, Colorado. He is deceased.

Leonidas Piper, born in Union township in 1836, commenced reading

law in May, 1865, at Marysville, with Col. M. C. Lawrence, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He practiced with his preceptor a year and a half and in March, 1869, united with the firm of Robinson & Robinson. The firm of Robinson & Piper was perhaps the strongest law firm of the county at any time in the county's history, and continued as long as a firm as any other. For two years in his career Mr. Piper was superintendent of the Marysville city schools. In 1869 and 1871 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Union county. He was secretary of the Union County Agricultural Society from 1867 to 1874. He was one of the board of school examiners for a number of years. He was elected judge of the probate court in 1888 and served until 1895. He is still practicing law.

J. L. Cameron, born in Jackson township, in this county, read law before the Civil War in the office of J. W. Robinson and was admitted to the bar by the district court at Marysville, August, 1867, and soon commenced to practice his chosen profession. In 1868 he was admitted to the practice in all state and federal courts. In 1869 he formed a partnership with W. M. Randall, which continued until 1871. Subsequently, he was a partner of Joseph M. Kennedy, and in January, 1878, he admitted Thomas B. Benton as partner. This firm was dissolved in the autumn of 1881 and then he practiced alone. Mr. Cameron served in the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry Regiment during the Civil War.

D. W. Ayers, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Union county, Ohio, in 1868, read law with James W. Robinson at Marysville, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He served as city solicitor of Marysville and in 1875 was elected prosecuting attorney for two years. In 1871 he became a law partner of R. L. Woodburn. He had previously been associated for a short time with N. A. Gilbert. In 1876 he entered into partnership with Col. A. J. Sterling, which was dissolved in 1878, after which he resumed his practice alone. He made a specialty of criminal cases, in which he was quite successful. He was an energetic worker in political campaigns. He served in the Union Army from Pennsylvania under General Sheridan and was present at Lee's final surrender to Grant. He is now deceased.

R. L. Woodburn was a native of Jerome township. He commenced the study of law in 1869 in the offices of Robinson & Piper at Marysville and was admitted to the bar at that place in August, 1871. He formed a partnership with D. W. Ayers and commenced his law practice at Marysville. Two years later he commenced practicing alone. In 1877 and again in 1879 he was made prosecuting attorney for Union county. From 1873 to 1878

he was secretary of the county agricultural society. He served in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He is now deceased.

Joseph M. Kennedy, a native of Madison county, Ohio, first read law in 1858. He studied under Harrison & McCloud, of London, Ohio. In August, 1871, he was admitted to the practice of law in this county. He was a partner with H. J. King for a few years and later with J. L. Cameron. He moved to Madison county and returned to Union county in 1871 and the following spring was elected mayor of Marysville and was mayor during the temperance crusade. He is now deceased.

A. T. Carpenter, a native of Delaware county, Ohio, located at Marysville and read law with Porter & Sterling. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1871, by the supreme court at Columbus and immediately opened a law office at Marysville. He had different partners, including W. D. Pudney and John M. Brodrick. He remained with Brodrick until the latter was elected prosecuting attorney. As early as 1873-74 he was first assistant journal clerk in the Ohio House of Representatives. He moved to Wichita, Kansas, but is now practicing law at Toledo, Ohio.

James B. Cole, son of Judge P. B. Cole, graduated in 1866 from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and served five years on the frontier of Texas in Company C, Fourth United States Cavalry, as first lieutenant. He left the service in 1871. His last duty in the military service took him to the old City of Mexico, being detailed by the secretary of war. He read law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1872 and then located at Marysville.

Walstine D. Pudney was admitted to the bar in 1872, practiced law at Marysville for a time with A. T. Carpenter and subsequently removed to Cleveland. By birth he was a New Yorker.

A. H. Kollfrath, of German parentage, came to Marysville in 1872 and made a successful lawyer. He had been in practice for some time at Springfield, Ohio, before coming to Union county. He is still in law at Marysville, where he has been mayor of the city since 1913.

William B. Hamilton, youngest son of Hon. C. S. Hamilton, read law with Col. M. C. Lawrence, was admitted to the bar, practiced for a time at Marysville and later moved to London, Ohio.

F. T. Arthur, a native of Delaware county, Ohio, a resident of Marysville since about 1867, read law with what spare time he could get while clerk of the courts, between 1866-75 and was admitted to the bar before the district court in January, 1874. He did not engage in practice of law, but in mercantile pursuits in Marysville. He is deceased.

Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-vice president of the United States, a native son of Union county, was admitted to the practice of law in 1874. Immediately thereafter he was appointed attorney of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company, with headquarters at Indianapolis. He was highly successful in that role and made wealth rapidly. He was elected vice-president with Theodore Roosevelt in 1904. He is a resident of Indianapolis.

George O. Hamilton, born in Union county, Ohio, son of Dr. I. N. Hamilton, was admitted to the bar at Columbus in 1874 and for a time practiced in Marysville with Col. M. C. Lawrence. In the autumn of 1880 he formed a partnership with W. O. Henderson, but was obliged to quit on account of failing health. He died at Marysville, September 1, 1882.

T. B. Fulton, formerly of the law firm of Powell, Fulton & Hoskins, was born in Homer, Licking county, Ohio. He read law with Gen. George W. Morgan, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Lima in 1875. He practiced at various points until 1876 and then opened an office in Newark, Ohio, practicing alone until 1879, when he was appointed deputy clerk of Licking county. He moved to Marysville in July, 1880, and formed a partnership with Thomas E. Powell, who still resided at Delaware. In 1882 E. L. Hoskins was made a member of the firm. Mr. Fulton is now judge of the court of common pleas at Newark, Ohio.

John M. Brodrick was born in Allen township and commenced to study law with the firm of Porter & Sterling in January, 1874. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. On account of hard study and indoor confinement, he did not at once take up his law practice, but taught school a few terms and regained his health on the farm where he had been reared. In November, 1876, he commenced practice and from 1879 to 1881 was a law partner of A. T. Carpenter. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1881, and was clerk of the municipality of Marysville four years. He read law at the same time and with the same preceptor as did Thomas B. Benton and they were both admitted at the same time. They were partners for a time. Benton was a cousin of the famous Thomas H. Benton. Mr. Broderick was elevated to the bench in 1906 and is still serving with credit to himself and the bench and bar.

Charles B. Newsom, the only colored man ever admitted to the bar in Union county, studied with P. R. Kerr at Richwood, and was admitted to the bar before the district court at Marysville, September 6, 1875. His trade was that of a barber. From Marysville he went to North Lewisburg, Ohio,

where he practiced both as a barber and as an attorney, a queer combination. It is related that he was as good at one as the other. Subsequently, he moved to Tennessee as agent of a mutual aid association, and was still there at last accounts.

J. H. Kinkade was born in Marysville in 1853. He began reading law in the office of Robinson & Piper in 1873 and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He practiced in his native town and was elected mayor, at the same time being commissioned as a justice of the peace. He is still in active practice at Marysville.

Edward E. Cole, another son of Judge P. B. Cole, also chose law as his profession. He read under his father and was admitted to the bar in March, 1876. From 1879 to 1882 he was a justice of the peace in Marysville. He died in 1909.

A. H. Bightler, born in Paris township, Union county, read law with R. L. Woodburn, beginning in 1874, and was admitted in April, 1877. He opened an office in Marysville in 1878. In the spring of 1881 he was elected clerk of Paris township. In 1879 he succeeded R. L. Woodburn as secretary of the Union County Agricultural Society.

William O. Henderson, son of James A. Henderson, of Marysville, was admitted to the practice of law at Lima, Ohio, in July, 1877, and located at Columbus, where he still practices.

Others who have practiced here a shorter or longer period are as follows: Henry D. McDowell, of Holmes county; James S. McCampbell; W. T. Hoopes, of Morgan county, Ohio; Edward W. Porter, son of Judge John L. Porter, a member of the law firm of Porter & Porter, was born in Marysville, read law under his father, beginning in 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. His first case was tried before his father near the close of his term of office as judge. The firm of Porter & Porter was formed in February, 1882. He was prosecuting attorney two terms and elected in 1913 as probate judge.

Emery L. Hoskins, of the firm of Powell, Fulton & Hoskins, became identified with the firm in 1882. He was born in Leesburg township in this county. After reading law with Col. Lawrence, and Powell and Fulton, he was admitted by the supreme court at Columbus, June 7, 1882.

The first lawyer at Richwood was Louis Blake, who located there in 1870. The next lawyer was P. Ray Kerr; then came Seth S. Gardner and S. W. Van Winkle, the latter having been admitted in 1882. He is still in active practice at Richwood.

Clarence Cranston practiced law at Milford Center for a short time and then removed to Topeka, Kansas. T. H. Bain, who also read law at Marysville, went to Kansas and formed a partnership with Mr. Cranston. Mr. Bain is now practicing in Seattle, Washington.

Robert McCrory, who served as clerk of the courts in Union county from 1888 to 1896, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He became the partner of J. L. Cameron for several years and later was associated with Cameron & Son. They had an extensive business, which was followed until his removal to Spokane, Washington, in about 1908. He still resides in that beautiful Western city.

There were numerous students who read law in Marysville and never practiced in Union county, but removed elsewhere. In a chapter of this character it will not be out of place to recall what the historian can concerning their whereabouts. These included the following: James F. Freeman was admitted in 1838. He was a resident of Madison county and was one of the few men who were admitted to the practice of law when the supreme court was held at Marysville under the old state constitution. Lucius Case, of Licking county, was another in this class. Those who were admitted by the district court are as follows:

William T. Buckner read with Robinson & Piper; admitted 1871; W. A. Beard, of Delaware county, admitted 1872; Wilson S. Bailey, admitted 1878, moved to Kansas; T. S. Cheney, admitted 1872; A. G. Carpenter, of Mansfield, admitted 1875; Stephen A. Court, non-resident, admitted 1878; Erwin G. Dudley, admitted 1854; Eugene D. Hamilton, admitted 1879; Samuel F. Marsh, from Woodstock, admitted 1868; John H. Miller, admitted 1876; Richard M. McCloud, of London, Ohio, admitted 1879; Robert B. Montgomery, of Columbus, admitted 1879; Anthony J. McCaffery, admitted 1875; James T. O'Donnell, of London, Ohio, admitted 1874; George H. Purdy, of Delaware county, admitted 1857, entered Union Army, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863; Thomas H. B. Park, read law with Robinsons & Piper, admitted 1869; removed to Kansas; George Randall, admitted 1861, served in the Union Army in Civil War, located in Kansas; Arthur I. Vorys, admitted 1869.

THE PRESENT BAR OF UNION COUNTY.

In December, 1914, the following were in active practice at the Union county bar: At Marysville—Ballinger, F. Z.; Cameron, J. L.; Cameron, R. L.; Cole, James B.; Graham, Walter H.; Hoopes, Clarence; Kinkaid, J. H.;

Kollefrath, A. H.; Loughrey, J. L.; McCampbell, James; Myers, M. L.; Porter, E. W.; Piper, L.; Robinson, J. E.; Thompson, F. A.; Thornton, D. E.; Willis, J. H. At Richwood—Van Winkle, S. W.; Simons, Arthur B.; Haines, Milton; Stiles, A. G. At Milford Center—Fullington, F. G. At Peoria—Moffitt, Nate L. At Plain City—Strayer, J. E.

PRESENT COURT OFFICERS.

The present court officers for Union county are as follows: Judge, John M. Brodrick; prosecuting attorney, John H. Willis; clerk, John C. Hartshorn; deputy clerk, Dana L. Hartshorn; sheriff, John N. Laird; sheriff's clerk, Anna J. Laird; court stenographer, Eva Byers; bailiff and law librarian, George C. Edwards.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY.

The numerically strong denominations in Union county have been the Presbyterians and Methodists. The Presbyterians were first to erect a building for worship. This was in Upper Liberty in 1809, the society having been formed about 1800. The church annals show that about 1799 the presbytery of Transylvania, Kentucky, was divided into three presbyteries, viz: Transylvania, West Lexington and Washington, the latter including all that portion of Ohio west of the Scioto river. Rev. Archibald Steele, a licentiate of the Washington presbytery and an uncle of Gen. William B. Irwin, a former well-known citizen of this county, was commissioned as a missionary in southwestern Ohio in the spring of 1799, with authority to visit all new settlements and make out a list of all members of his denomination. Whenever they wanted a church he was to report to the presbytery for proper action. This was carried out and he visited this county and found many of his denomination who wanted a church of their choice formed as soon as practicable. Thus it will be seen that this denomination was first in the field, and hence will be first treated in this chapter.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

As has already been stated, the Presbyterians erected the pioneer church of this county in 1809. Among the churches of this denomination the following should ever have a place in the annals of the county and state of Ohio.

Joshua Ewing and his family, James, his brother, Betsey, his sister, and their aged mother, lived in a new town on the west bank of Big Darby, named North Liberty. This was in the southeast part of what is now Darby township. Here Archibald Steele organized a Presbyterian church in the fall of 1800, calling it North Liberty. Joshua Ewing and Samuel Kirkpatrick were elected elders at the organization of this, the first religious body formed in what now constitutes Union county, and one of the pioneer organizations of the state. But very few families had then settled in the neighborhood, and the membership of this church included most of them. The people lived far apart and never had a pastor nor stated supply. Neither was a house of

worship erected and in a short time the organization was dissolved by mutual consent. Out of the materials that belonged to it, however, the churches of Upper and Lower Liberty were formed, the former being near what is now Milford Center and organized in the latter part of 1807 or early in 1808. Rev. Samuel Woods was the first pastor, from whose tombstone is taken the following: "Rev. Samuel Woods, first pastor of the Presbyterian church of Upper and Lower Liberty, was installed pastor in this church June 15, 1808, and died April 27, 1815, in the thirty-sixth year of his age." Mr. Woods was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1779, and was a graduate of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

"The first house of worship erected by a religious society in Union county was built by the Presbyterians of Upper Liberty in 1809. It stood on the line dividing the farms of Rev. S. Woods and Elder Samuel Reed, between the road and the old graveyard. It was a plain, primitive building of hewn logs, twenty-four feet square. All the materials and mechanical labor were supplied by the membership. It was not necessary to consult an architect and get up plans and specifications and give out the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and then, when dedication day came, report a few thousand as a debt to be removed before the Lord could get the building. But this primitive church edifice was for many years without the means of heating; the people, therefore, met during the winter in school houses and private dwellings. It was also very plain internally; slabs, with rude legs, were used for seats. Tradition has it that two or three families in process of time became so aristocratic as to construct backs to their pews, thus showing that at a very early day invidious distinctions will intrude themselves upon a church.' An addition of eighteen feet was made to one side of the old church about 1822-23, and the building was used until 1834, when a brick structure was erected at Milford Center, and the congregation removed there. The old house stood a mile and a half east of the village, on the north side of Darby creek."

The exact date of the organization of Lower Liberty Presbyterian church, as it was named, is unknown, but the best information obtainable makes it about 1807. About the same time a similar organization, denominated Upper Liberty Presbyterian church, was formed in Union township, and the two societies were served by the same pastors for many years. Rev. Samuel Woods was the first pastor, until 1815.

From that date, Revs. William Dickey, Archibald Steele, James Hodge, D.D., Elder Hughes and others supplied the church until 1821, when Rev. James Robinson was installed pastor. He served the church seven years.

Rev. Darius C. Allen was stated supply from 1829 to 1831. The year following, Rev. Benjamin Dolbear became the pastor and continued his labors with this charge until about 1838. In 1837, Lower Liberty was rent in twain by the internal dissensions then existing in this denomination. The two factions were nearly equally divided, but a slight majority favored the Old School branch. Rev. Dolbear continued with this division. His successor, Rev. William H. Galbreath, was installed October 7, 1839, serving until April 18, 1848. Rev. Benjamin Evans was the next and last pastor of this branch. In the New School division, Rev. Henry Shedd was the only settled pastor, but Rev. Kuhn, Rev. Ulfeld and others supplied it.

Among the earliest prominent members of this church were James Ewing, Joshua Ewing, David Mitchell, Jr., David Chapman and John Taylor. The early services were probably held in private houses; then in the school house, which stood on the lot where the first meeting house was erected. This primitive church stood on a lot of four acres, donated to the society by Walter Dun, and situated about a mile northwest of Plain City in the forks of the Post pike and the road leading northeast to Big Darby. The building was erected as early as 1820, perhaps sooner. It was a large, unfurnished frame structure; weather-boarded, but not plastered; roofed, but without a chimney. The seats were only slabs supported by rough sticks. A broad, center aisle, at each end of which a door was originally designed, but never inserted. The women occupied one side of this room; the men held undisputed possession of the other.

This old building could not be heated and was used only during the summer. In cold weather, the school house on the same lot was brought into requisition, its more limited space proving sufficient to accommodate the few members who attended in that season. In 1836, a large brick structure, forty-six by fifty-two, was reared on the same site. It was constructed by Mr. Gifford, of Union township. The congregation then numbered about seventy-five. Scarcely had it taken possession of this new home when the troubles arose which produced the division. Of the four ruling elders then in office, James Ewing, T. M. Ewing and John Taylor adhered to the Old School, and David Chapman united with the New School branch. While the united congregation was strongly self-supporting, both divisions were too weak to maintain efficient organizations and struggled between life and death for about sixteen years. The Old School division kept possession of the church, but by agreement the other branch had the use of the church each alternate Sabbath. About 1853 both societies disorganized. Four years later a reconciliation was effected among the members and a new organiza-

tion entered into, which re-assumed the old name, Lower Liberty. Their church, however, was built and still stands in Plain City, Madison county, and its subsequent history by this change of location was passed from the domain of Jerome township.

Among the old and prominent families of this congregation were the Mitchells, Ewings, Robinson, Gills, Curry, Rickards, Bucks, Allens, Guys, Taylors and Chapmans. T. M. Ewing, James Ewing, Jesse Gill, Stephenson Curry, James Robinson, Jessie Mitchell and Abner Chapman were the ruling elders for many years. A number of their descendants are now prominent members of the Presbyterian church at Plain City.

As was the custom, the men sat on one side of the church and the women on the other side. In 1836 a large red brick building was erected on the same site, in which services were held until about 1850. The pulpit was in the front of the church, so that upon entering the church one would face the congregation. The platform of the pulpit was about six feet high, and only the head and shoulders of the minister could be seen, as the front wall of the pulpit was so high. The seats all had high board backs and a door next to the aisle had a button to it, which was turned as soon as the children were all counted in. In those days families all sat in the same seat and the seat of each family was well known. Strangers and transients were seated in the rear part of the church unless invited to sit with some family. Sunday school was in the morning at 9:30, preaching at 11:00, two prayers and a sermon an hour in length. Then came a half hour intermission for the dinner, which had been brought along in baskets. After eating all took their seats in the church for another long sermon.

The music was not classical, but there were many good voices and it was a real praise service. The singing was usually led by two of the elders of the church. As there were not a sufficient number of hymn books to go round, the two leaders would stand up in front of the pulpit and "line out" two lines of the hymn and then lead the singing. Jesse Gill and James Robinson were the leaders for many years. Later Benjamin Fay, who played the flute and was quite a musician, organized a choir of young people. The old red brick church drew great congregations in the summer time and it was often full to overflowing, for the people came from miles around, even as far as Milford Center and Fairview, in wagons, on horseback and on foot. When the young folks would start home on their prancing horses it would look like a troop of cavalry. The regular Sunday services usually lasted until about two o'clock. After the disorganization of the society the

old church building was also abandoned to the birds and bats, the windows were knocked out, the yard grew up in weeds and bushes, and so it remained until after the Civil War. In 1870 it was torn down and the brick were hauled to Plain City and used in the erection of the Presbyterian church. W. H. Galbreath, the pastor in 1839, in the old church building, lived to become ministers. Among the number were David G. Robinson, deceased, and James Curry, who preached the faith believed in and lived by their venerable fathers and mothers. For almost two score years Rev. James Curry, a son of Stephenson Curry, preached in California, and now has a pastorate at Newark, California.

The Milford Center Presbyterian church was organized, as now constituted, after its removal from the old site, east of the village, on April 8, 1838, before which time it had been known as Upper Liberty church. It had been made a part of the Marion presbytery in 1835. Its present membership is about fifty. Among the pastors who have faithfully served may be recalled the following: Revs. William M. Galbreath, 1839 to 1848; James Pelan, 1849-52; he went south and on account of his Northern sentiments was cruelly killed by rebels; Chester H. Perkins, 1854 to 1859; Albert A. Thompson, 1861-65; Rev. William G. March, 1868-1878; W. H. McMeen, 1882-84; James H. Hawk, 1885-87; William T. Wardle, 1890-91; W. O. Toby, 1894; D. L. Myers, summer of 1896; W. M. Pocock, 1896-97; William B. Chancellor, summer of 1897; J. S. Surbeck, June, 1898-September, 1902; A. M. Chapin, 1903-08; H. M. Noble, student from Lane Seminary, 1908. In the autumn of 1914 the church was without a pastor. In 1834 a brick church was erected at Milford Center. It was forty-four by fifty feet and cost one thousand five hundred dollars. It was used until the fall of 1860, after which, for a year or more, the congregation used the Methodist building. In the meantime the old church was torn down, the grounds cleared off, and in March, 1871, a beautiful new edifice was dedicated by Rev. William G. March. This cost four thousand five hundred dollars. The building has been kept in good repair and now has furnace heat and electric lights.

The Jerome Presbyterian church was organized December 16, 1853, the first pastor being Rev. William Brinkerhoff. He decided to remain until the church concluded to become Congregational in its church policy, so, in November, 1862, he resigned as pastor. In 1867 it was again changed to the New School Presbyterian. Rev. A. N. Hanlin was made pastor, followed by Revs. Stevenson, Mason, Hill, Crow, Thomas Christ and Henry Schedd. About 1898 the Presbyterians and Methodists united and the Pres-

byterian society disbanded. The Methodists are quite strong in that locality now.

The Providence Presbyterian church was organized in December, 1860, by Rev. Brinkerhoff. A church edifice was built in 1860. In the summer of 1861, when the division arose in the church between the Old and New School factions, this society became a Congregational church and so remained until 1877, when it again came into and under the rulings of the presbytery.

In York township the Presbyterian church was located near the north-eastern corner of the township, in the Joseph Miller survey. Rev. William D. Smith, then of Marysville, was the first to preach there. The congregation was organized in November, 1830. Preaching was not altogether regular, but it may be of historic interest to name a list of the faithful men who have served in this church as pastors. They include Revs. D. W. Smith, Sephas D. Cook, James Robinson (then in his seventy-seventh year), Rev. James Campbell, James Smith of Marysville, Henry Hess, John W. Drake, Evan Evans, Henry Vandeman, Alex S. Thorne, Henry Shedd, John W. Thompson, Charles S. Wood, Charles W. Torrey, William G. March, and others whose names are now forgotten, but whose work lives in the hearts of the community. A church building, erected in 1855, was used until 1882, during which year a new and more modern building was provided. Its cost was about two thousand three hundred dollars.

The ministers of later years who have wonderfully aided in carrying on the work are Revs. A. C. Crist, Leon Arpee, Chester H. Perkins and others.

The present membership of this church is about twenty-five. More than two hundred have been received into the society since its organization. It has not been aided by the Home Missionary Society since 1855. Of its Civil War record it may be stated that three laid down their lives, Captain James A. Cahill, Jonathan McEldary and Robert Moodie.

The Presbyterian church at Richwood was organized in June, 1874. The present church edifice, a handsome brick building, with lot and furniture, cost about six thousand dollars. Of this amount three thousand six hundred dollars was raised by the church and two thousand four hundred dollars was contributed by the Board of Church Extension and friends outside. It was dedicated January 20, 1889. In 1902 the society purchased a fine pipe organ, at an expense of one thousand eight hundred dollars. The pastors have been: Revs. Henry Shedd, 1874; Charles S. Wood, 1875-76;

C. W. Torrey, 1877-81; John McDowell, 1882-87; John Tenney, 1888-90; N. A. Shedd, 1891-96; Charles W. Bogle, 1897-02; John W. Wilson, 1903-04; Leon Arpee, 1904, followed by the present pastor.

Concerning the Presbyterian churches at Marysville and its early history we take the liberty of quoting largely from an historic sermon delivered in 1876 by Rev. William G. March, who brought the history down to that year:

"Several families located in Marysville during its earlier years who were members or friends of the Presbyterian church, and they were occasionally visited by missionaries, who preached to them. One of these was Rev. W. J. Frazier, who was sent out by the synod of Cincinnati as missionary in the Miami valley. He lived to an advanced age and died in Illinois. Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, in a letter from Worthington, Ohio, dated September 23, 1829, to the secretary of home missions, reports as follows concerning the work in this section: 'The region where I have been preaching is now wholly occupied, i. e., Mr. Allen, one of your missionaries, is employed in Madison and Union counties. Marion county and the destitute congregations in Delaware and Franklin counties are occupied by the American Home Missionary Society.'

"After Mr. Allen had prospected this field, he held a meeting on the 9th of September, 1829, in the house of Stephen McLain, in Marysville, for the purpose of examining candidates with reference to the organization of a Presbyterian church in this place. Mr. Allen was president at this meeting. Two elders of the church of Upper Liberty (now Milford Center) were present, Samuel Reed and William Gabriel, Sr. Thirteen candidates were present, who were secretly examined without regard to their former church connection. Eleven of this number were approved as suitable persons to constitute a church. The articles of faith and covenant were proposed to the candidate and no objection was made to them. In the evening the candidates met in the court house, where Mr. Allen preached from Acts xx, 28. After the sermon a public assent were given to the articles of faith and one received the ordinance of baptism. The following constituted the first members of the Presbyterian church of Marysville: From other churches—Eri Strong, Stephen McLain, Nancy McLain, Silas G. Strong, Mana Strong, Mrs. Phebe Adamson, Mrs. Mary Richey; on profession of their faith—James Richey, William Richey, Mrs. Sarah Phelps, Mrs. Catherine January. At this same meeting Eri Strong and Stephen McLain were elected, ordained and installed ruling elders over this infant church.

"Rev. D. C. Allen continued his labors until April 16, 1831, receiving

thirty-four members into the church. He administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time November 15, 1829. Some of the entries in Mr. Allen's journal and reports are as follows:

"September 9, 1829. In the afternoon went to Marysville to organize a church. Two elders from Upper Liberty congregation and myself examined thirteen candidates for membership and received eleven. Four of these had not made public profession and seven were from other churches. At night preached a sermon, baptized one adult, organized a church and ordained two ruling elders. The meeting was pretty well attended. May the Lord bless and own this little vine as of His own right hand's planting. This is the county seat of Union and it was highly important that a church should have an early existence here as the village is forming its character. The Methodists have been operating here for some time. Their number is yet small.

"September 29. Preached at Marysville at night on the subject of temperance. Pretty good number out. Among them were some intemperate people. May the Lord favor the cause of temperance. One intemperate man walked about the house with anger. Several persons here had drawn up resolutions in favor of temperance and annexed their signature to them. I hope a temperance society will be formed soon. One store has been commenced without any spirits and one merchant has resolved to purchase no more.

"February 23, 1830. At night attended the meeting of lecture and prayer in Marysville. Pretty good number out, considering the wet. Villagers are poor hands to stand the mud. * * * A few days ago a whisky drinker in Marysville attempted to raise a log cabin. During the first day he but five hands—of course the work moved on slowly. They raised the walls seven or eight feet. The next day a temperance man advised him to leave his bottle behind and he would have plenty of hands and the cold water men could put up his building directly. Having been assured the thing would be done, he swore he would go without the bottle. The men of strength came forward and effected the work in good time and good order.

"May 16, 1830. Dr. Ira Wood, who had become a member of the church, was ordained and installed as ruling elder. By special act of the Ohio Legislature, in February, 1831, 'The First Presbyterian Church of Marysville, Ohio,' was incorporated; by this act Dr. Ira Wood, James Richey and Silas G. Strong were appointed trustees to serve until the first

Monday in the following March, when and annually thereafter the corporation was required to elect three trustees and one clerk. At the first election the above named persons were chosen trustees and Stephen McLain as clerk. The congregation and session frequently met at Mr. McLain's house for business and religious purposes. Public services were held at first in the old wooden court house and also for a time in the subsequent brick court house. February 16, 1832, a meeting was held at Mr. McLain's house to consider the question of building a house of worship for the society. A subscription at that time was started and signed by seventeen persons, who subscribed a total of four hundred and thirty-five dollars 'for the purpose of erecting a house of public worship in lot No. 43, in the town of Marysville of such form and size and on such a plan as to entitle the First Presbyterian congregation in Marysville to a deed to the east half of said lot from Joshua Mathiot, Esq., whose bond, with conditions the trustees of said congregation now hold, we, the undersigned, agree and bind ourselves to pay to James Richey, Ira Wood and Silas G. Strong, as trustees of such congregation or their successors in office, the sum set to our names respectively: One half to be paid on or before the first day of September next, ensuing the date hereof, and the residue on the first day of September, 1833.'

"Mr. Strong was empowered to draft a plan of the new building, which was to be of brick, forty by fifty feet, and he was also authorized to make a contract for its construction and see that it was carried out. The work went on slowly and the house was not occupied till 1835 or 1836. Mr. Strong invested largely from his own means in the building and, owing to the poverty or mismanagement of the church, he was not reimbursed. The building became his property and subsequently, by execution or transfer, passed into the hands of a New York or Philadelphia merchant, who was a creditor of Mr. Strong. For a time the building was closed to public worship; the church became separated into Old School and New School and in the spring of 1844 the former obtained an eight-year lease on the Smith academy building, then in the process of erection. This contract was set aside by mutual agreement at the end of six years, and the congregation once more occupied the old building, which had been purchased of its Eastern owners for nine hundred and fifty dollars. The annual congregational meeting in March, 1849, was held in the brick church and the custom was adopted of assessing the pews for the purpose of raising money to support the pastor. This practice was continued for several years.

"Upon the walls of many a memory," says Doctor March, "hangs the picture of this old brick church. In vivid outline it stands before the mind's

eye, 'grand, gloomy and peculiar.' On a bright Sabbath morning the crowd of worshippers flock to the temple gate, but there are two flights of stairs on the outside to ascend as a good exercise of breath and muscles. This had to be in order to reach the gates. These entered, and a look to one side will show the pulpit and preacher at the entrance way; and now the momentum of the ascending exercise brings you to another step that lifts you up one or two feet, and then you can find a seat, or moving forward, you rise higher still until at the greatest distance from the preacher you will find yourself perched in the highest seat of the synagogue. Here a good view is obtained of the hapless wights who come in later, and before the stare of glittering eyes, may stumble over the middle step, and dash forward to the same elevation. There never was a church building better adapted to give variety and spice to the dull monotony of seating a congregation. More than once have I seen a titter spread over the placid countenance of some roguish boy or girl, as the eyes regaled themselves at the discomforture of a gay lady or swaggering youth who swept up the aisle, but suddenly halted and stoutly resisted the tendency to a horizontal posture. But the ludicrous was not always present. Many a time and to many a soul has this old structure been truly the 'house of God and the very gates of Heaven.' 'The Lord is in His temple.' Tears of joy, sighs of sorrow, the smiles of heavenly satisfaction, the up-lifted heart, the songs of praise and the glad tidings of salvation have filled the holy walls and made their impress for time and eternity."

About 1866 a movement was made toward the erection of a new church building, and the materials for it were gathered on the ground in the autumn of 1867. The corner-stone was laid July 31, 1868, and the building was dedicated Sunday, March 20, 1870, at which time were present Revs. James Smith, John W. Drake, A. E. Thompson, former pastor, and W. G. March, pastor then in charge. The structure was built of brick, forty-five by seventy feet, surmounted by a tower, and stood near the northwest corner of Center and West streets. The cost of building and fixtures was about twelve thousand dollars.

As this is one of the pioneer Presbyterian churches in the county, and has been connected with many illustrious characters, both dead and living, it will be of no little interest to give a list of pastors in the order in which they have served. They are as follows:

Rev. Allen was the first pastor and was succeeded in about this order: Revs. Benjamin Dolbear, 1831-34; Benjamin Higbee, J. W. Lawton, 1834-35; James Perigen, 1835-37; William D. Smith, 1838; James Smith, 1841-51; John W. Drake, 1852-58; J. K. Kost, 1858-60; Albert E. Thompson,

1860-67; William G. March, 1867-80; William A. Ferguson, 1881-97; James S. Revenaugh, 1897-04; Marshall Harrington, 1905-10; Rev. William A. Atkinson, D. D., present pastor, since 1910.

United Presbyterianism at one time had quite a following in attendance of the Sunday school is about one hundred and seventy. The present church edifice, one of the finest in this section, was dedicated in November, 1904, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. It stands on the northwest corner of Fifth and Court streets, in the very center of the city. The contract price was thirty-two thousand dollars, and its present value includes the lot and fixtures.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

United Presbyterianism at one time had quite a following in Union county, and still has one organization. The Old Seceder church, as this denomination was styled, organized at New California between 1835 and 1840. It was organized by the McCampbells and Beards, who came in from Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1835, and were soon followed by the Lidgetts. Services were first held at the home of William McCampbell, Sr., and later in a cooper shop belonging to John McCampbell. The church was organized by Rev. James Wallace and the ruling elders were William Bigger and David Beard, with about thirty members. Rev. Robert Forester, of Reynoldsburg, Ohio, supplied the church for two years. The first installed pastor was Rev. I. N. Laughead, who came in April, 1843, continuing until April, 1864. He was pastor of the church at Unionville Center at the same time. His salary at one time was only three hundred dollars a year and never more than four hundred dollars. He was a farmer and looked upon as one of the most successful farmers in the county. He accumulated much property. He also taught school and many of the older men of the county attended his schools. His wife had a bright, lovable Christian character, and they had an interesting family. The oldest son, William Bradford, died in the Union army during the Civil War. Rev. Laughead and family removed to Washington, Iowa, in 1865, and there both died and are buried.

The first church building erected by this society was of logs and was "raised" in 1841. The ceiling was very low and some of the benches used as seats did not have any backs. When the minister was in the pulpit his head reached almost to the joists, which were heavy enough for a railroad bridge. This house was used to worship in until 1852, when the old frame

building now used as a township house was built on the same site now occupied by the church building erected in 1904.

Following Rev. Laughead, in 1865, came Rev. James A. Taylor, who served until 1867. He was followed by Revs. John Gilmore, D. M. Gordon, Ebenezer E. Cleland, B. E. Dobbins, R. C. Finney and E. H. Thompson, who came in 1911. While the church membership is not as large as at one time, the influence for good in the community, by reason of the right living and due regard for the Sabbath and holy things, is going on and will ever be a blessing to those thus influenced.

The present pastor is Rev. A. D. Anderson, who came in September, 1913. The present membership is about one hundred and five. The church is valued at five thousand five hundred dollars, and the parsonage at three thousand dollars. The present frame church building was erected in 1904. This is the only church of the denomination in Union county.

The Darby Seceder church, later styled the United Presbyterian church, was formed as early as 1824. The county was thinly settled at that date and the improvements were few and far between. The original membership did not number more than twelve or fifteen, and among this number were Robert Nelson, Samuel Robinson, Thomas Robinson, James Boles, John Porter and Samuel Mitchell, Jr. The first meetings were held in good weather in the sugar grove on the farm of Judge Mitchell, east of and near his cabin, close to the banks of Big Derby. It was here the first communion services were held. The Lord's Supper was once celebrated in a large barn belonging to Samuel Robinson. This congregation was organized by a minister of the Xenia presbytery, and Rev. James Wallace became the first pastor. He was called in 1830. His salary from the three churches which he then served was three hundred dollars per year. The first meeting house was a frame building, thirty by forty feet, erected not later than 1835 on a lot donated for that purpose by Judge David Mitchell, northwest from Unionville. In 1856-57 another frame church was erected to take the place of the old one. Its size was thirty by forty feet and its cost was about one thousand four hundred dollars. In June, 1858, the general union of the United Presbyterian, the Associate Seceders and the Associate Reform churches took place, and the name United Presbyterian was chosen. The membership of the New California church was drawn largely from this congregation. The old Seceder church was very rigid and strict in enforcing its closely drawn creed. As an illustration of this, the old records show that a member was tried for singing a Methodist hymn, and another for kneeling in

prayer at the church of a sister society. This society was later merged into the United Presbyterian church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Methodism was early in the religious field in Union county. A class was formed in Pleasant Valley, in the cabin of Andrew Noteman about 1812, and was one of the very first in Union county.

The present Plain City church is made up largely from members residing outside this county, but the church building stands over the line in Union, in Jerome township.

The present Watkins Methodist Episcopal church sprung from what was known in 1818 as the Mill Creek Methodist class, organized that year by Rev. Henderson Crabb, at the house of William Conklin. The members were William Conklin, Sr., Rebecca Conklin, Joseph Conklin, Joel Coleman, John Conklin, Jennina Conklin, William Conklin, Jr., Betsey Bell and two or three more. Mr. Burdick was among the pioneer class leaders and served as such many years. From this effort sprung the Watkins Methodist church. Meetings were held at William Conklin's for sixteen years, and then up to 1849 at various members' houses. That year they erected a frame house, which served its purpose until 1869-70, when a three-thousand-dollar church was erected. Among the early pastors were Revs. Smith, George Maley, John Havens and Rev. Simms.

In Liberty township, in 1810, it is thought, Elder J. B. Finley organized a class at the house of Israel Carter, consisting of members as follows: Israel and Agnes Carter, Levi and Betsey Carter and Mrs. Polly Carter. They frequently met as a class and at times had preaching at the private homes of the members. But bad roads and small numbers caused the work to finally be abandoned.

About 1826 Rev. Simms visited the same locality and organized a class in the school house. Meetings were held until about 1833, when the membership erected a hewed-log meeting house, which served until 1859, when a frame building was provided. At the raising of this frame structure David Wood had his foot badly crushed by a falling timber, which crippled him permanently. The church was dedicated September 30, 1859.

In 1820, or possibly earlier, a class was formed at the house of Charles McCloud, in Darby township, from which sprung the Unionville Methodist Episcopal church, which was erected about 1856-57. The original class was located in the southern part of the township. Rev. George Maley was one

of the pioneer ministers. The McCloud family, the Tinkhams, Amos McNier and wife, C. H. Converse and wife, Betsey Cutler, Frederick Sager and wife, John Jolly and wife, David Sager and wife and others were prominent and early members. After the cabin homes had been used for a time, the school house, just east of the site of Unionville, was used as their church house. When the village was started the hall over the John Sager building was used. Bishop S. M. Merrill was pastor when the services were held in the Sager store building hall. Other early ministers were Revs. Sharp, James Finley and James Gilruth.

In the dense forests of Paris township the older members of the Amrine families had much anxiety as to how they should rear their children in the church path. Finally, in 1821, they concluded to erect a church building, or at least to form a Methodist class. They had been members over in Belmont county and were about all the Methodists there were then residing in this locality. Andrew Amrine was the first class leader and steward, serving until his death. John and Jeremiah, his brothers, then took up his duties as class leader. This point was then in the London circuit, and Rev. George Maley and Aaron Wood, circuit riders, visited them. The circuit was then from two to three hundred miles around. The preachers traveled on horse back with the old saddlebags behind them. In their lonely travels they were often soaked by the drenching rain, pelted by the merciless hail, or blinded and frozen by the blinding snows of a severe winter. The hungry wolf often gave them chase, and the growling bear was heard by the way. Often, very often, when the preacher was expected, has the good woman of the house sat up till late in the night to have ready for him a warm supper after the weary day's journey.

Soon others came in and united with the class, and a round-log church building was erected a few rods south of where a neat church was later built. This old pole house was also used for school purposes. The log structure was finally burned and a hewed-log house took its place. In 1853, a mile and a half northwest of Marysville, a church was built and dedicated by the great Bishop Merrill. Sabbath school was formed as early as 1828.

In Allen township, soon after the settlers came in to make homes for themselves, projects were set on foot to encourage and establish churches by the Methodist denomination. Buck Run Methodist Episcopal church was the first organized in Allen township. A class was formed as early as 1825 at the home of Daniel Allen, consisting of the following members: Henry Vangordon, Rachel Allen, Philena Mather, Daniel Allen, Kate Vangordon, Samuel Allen and possibly a few more whose names have been lost with the

flight of years. Samuel Allen, a local preacher, organized the class. They held services first at private houses, then in the school house until 1833, when a frame church was erected and dedicated by Bishop S. M. Merrill. The membership at one date reached over seventy souls.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Marysville was formed about 1827. George Snodgrass, in writing of those early days, remarked: "We were in the bounds of London circuit at that time. Two preachers were on the circuit, one named Samuel P. Shaw, preacher in charge, and another named John C. Havens. These men offered to form a class if they could raise seven members, and we set out to raise that number. George Minturn and lady, Miss Hannah Fox (sister of Mr. Minturn, who afterward became my wife), Newton Hicks and lady, and myself made six members. Silas G. Strong, a Presbyterian, gave us his name, making the seven members. This class was formed at the house of George Minturn, a building, perhaps eighteen by twenty feet in size. George Minturn was our class leader."

Rev. Shaw's home was about six miles east of London, Madison county, and he was the pioneer preacher of this vicinity. His circuit extended from near Columbus to about forty miles west, taking in an area so large that it required four weeks to make the tour around the circuit. One appointment was at Amrine's, one and a half miles northwest of Marysville. The first church was erected in 1837, at Fourth and Walnut streets, at a cost of five hundred and ninety dollars.

In 1853 a lot, formerly occupied by Felix G. Wingfield with a cooper shop, was purchased for church purposes and a building erected. It was burned September 25, 1863, being at the time used for a hay-press. It was a frame structure. In 1856 a brick church was dedicated by this society; it stood on East Center street. In 1882 over two thousand dollars was expended upon this building. The site was purchased in 1853. A parsonage was built in 1871 on grounds now included in the court house lots. Another parsonage property was secured in 1880; this was located on South East street. The present membership is seven hundred and ninety-six. Its Sunday school averages six hundred and fifteen. The auditorium of the present church was dedicated in December, 1896, by Rev. Gilbert, D. D. In 1900 the completed church was dedicated by Rev. David H. Moore, editor of *Western Christian Advocate*, now a bishop in the church. The church property is valued at forty thousand dollars. Its location is the southwest corner of Court and Sixth streets. The pastors, who have been notable characters in the history of Methodism, include the following: James Gilruth, (Bishop) S. M. Merrill, L. C. Webster, Henry H. Pilcher, Leonard B. Gurley, N..B. C.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MARYSVILLE.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MARYSVILLE.

Love, Alex Harmount, Daniel D. Mather, Oliver Kennedy, Parker P. Pope and Wesley G. Waters.

The pastors who have served here since 1841 are as follows: Revs. James Parcels and Joseph W. Smith, 1842; Wesley Webster, 1843; John W. Young and Thomas Hurd, 1844; C. B. Warrington and Ebenezer Chase, 1845; T. M. Gossard, 1846; James L. Grover, 1847 (presiding elder); P. F. Holtsinger and M. Coffman, 1847; David Sharp and James Gilruth, 1849; S. C. Ricker, 1850; H. Brooks (presiding elder), Ebenezer Chase and Samuel M. Merrill (later bishop), 1851; T. D. Martindale and Lovett Taft, 1853; J. S. Adams and D. Mann, 1854; H. Wharton, 1855; J. F. Longman, 1857; W. B. Grantham and R. B. Bennett, 1858; H. H. Ferris and G. G. West, 1859 (this ends the work on Marysville circuit and since then it has been a station. In 1860 it was made a part of the Central Ohio conference); Loring C. Webster, 1860-62; Amos Wilson, 1863; Leonard B. Gurley (presiding elder), N. B. C. Love, 1863-1867; H. S. Gradley, 1867-70; James F. Mounts, 1870; Oliver Kennedy, 1871; S. H. Alder, 1873-74; John F. Davies, 1875-78; P. P. Poe, 1878-79; A. Harmount, 1880-83; H. G. Higbee, 1883-86; Dwight L. Cook, 1886-89; W. G. Waters, 1889-92; W. J. Hodges, 1892-96; E. E. McCannon, 1896-1901; T. L. Wiltsee, 1901-07; A. E. Hosford, 1907-09; Wesley Watters and E. S. Weaver, 1909-11; J. F. Olive, 1911-14.

The first Methodist Episcopal church in Jerome was organized in 1834-5, the first services being held in the residence of Henry Beach. Among the early members were the Beaches, Hallecks, Wells and Frederick families. A very comfortable church was erected in 1842 and it was occupied till a short time before the Civil War. April 15, 1860, a frame church was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Warner, pastor. Among the pastors who have served here may be recalled the names of Revs. Chase, Hathaway, John E. Moore, Edward Rudesill, J. Shoop, Thurston, Ferris, Pierman, Abernathy, J. K. Argo, Pryor, Theodore Crayton, A. Holcomb, A. L. Rogers, B. J. Judd, Tubbs, Thomas Rickets, Thomas Wakefield, J. H. Middling, A. Plum and John Gordon. In 1914 this church was in a prosperous condition.

The Richwood Methodist Episcopal church was organized October 17, 1835, with William Phillips as class leader. The first to unite in forming the class were William Phillips, Isabelle Phillips, Mortimer Bentley, Nancy Bentley and Elsie Sirpless. Rev. Warren Frazell was the first and organizing pastor, and the presiding elder was William H. Raper. The first meeting was held at the shop of Mr. Phillips, the pastor and class leader being all in attendance. There was no house or place for worship among any of the

denominations in Claibourne township when this Methodist class was first formed. The class met in cabins, shops, storerooms and at the small log school house. During 1837 there was erected a log church at Richwood, the first in the township. It was twenty-six by thirty-six feet, and finished in the plainest style, though quite comfortable. Its seats were only rude benches without backs, the same as the early school rooms. In the center was placed a large stove, by which it was well heated with wood from the nearby forests.

At the general conference, in 1840, a change was made in the boundaries of the Ohio annual conference, to which Richwood circuit up to that date had belonged, and the North Ohio conference was organized. The early pastors were as follows: Revs. Webster, Kimber, Jacob A. Brown, Jesse Prior and George Armstrong. In the latter part of August, 1842, Jesse Prior and William Boggs, as assistant, commenced their labors. The year had not far advanced when Rev. Prior, the senior pastor, began to preach the peculiar doctrine of Miller, who started the Millerite doctrine in church history. They claimed the world was coming to an end in 1843. This caused a trouble in the church and before the year had closed Prior withdrew and united with the new sect, known as Second-Day Adventists. Boggs remained true to the Methodist cause and was returned another conference year. From 1856 to 1858 there was a great revival and as a result over a hundred were added to the church. After this they built a good brick church building, at a cost of six thousand dollars.

In 1914 there was a membership of five hundred. The value of the church's property is twenty-one thousand dollars. The average Sunday school attendance is two hundred and fifty.

In Jackson township the pioneer religious society was the Methodist class, organized about 1830, at the cabin house of Ebenezer Cheney. Prior to this date two exhorters, Mr. McCorkle, an Irishman, and John Millise, a German, from near Mechanicsburg, held meetings here, and this left good seed in the ground of the community, though no conversions were made. The class was organized with Thomas Cheney as leader. It included Ebenezer Cheney, Thomas Cheney and wife, Benjamin Carter and wife, Mary and David Carr, Jacob Reed and Joseph Cameron and wife. Meetings were at first held once in two weeks, at the houses of Ebenezer Cheney, David Carr and others. Later the school house was used as a meeting house. A good church building was erected on the Hamilton pike, two miles southwest from Essex, the land being donated by Jonathan W. Hedges. The building cost one thousand six hundred dollars.

Hopewell Methodist Episcopal church was formed about 1830, at the house of Samuel Martin. Culwell Williamson and the Martin family made up the charter membership. A mile and a fourth northeast of Pharisburg a log church was erected. Later a frame structure was provided. A protracted meeting was held in 1858 by Rev. Longfellow, which resulted in many additions to the class.

The Somerville class was the first in York township, and was organized in the winter of 1835 by Rev. E. T. Webster with about twenty-five members. The first class leader was John Johnson. The first services were held in houses of the membership, but later a log building was erected. This humble place served until 1856, when a frame structure was provided at the same place. Still later another more commodious building was provided; this was surmounted by a neat belfry and bell. This property cost the society two thousand five hundred dollars. It was erected under the pastorate of Rev. Solomon Lindsley. Other Methodist churches in York township are known as the McKendree and Bethel churches.

Three miles to the west of Richwood, in Claibourne township, at an early day there was a small class of Methodists formed in the Wynergar neighborhood. They never built a church, but struggled on for more than thirty years before disbanding.

In Washington township, about 1840, a Methodist Episcopal church was organized in a log school house built in the forest on Rock run near where Southworth Mather lived. The class was small, but all were earnest. This work later had to be abandoned on account of removals and deaths. In 1872 a Methodist Episcopal class was formed in this township with Allen Haines as leader. In 1876 a house of worship was built about a half mile north of Byhalia. It cost two thousand dollars. The Byhalia church was formed and originally included the Mt. Victory circuit, composed of four charges. The Darby Methodist Episcopal church in Allen township started from the class organized by Rev. George Harris in 1850-52. This pioneer class included Abraham Holycross and wife, James Kennedy and wife, William Holycross, Sr., Nancy Cline and William Smith and wife. Abraham Holycross was leader.

In Taylor township, one mile east of Broadway, a Methodist Episcopal class was formed in 1854, consisting of the following persons: P. Safford, Thomas E. Lockwood and wife, Hiram Danforth and wife, Mrs. Hannah Temple, Z. C. Pooler and a few others. On account of death and removals the class finally disbanded.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, in Taylor township, was the out-

growth of a class formed in 1843 by Rev. David Davis. The work kept up a few years and then went down. In the winter of 1865-66, Rev. Thomas Mathews held a series of meetings in the school house and as a result of a large revival a new class was formed. In the summer of 1866 a building was erected.

Mount Herman Methodist Episcopal church, in Dover township, was the result of a class formed about 1838 by Rev. Owens, at the house of Rev. Ebenezer Mathers, consisting of the following thirteen members: Rev. Ebenezer Mathers, Elizabeth Mathers, Anna Allen, D. D. Mathers, Rev. James Ryan, John Ryan, Elizabeth Ryan, Nancy Ryan, Jesse Carpenter, Alcy Carpenter, Lewis Filler, Mary D. Filler and Anna Williams. Lewis Filler was the first class leader. In the autumn of 1840 the society erected a frame church building on the east side of the road near the Mount Herman cemetery. This house served until 1867, when the church concluded to dissolve and divide its membership, part going to the village of Dover and others to Grass Run.

Dover Methodist Episcopal church, in Dover township, built its church in the summer of 1867 at the village of Dover, at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. The church here was formed by Rev. Isaiah Henderson. The church was dedicated February 8, 1868, and following that event was a three weeks series of meetings which greatly increased the membership. A union Sabbath school was organized before the Civil War and was kept alive while many of the men were away. The union school was changed to a Methodist school in 1878. In 1914 there was a membership of two hundred and eighty-five. The value of church property is five thousand five hundred dollars.

At Milford Center, the Methodist Episcopal church has an interesting history, a portion of which was written by Eli Gabriel on the occasion of the dedication of the present church edifice in 1907. The following summary is taken from his interesting history of the church.

In 1831 Rev. Thomas Simms organized a few members into a class at the home of the late Andrew Keys. Among the charter members of that pioneer class were Ebenezer Matier and wife, John Rice and wife, Mrs. Nancy Bowen, Mrs. Mary Monroe, Mrs. Jane Parkinson and Mrs. Patty Kennedy. Until 1835 they held services at private houses and at school houses, and then, at a sacrifice, subscribed and erected a church building thirty by thirty-six feet; it was a frame building erected by that excellent old pioneer carpenter, Andrew Keys. It had a high ceiling and a gallery. Within this building were held many lively revivals. The membership contained

many illustrious names of men and women who have been felt in the great busy world around them. Mrs. Jane Parkinson was the daughter of George Reed, founder of Milford Center. Her daughter, Mary Parkinson, became the wife of Charles Ketchan, who left two sons, both Methodist ministers. Mrs. Patty Kennedy was the mother of Rev. Oliver Kennedy, a presiding elder of Ohio.

The old church building was moved to Railroad street in 1862, and the following year a brick building took its place. Its cost was two thousand four hundred dollars. The brick were made by the late Edward Spain. The church was dedicated August 2, 1863, Rev. J. Trimble preaching the sermon and raising the necessary funds to cancel all debts. This building served until 1906, a period of forty-three years. The present structure is heated by furnace and lighted by electricity. The entire structure is modern in all its appointments, from basement kitchen up through the various audience, class and Sunday school rooms.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. David H. Moore, of Portland, Oregon, who raised the debt of six thousand dollars in a short time.

Among the well-remembered ministers here are recalled the following: Revs. Thomas Simms, the founder, D. Davidson, William Morrow, H. Camp, Riley, Lovett Taft, J. S. Adams, Tresenride, Tippet, David Mann, A. M. Mann, West, Whitehead, Horton, Longman, Lowe, Slocum, Lewis, Westervelt, Wolf, Charrington, Abernathy, J. S. Adams, William Lewis, Callahan, Nailer, Mann, Wakefield, Cramer, Nichols, Laughlin, Stewart, Steel, Andrew Plumb, W. B. Warren, W. M. Mitchell and A. L. Rogers, the present pastor who has been returned three times.

AFRICAN METHODISTS.

The colored people in Marysville organized a Methodist Episcopal church in 1879 with eleven charter members, under Rev. Nathaniel Mitchell of Portsmouth, Ohio, who became pastor and continued until October, 1882. Ground was bought on North street of Samuel Amrine, and the present brick edifice was constructed. It was dedicated the following February after the lot was purchased. Bishop Wyman, of Baltimore, was present at the dedication of the building. The church cost one thousand five hundred dollars. Today this society has a fair membership.

PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCHES.

What is styled the Methodist Protestant church in Claibourne township was organized in Richwood, September, 1836. John B. Lucas was pastor at that time, and Samuel Graham was its first class leader. Its first place of worship was in the little log schoolhouse which stood in the northeast part of the town. In the winter of 1839-40—the great winter for revivals—one was held here by Rev. John M. Young. In this meeting were converted men who made their mark in the world, and these included such men as John W. Hamilton, later professor of surgery at the Medical College of Columbus; Joseph M. Hamilton, who was a leading minister in this denomination many years; T. B. Graham, who was a prominent minister in an Ohio conference, and I. N. Hamilton, who became a local preacher of great power in the Methodist Episcopal church and a physician as well. These revival services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church building at Richwood. As soon as possible after organizing this church, its membership went to work to provide a church building, and in 1842 they completed a good hewed-log house, thirty by thirty-five feet. When finished it was known to be the largest audience room in the north half of Union county. When the house was ready for occupancy a serious question as to how it should be heated came up. There were no stoves for sale in the community and no railroads over which one might be brought if ordered. The problem was finally solved by the members contributing enough wheat to pay for a stove. Samuel Graham, accompanied by Rev. William Hamilton, hauled the wheat in a wagon to Granville, Licking county, and there exchanged it for a stove. They brought the stove back in their wagon and placed it in the church. The church above referred to outgrew its usefulness in 1858 and in that year they commenced a brick church and the same was dedicated July 17, 1859. Its cost was two thousand dollars, and it would have stood and been ample in size for many long years had it not caught fire and burned in April, 1875. A new church costing five thousand dollars took the place of the one burned. This was remodeled in 1911-1912 at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The church property is now valued at twelve thousand two hundred dollars. The society has a membership of one hundred and seventy-two. The present pastor is Rev. D. L. Custis.

Bethlehem church was organized about 1848, by Rev. John G. Peats, of the Methodist Protestant denomination, at a point about two and a half miles south of Richwood, in Claibourne township. It was not many months

before the society enjoyed a membership of sixty persons. For a time they worshiped in a schoolhouse and then erected a commodious frame building near the east bank of Fulton creek. The two acres of land donated by Rev. J. C. Sidel was used for church lot and burying ground. Here a church was erected in 1855.

In the south part of Claibourne township, near the west line, a church was erected in 1880 under the leadership of Rev. Elliott. This was the outgrowth of what was styled the "Stires Society" of pioneer days.

The Essex Methodist Protestant church was organized in Jackson township in 1840 by Rev. John Hunt, at the house of John Cheney. It was started with only six members—the Cheneys, Allens and Chapmans. Services were held at the Cheney residence for a number of years, after which a schoolhouse was used. In 1846 a log meeting house was used. This was a large hewed log structure, costing the time and labor of the membership. In 1866 a frame church was built, costing one thousand four hundred dollars; in addition the lot cost one hundred dollars and the bell one hundred and twenty-five dollars more.

The Protestant Methodist church at Allen Center was organized by Rev. Plummer in 1863. Its original members were Lewis Corbitt, George Grove and Samuel Poling, with their wives and a few other persons. In the autumn of the same year they built a neat log house, which was duly dedicated to the service of God. It was used as long as the society existed, which was until 1875.

Davis Methodist Protestant chapel, located in Washington township, on the Essex and Rush Creek road, is in the eastern part of the township. This society was formed in 1848 with ten members. The services were held in a schoolhouse until they erected a building of their own. Rev. Stephens was the organizing pastor.

Three of the Methodist Protestant churches in Union county belong to the Claibourne circuit, Claibourne, Bethlehem and Pharisburg. Rev. George Foltz is pastor of all three of these churches and resides at Claibourne. The Rush Creek circuit includes Grace chapel, five miles from Essex, and the Essex church at the village of Essex. The pastor there is Rev. R. I. Brooks. The only other church of this denomination in Union county is that at Richwood.

PIONEER METHODIST MINISTERS.

Concerning early Methodism in this county, the reader is invited to review what was said at the conference of the church, held at Marysville in

1904, when Rev. S. L. Roberts, D. D., spoke in a reminiscent way as follows: "The circuits were long then and the salaries low. For my two years as a single man in the ministry, I received one hundred and twenty dollars per year and two hundred dollars a year the first two years after I was married, with traveling allowances enough to make three hundred and fifty-seven dollars a year in all. Babies were welcomed at the parsonages then, for each one added sixteen dollars to the pastor's salary!

"I have gone to my appointments in all kinds of conveyances—in the palace cars and lumbering freight cars drawn by a snorting engine; in the canal boat drawn by mules; in the farm wagon drawn by Percherons; in carriages drawn by blooded trotters; in the mudboat drawn by oxen; over the ice on skates and through the mud on foot, but I made it a rule of my life to be there.

"Fifty years ago it was a common thing to see parents with a half dozen small children and a sweet babe in the mother's arms, plodding their weary way through the mud to market and church in a lumber wagon drawn by oxen. It was a sight, really more of promise to the church and state than to see the automobile with fluttering plumes and feathers and a poodle dog in the lap of the wife.

"I have preached in private houses, in churches, public halls, school-houses, courthouses, and out of doors. I have occupied all sorts of beds, beds on the floor, the dreaded 'spare bed-room' where heat has never entered and where the mercury stood below zero, where I shook by the hour, longing for dawn to come, and I have occupied the summer bed with the heavy feather tick under me and nothing over me. But I have enjoyed thousands of comfortable beds and happy homes where sleep was sweet and rest refreshing.

"My presiding elder at the first quarterly meeting I ever attended, gave notice on Saturday afternoon that no one would be admitted to the lovefeast the next day, unless they complied with the rules of the church, one of which was that all must kneel in prayer. Sunday morning when we knelt in prayer, a lady in the back part of the room did not kneel and when asked why she did not kneel, she replied, 'It's none of your business!'

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

In 1864, what is now known as the Marysville Congregational church was organized out of the membership of the New School Presbyterian church which had been formed in 1840. A manual published by the church in 1877

gives the following historic account of the change from the Presbyterian to the Congregational faith:

"This church was organized thirty-seven years ago as the New School Presbyterian church, but with the utmost harmony it became a Congregational church in 1864. During all its history it has been active and enterprising. Especially have the women of the church been workers for the cause. Efforts to save perishing sinners have been frequent. Protracted meetings have often been held with gratifying results. From the first the Wednesday evening prayer meetings have been sustained by a good attendance. The following pastors have served faithfully and well: Revs. W. H. Rodgers, three years; Henry Shields, three years; E. J. Moore, one year; Henry Bushnell, five years; J. Everts Weed, two years; Walter Mitchell, twelve years; P. G. Buchanan, two years; M. K. Pasco, one and a half years; W. E. Lincoln, two years and nine months."

Rev. W. A. James succeeded Mr. Lincoln as pastor, remaining three years. His successors are as follows: Homer Thrall, who came in December, 1879; G. James Jones, three years; James M. Tiffit, one year and nine months; James A. Thorne, two years; W. S. Rugbey, eight years; E. A. King, three years; Harvey C. Colburn, one and a half years; Charles A. Stroup, two years and seven months; Vernon Emory, until September 11, 1911, when the present pastor, Rev. J. L. Davies, took charge.

A church was erected at the northeast corner of West and South streets in 1871, the corner-stone being laid August 31, 1871. A lecture room was dedicated August 4, 1872, and the building proper was dedicated March 14, 1878. The parsonage in the rear of the church was dedicated in 1881. In December, 1882, a thousand-pound bell was hung in the church tower. The first parsonage, costing about one thousand five hundred dollars, was all paid for by the sale of the "Buckeye Cook Book," which was compiled by a committee of ladies of Marysville.

The present fine parsonage, at the end of West Sixth street, was erected in 1913 and, with the lot, is valued at about four thousand seven hundred dollars. Locust street runs along the east front of the property.

The present membership of this church is about four hundred. The Sunday school has an average attendance of about one hundred and eighty. This is now the only Congregational church within Union county. However, there is a church service and Sunday school known now as Blue's Creek congregation a few miles northeast of Marysville, which is in charge of the minister at Marysville.

November 2, 1862, by a unanimous vote, it was decided at Jerome to change the old Presbyterian church into a Congregational church society. Soon after this Rev. Brinkerhoof severed his connection with the church. Following him came Rev. Hawn, who was succeeded in 1866 by Rev. C. N. Coulter, who also had charge of the congregation at Worthington. He continued as pastor until October 27, 1867, when Rev. A. N. Hamlin was installed and remained five years. The first church building was a frame structure twenty-four by thirty feet, erected about 1856. In 1877 the members of this church wished to be again connected with the Presbyterian denomination and were consequently admitted. Thus the Jerome Congregational church ceased to exist.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES.

Mount Zion United Brethren church was located three miles northwest of Marysville. The society was organized about 1843. Its members were largely from the Methodist church. Rev. Frederick Hendricks first preached at the house of Samuel Elliott. He was followed by others. A frame church was erected on a lot donated by Mr. Elliott. This was the place of worship until 1876, when a new church was built.

The Otterbein United Brethren church of Liberty township was organized in the southwest part of the township, near Flat Branch, in 1849, by Rev. F. B. Hendricks, who formed a class at the schoolhouse. The membership comprised the following: Zachariah McElroy and wife, George Hemminger and wife, Thomas Clark and wife, John Stokes and wife, Littrell Ford and wife and possibly a few others. Until 1857, services were held in the schoolhouse and then a frame church was built which served until 1876. At that time the church had dwindled to only two members.

In Allen township Darby Chapel was the result of an organization effected in 1849 by Rev. F. H. Hendricks, from near Cincinnati. He organized a class in the old log schoolhouse with the following members: D. W. Spain and wife, Sarah Ann; Reuben Moore and wife; Joseph Moore and possibly a few others. Soon after organizing they proceeded to erect a hewed-log house of worship. It was completed in 1851 and served until 1870, when a good frame structure was provided by the society. It stood on the old site, and its cost was one thousand two hundred dollars.

Mount Pleasant United Brethren church was situated a mile south of York Center, and was formed in about 1850 through the efforts of Rev. Frederick Hendricks, famous for organizing churches in the county. Its

first members were largely drawn from the Methodist Episcopal church of York Center. The first meetings were held in the blacksmith shop of Henry Tobey, and later in the school house, but it was not long before a hewed-log house was constructed for church purposes. It had the primitive seats without backs for the comfort of the worshipers. After a dozen or more years this log house gave way to a more respectable house of worship. It was at first a part of Somerville circuit. Among the early members may be recalled the names of Henry Tobey, David Davis, Amos Davis, George Davis, Sr., and their families.

The United Brethren church at Somerville was organized about 1850 in the old Hyde schoolhouse. A church was commenced in the country, but later it was decided to erect it in Somerville. The church was at one time strong. Its early members included Moses Horn and wife, George Davis and wife, James Meadles and wife, Ephraim Yarrington, wife and sons and the Keener families.

The United Brethren church at Peoria was organized January 8, 1890, by Rev. G. W. Carder. It now has a membership of thirty. The church building was erected about the date of organization and cost one thousand three hundred dollars. It is now valued at two thousand dollars. There have been several revivals in the history of this society. The church building has a good bell surmounting it. Among the faithful pastors who have served here are the following: G. W. Carder, E. Counsellor, Hoag, L. Rice, A. H. Ballinger, E. A. Barnes, G. W. Wolcot, E. A. Myers, Melvin Pierce and Ezra Burroughs, the present pastor. Rev. Wright, of Columbus, also preached here at one time.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The history of the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's church of Paris and Darby townships runs about as follows.

The first German settlers arrived in Union county about 1830. They were from Hessen Darmstadt and Bavaria. They consisted of thirteen families, including George Reipper, George Heer, the Blumenscheins, George Rausch, John Rausch, John Ell, Peter Kreitler, G. Hegardaerfer and others. These thirteen German families with three Americans organized this congregation in 1838. They built a log church on the east side of the Plain City road, about four miles south of Marysville. The first church was never completely finished and was destroyed by fire. New German settlers arrived and so the Germans built a new church for themselves about a mile from the

first building. This building was twenty-six by thirty-two feet and was also built of logs. It was dedicated by Rev. Adam Ernst, who preached his first sermon here June 25, 1843; he also opened a school with seventy-four pupils. The land on which this school building was erected was donated by John Ell. The congregation still has a cemetery at that point. In 1847 Jacob Seidel was called as assistant pastor, and was ordained October, 1847, by Dr. W. Sihler. Rev. Seidel succeeded Rev. Adam Ernst as pastor, the latter having received a call to Marion, Ohio. Rev. Seidel was ordained pastor in February, 1848. In 1851 the congregation bought twenty-seven acres of land from Mr. Steinbauer for one hundred and sixty-two dollars, and on this tract of land the congregation built a parsonage twenty-six by thirty-two feet. In 1885 the present two-story brick parsonage was built, costing three thousand dollars. Rev. Seidel had for his assistant pastor for one year George Schaefer, after which, on account of illness, the pastor resigned. Rev. Fred Nuelzel was called and ordained pastor, August 23, 1857. The congregation built its fourth church. It was built where the present new church building stands. It was sixty by forty feet and twenty-five high, with a steeple one hundred feet high. The members of the congregation, in and around Marysville, organized and in 1878 called their first pastor, Rev. F. Zigel.

In 1864 the third church building was taken down, and the brick used in the school building which was erected by the congregation near the church site.

In 1871 Rev. Kneif was called as pastor. The Revs. Kneif, F. Zigel and W. Lemke were successful in reuniting the churches. Rev. Kneif and Lemke resigned and Rev. J. H. Wertleman, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was called and accepted the pastorate, May 18, 1879, serving faithfully for nineteen years, resigning on account of declining health October 16, 1898.

Twenty-six members of St. John's church living south of Darby creek organized St. Paul's church in 1893 and called the present pastor, Rev. H. C. Knust. The successor of Rev. Wertleman, the present pastor, Rev. H. C. Kuechle, took charge October 23, 1898, or rather that was when he was called. He arrived in December of that year.

The pastors of this congregation taught school also until 1856, when the congregation called the first teachers, the first being Mr. Rolf. He was succeeded by various persons until the arrival of the present instructor, G. Burger, from Michigan, who arrived in March, 1901, and is now assisted by a lady teacher, Clara Eickemeyer. The present school building, a two-story brick, was erected in 1880 at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars.



ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHUCKERY.

The new church edifice was erected in 1899-1900. It is fifty by one hundred and one feet with a cross section, twenty by sixty feet, and a steeple one hundred and nineteen feet high. It was dedicated November 18, 1900. The total cost was about twenty-five thousand dollars. The present membership of the congregation is six hundred and seventy, with one hundred and fifty-five voting members. The school was attended by ninety-nine pupils in 1914.

The congregation also has a chapel at Marysville where a number of the membership now reside. This chapel is on South Main street, while the church proper is situated three and a half miles south of Marysville on the Plain City road.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

This church is located in Darby township at Chuckery. It was organized September 15, 1893, by twenty-four members of the St. John's church in the German settlement of Paris township. They came under the leadership of Rev. H. C. Knust. At first the services were held in the school-house erected by St. John's church at Chuckery, the year before the separation of the society. The new organization also conducted a school and taught the church doctrines to their children, as well as other branches of study. This school is still in existence and has a very able teacher in the person of Prof. R. F. Lutshouser. In 1902 the church congregation erected a comfortable church edifice at a cost of eight thousand dollars. The same pastor who first had charge, Rev. Knust, is still doing good work in the congregation and community. In 1894 the congregation erected a parsonage of the value of two thousand dollars. In 1907 a residence was built for the use of the teacher of the parochial school. The present total value of the church property is about fifteen thousand dollars. Since the opening of the school at this point the teachers have been H. C. Knust (pastor and teacher), C. W. Bunck, E. Gutzler and R. F. Luthauser. The total number in the congregation is two hundred and thirty.

In Marysville, the denomination of German Lutheran, known as "St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Marysville, Ohio," was incorporated December 20, 1875. Officers were elected and the organization was completed at that time. November 9, 1878, "The Evangelical Lutheran German Trinity Church" was incorporated. These two societies were later consolidated and erected a fine brick church edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid August 13, 1882. Before that date the society worshipped in a small

brick building on South Main street. The present structure is on the corner of East Sixth and Walnut streets and cost twenty thousand dollars. It is a fine brick building, and near by are two parochial school buildings. The new one on South Walnut street was built in 1904 at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. This congregation now numbers eight hundred and sixty-one souls, with five hundred and sixty communicants. The church is supplied with a fine pipe organ and a clear toned bell. The organ cost the church two thousand four hundred dollars. The following have served as pastors here: Revs. G. T. Zagel, J. M. Koeppling, J. E. A. Doermann, F. W. C. Wiechers, F. W. Albright, and the present pastor, Rev. D. P. Ebert.

Teachers in the parochial school have been J. F. Bergner, Karl Schaub, D. Bausmann, A. O. Moench, William Nordseick, T. H. Dannecker and E. Wenzel.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

There have been different branches of the Baptist church in Union county, including the Regular and Free-will Baptist denominations.

The Free-will Baptist church at Newton (now Raymond), in Liberty township, was organized in March, 1826, by Elder David Dudley, at the house of James Herd. It consisted of five persons, James Herd, Levi Carter, John Sharp, Jereniah Moore and Israel Carter, who received the right hand of fellowship. James Herd was chosen clerk. On November 1, 1834, the church met at Liberty for monthly meetings, at which time Levi Garwood and James Herd were appointed deacons. At a meeting of the church, October 1, 1836, at the schoolhouse in Mr. Garwood's settlement, Isaac Newton Dotson was received into the church. At the same time it was moved that a request be sent to the next quarterly meeting to license Mr. Dotson to "improve his gift wherever God in his providence might cast his lot." December 16, 1837, at the schoolhouse in Liberty township, after deliberation, the church agreed to divide. The church at East Liberty was then called the First church. At the same meeting James Herd was appointed clerk. January 22, 1842, Elder Mead was appointed pastor and in December of that year Elder Harvey was appointed pastor for one year. In January, 1844, Elder Erastus Harvey was again chosen pastor and again in 1845. In December, 1845, a revival was held and Elder George Baker baptized six persons. In December, 1846, and again in 1848, David Dudley was appointed pastor; he removed from the township in 1850. Elder Higgins was chosen in 1852 and served till 1855. In 1856, Elder Coyler was chosen pastor, continuing until 1866. In 1867 B. F. Zell was chosen pastor and re-

mained till 1877, and was followed by Abraham H. Whittaker, who remained until 1882. Others have been Revs. Hill, Reed, Willis O'Neal, William Holland and A. R. Trumbull. The first preachers received thirty dollars a year, partly paid in provisions. Between 1852 and 1857 the Baptist and Christian churches united in an effort to erect a church building, but it was not finished until 1858. The Baptist church today has forty members. The church property is valued at one thousand seven hundred dollars. The present edifice was erected in 1895. Before then services were held in the Christian church building, in which they owned a fourth interest. The greatest revival season was in 1903 when Cindicate Wilson, an evangelist, added many new members to the church.

The Broadway Baptist church in Taylor township was organized June 15, 1872. The church building was dedicated by Rev. S. D. Bates, of Marion, Ohio. This building was erected in 1870, but not dedicated till the date just given above. Its cost was two thousand two hundred dollars. In 1914 a parsonage was purchased for one thousand five hundred dollars. The present membership is forty-seven resident and twenty-six non-resident members, making a total of seventy-three. The pastors here have been as follows: B. F. Zell, 1872-78; A. H. Whittaker, 1878-82; Rev. Lash supplied six months; Rev. Reeder, 1883-84; William Russell, 1884-85; J. A. Sutton, 1886-87; J. J. Mills, 1887-88; Alvah Crabtree, 1889-90; D. W. Gow, 1891-92; H. G. Hill, 1893-99; E. N. Long, 1899-1900; E. C. Stewart, 1900-01; R. W. Chamberlain, 1902-03; T. O. Reed, 1904-07; W. H. O'Neal, 1908-09; W. W. Conner, supplied five months; William S. Holland, 1912-13; A. R. Trumbull, seven months. The present pastor, Rev. M. S. Cunningham, came November 1, 1914.

The York township Free-will Baptist church was organized at the house of George Coons, June 29, 1839. The discourse was delivered by Rev. David Dudley and thirteen persons were made members of the church. These persons were George Coons, Aaron Shirk, Thomas S. Coons, Jacob Bollenbaugh, Levi Wright, Kaziah Coons, Roseanna Shirk, Rebecca Coons, Sarah Bollenbaugh, Letitia Wright, Elizabeth Sowthiers, Saphrona Scudder and Nancy Thornton. The first meetings were held at the house of George Coons. David Dudley was the first pastor and Thomas S. Coons was clerk. Rev. Dudley preached once a month and received thirty dollars a year for his services. He continued as pastor for eleven years. In 1849, in order to meet the church expenses, each able bodied male member was assessed one dollar a year and each sister was to pay fifty cents a year. In addition, each member was to pay one-eighth per cent of the value of all their property.

above his liabilities. In April, 1850, Elder Kindall Higgins was elected pastor at twenty-five dollars per year salary. In 1856 he moved out west. Under his charge the first meeting house was erected in the north part of York township, in survey No. 5,289. The lot was donated by James G. Paxton and others, all residents of Virginia, under a deed dated March 29, 1851. Elder Collier was elected pastor in 1856, at fifty dollars a year. In 1857 came G. W. Baker as pastor and two years later came Elder William Cook, who remained three years. He was followed by Elder J. L. Collier in 1862. About 1865 Elder B. F. Zell was chosen pastor, serving almost fourteen years.

In 1873 the church built a new edifice costing over one thousand dollars. J. H. Baldwin succeeded Zell in 1879, remaining one year, and then came Elder Leander Johnson, J. B. Lash and Kindall Higgins.

The Free-will Baptist church of Broadway was partly organized in 1866, at which time a church was built by subscription. Its cost was about two thousand two hundred dollars. Here services were held once each month for some years, the minister being from the Newton church. In 1869 the organization was perfected, B. F. Zell being chosen pastor. In 1882 this church had the largest Sunday school in Union county, but were without a regular pastor.

The Baptist church (colored) in Taylor township was organized 1859-60, one mile west of Asbury church. They erected a log church building and had a membership of sixty. Soon after the Civil War commenced, several enlisted in the cause of the Union and many were finally killed in battle. Others removed from the county and the organization went down. The church property was sold and the money received was deposited in the bank at Marysville, hoping at some future date to return and build a new church.

The Springdale Regular Baptist church was organized in Dover township, November 6, 1868. It was composed of representatives from churches at Mill Creek, Milford, Myrtle Tree and Arbonner. A new church was provided for the congregation and the work of the church was felt throughout the community.

The Dover Regular Baptist church was organized in April 1871, by Rev. Daniel Bryant. Other early ministers here were Revs. B. J. George, E. B. Smith, Daniel Vance, M. Squibb, Z. Ross, J. E. Wenman and N. Y. Matthews.

In Jackson township, a Regular Baptist church was organized in the western portion of that territory just before the Civil War, by Rev. Jacob Dye and eleven members. The earliest meetings were conducted in an old

log schoolhouse, situated over in Washington township, after which they met in a frame schoolhouse in the same district. They built a neat church in 1870 at an expense of one thousand dollars. In the seventies a branch church was taken from this organization and established at Bell's schoolhouse, north of Essex.

On March 24, 1878, there was organized at Richwood a Regular Baptist church under the charge of Rev. W. R. Thomas. In September, 1882, they dedicated a handsome church building. Before that time they had worshiped in various schoolhouses and halls. The church cost two thousand dollars. In the last twenty-five years the pastors have been Revs. J. W. and T. P. James, L. S. Colburn, E. D. Cross and William Warjon.

A colored Regular Baptist church was organized at Richwood in February, 1876, under Rev. L. B. Morse. They had a membership the first few years of nearly forty, and maintained a good Sunday school for several years.

In the southwestern corner of Washington township, the Free-will Baptists organized under Elder Baker and in about 1874 erected a commodious church. This church never grew to any considerable extent.

The Second Baptist church (colored) at Milford Center was organized in 1905 and a building was erected in 1913.

There is also a Baptist church at Milford Center.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

Under this head will appear an account of the Christian, Disciple and New Light denominations, as they have been variously styled since the days of Alexander Campbell.

The first Christian church in Union county was organized by Elder Long on October 15, 1825, at the house of John Price in Watkins. The principles on which this church was formed were as follows: "To take the Holy Scripture for the only rule of faith and practice, and to fellowship all Christians. In confirmation whereof we have pledged our hearts and joined our hands, this day and date above mentioned." The following nineteen persons are believed to have signed as constituent members: Joel Coleman, William Conklin,* Rebecca Conklin, Nancy Thompson, John Thompson, Elizabeth Thompson, James Thompson, Temperance Thompson, Thomas Graham, John Conklin, John Taylor, John Keens, Catherine Keens and Nancy Taylor. For a time meetings were held at private houses, but after the erection of the Methodist Episcopal church in Mill Creek township, they

used their church building. In 1861 they built a frame chapel. Elder Daniel Long was the principal minister for many years. In 1849 the name of the church was changed to "Christian Church at Watkins."

In 1879 the congregation needed a new house of worship, but finally decided to repair their old one, which was accomplished at no little expense. The church now has a membership of one hundred and fifty-five. The pastors have included the following: Revs. Daniel Long, Fuller, Walley, Hoen, Webb, Jonathan Pugle, Hoen, J. T. Robinson, Dobyns, Williams, Hanger, S. A. Carism, Harrod, Butler, Caris, Cochrane, Frank Peters, M. A. Smith, Brown, I. C. DeRemer, Tracy Remington and Forscythe.

In 1912 a fine piano was given to the church by the young ladies. This is one of the oldest churches in Union county and an early one for the denomination anywhere.

The Christian church of the Elder Long settlement was formed in May, 1832, at the house of Daniel Long with thirty-five charter members. They held their meetings with Elder Long for a time. When he erected his large barn meetings were held there, including a series of very effective revival services. In the summer of 1843 they built a frame church house at an expense of one thousand six hundred dollars. It was located on the Delaware and Plain City pike in the east part of Mill Creek township. Among the well remembered ministers serving this church were Elders Riley Fuller, William Webb, Samuel Horn, Lohr, Williams, Alexander Dobbins, Henry Holverstott and William Overturf.

The Blue's Creek Christian, or the "New Light" church, located on the old Marysville and Pharisburg pike road, was the home of a small organization formed in 1833-34. About that time, a log meeting-house was built about a half mile south from where later their church proper was erected. Elders Ashley and Barber were pioneer ministers here. Another very powerful preacher was Rev. John McInturf. In 1861 the old log church gave way to a new church which was dedicated by that noble old minister, Elder Daniel Long and Thomas Lee. The church of this denomination at Pharisburg later drew many members from the parent church.

The Disciples church on Mill creek, in Liberty township, was organized by Rev. D. H. Hathaway in the winter of 1838, with about a dozen members. Meetings were held in school houses until about 1847, when they erected a hewed-log church building, twenty-four by twenty-eight feet. This served until 1858-9, when, at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars, a frame structure was erected for them. It was dedicated January 29, 1860, by Huston January.

The Christian Union church was organized in Taylor township about 1840, at a meeting held in a grove near Peoria. Eight members composed the infant church: James Hamilton and wife, Jesse Judy and wife, Nathaniel Stewart, Theodore Greene and John Judy and wife. Meetings were held in private homes and at school houses until 1859, when they dedicated a frame church.

The Raymond Christian church was originally styled the Newton Christian church, that being the former name of the town of Raymond. This society was organized September 30, 1850, with eighteen charter members. It now has a membership of eighty-five and owns property valued at one thousand five hundred dollars. The present building was erected by the Christians and the Free-will Baptists and was dedicated April 10, 1858. Elder Josiah Knight preached the dedicatory sermon and Elders Briney and Griffin, of the Christian church, and Baker, Heath and Outland, of the Baptist church, assisted in the service. In 1894 the Christians purchased the Baptist's interests in the property. In 1913 the old building was remodeled and on December 7, of the same year, was rededicated, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. F. Burnett, secretary of the American Christian convention.

The subjoined are the names of the pastors or ministers who have faithfully served this people: Revs. Josiah Knight, C. T. Emmons, S. A. Hutchinson, William Webb, H. H. Helverstett, John Lyon, C. A. Williams, B. H. Crisman, E. W. Humphries, A. C. Hanger, W. A. Dobyms, F. H. Peters, Rev. Hill, C. M. Hagans, Albert Dunlap, S. A. Cris, J. B. Hagans, C. A. Tracy and J. W. Forsythe. F. O. Snyder, of Columbus, is now serving as pastor.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Elizabeth Green, clerk; Mrs. Lydia Banghn, treasurer; E. B. Buerd, W. H. Winter, D. F. Williams, M. K. Baughn and F. B. Lewis, trustees. This church belongs to the Ohio Central Christian conference and its members have held honorable positions in that body. The conference has held fourteen sessions at Raymond. The first was before the church was plastered; the benches were of rough slabs, a platform made of boards served as a pulpit and the house was lighted with tallow candles. The facts concerning the Raymond church were furnished by I. W. Sanft.

The Christian Union Society, known as the Beech Grove congregation, had its origin in 1863. It was the work of the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Methodists, who were dissatisfied with the political character of the public services then being held in the community. Hence they formed an independent class of sixteen members and met at the Beech Grove school

house. Later a Baptist minister was secured to preach for them. When the Christian Union church was formed these people united with that organization. Then a union chapel was erected. The Disciple church finally met here and it became a Union church indeed, and much harmony finally prevailed and much good was the result in the community.

The Rush Creek Christian or Disciple church, in Jackson township, was organized June 18, 1865, by Rev. Michael Riddle. Meetings were held in school houses until 1875, when a frame church was erected, at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars. It had a reception room, a gallery and a belfry and bell.

The Christian church at Milford Center was organized in 1829, south of the village, and moved to the village in 1874.

The Mount Olive church, the Christian or "New Light" faith, in Darby township, was organized in the eastern part of the township, on the Marysville and Plain City road, in survey 5, 1839. The organization was perfected December 11, 1869, and it commenced with a large membership. A neat frame church was erected at a cost of one thousand one hundred dollars.

The First Christian church of Milford Center, Ohio, was organized in 1842 on Darby Plains. They now enjoy a membership of two hundred. The principles of this church are: "Christ the only Head. The Holy Bible our only rule of faith and practice. Good fruits the only test of fellowship."

The pastor in 1914 was Rev. H. J. Duckworth, D. D.; clerk, Mrs. S. E. Goff; trustees, Joseph Snyder, Oscar Goff, Tell Reed, William Shillings and Eli Sheidler. The following have served as ministers at this point: Revs. Ellis, S. A. Hutchinson, C. L. Winget, C. C. Phillips, Chrissman, McDaniels, Dunlap, Harrod, Shane, C. M. Hagans, J. B. Hagans, Humphries, Knight, J. Warner, A. D. Mann, Dyer and H. J. Duckworth, the present pastor.

There are now only six Christian churches in Union county, each having a Sunday school. These churches all belong to the Central Ohio conference, which is made up of twenty-six churches. The six in this county are at Raymond, Watkins, Mill Creek, Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Olive and Milford Center.

The county supports a successful Young Men's Christian Association, which was organized in 1910, with headquarters at Marysville. Each township in the county has an interest in the association, which is doing much good among the young men of the county.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist people have never been very numerous in this county. Near Pharisburg, about 1889, a church of this faith was organized, but only existed for a few years on account of a lack of membership and financial support. Isaac Zane, Stephen Davis, Amasa Rosencrantz and Abijah Gandy were included among the prominent members of this society. Revs. Arba Gass and Waite were the ministers who had charge of the society during its brief existence. A church edifice was erected.

At Pharisburg a Universalist church was organized in August, 1879, in the Methodist Protestant church by Rev. Mrs. Letta D. Crosley. The society began with only a few members, but increased to about forty. Among the earlier members were George W. Cary and wife, William Foster and wife, John Gandy and wife, Jasper Cary and wife, John Elliott and wife, Lester Webster and wife, George Hill and wife, Othneil Jewett and Andrew Hartman. Services were held once each month at the Methodist Protestant church building.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Mary's Episcopal church, at Marysville, was organized September 21, 1899, by Archdeacon A. A. Abbott, of Cleveland, Ohio. It now has a membership of twenty-nine. It has church property valued at three thousand dollars. The various rectors have been in the order here given: Revs. John H. W. Fortescue Cole, Thomas G. C. McCalla, Sylvester S. Powell, Albion W. Ross and John Stuart Banks, the present rector.

Until 1900 the society worshiped in the Masonic hall. In the spring of 1901 a small house was rented, fitted and furnished for public worship. Thomas G. C. McCalla came as rector in October, 1903, and during his ministry the present church property was purchased, which is now valued at three thousand dollars. Beautiful memorial gifts have been given to the church: a brass cross and brass vases from Mrs. Coleman, in memory of her husband; a brass altar desk and prayer-book for the altar, in memory of Mrs. Kendricks, by her children; a cross inlaid with olive wood from the Garden of Gethsemane, was given in memory of Pride Shields, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Gamble Shields.

The present rector came to take charge on Easter Sunday, 1914.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

In the northwest corner of Washington township, away back in the seventies, there was a Society of Friends formed, with a membership of only about half a dozen persons. It was known as Rush Creek church, and its membership gradually grew. These Friends resided in this county and also in Hardin and Logan counties. A log school house was their first meeting house. A few years later, through the efforts of Obediah Williams, Bennett Watkins, Isaac Penoc and a few more, a frame meeting house was erected, and there services were held every Sabbath and a Sunday school was maintained for many years.

There is also a Friends church at the village of Peoria.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Before the year 1854 missionary priests attended to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of this vicinity. To assist in mass and to hear the word of God the few scattered members frequently walked to Delaware and Milford Center. Later they were visited from time to time by priests from Columbus, Delaware and Urbana, who held services at private homes, especially the homes of T. Martin and Mr. McGraw. Among the first priests who held divine services at Marysville were Revs. P. Meagher, resident priest of Columbus; H. Weis, of Delaware; Casper Borgess, who later became bishop of Detroit; Rev. D. G. Cogan, of Urbana, and Rev. J. S. Kearney, of Springfield. To accommodate the residents and furnish greater facilities for the practice of religion it was evident that a change was necessary. In 1867 a lot was purchased on Chestnut street, near the high school. Later this was sold and the present location, on Oak street, acquired. In 1868 H. Fehlings, of Delaware, erected a small frame house of worship, which, in the fall of the year 1869, was dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes and blessed by Rt. Rev. Sylvester Rosecrans, brother of General Rosecrans, of Civil War fame. The debt on the church was paid by contributions solicited by Michael Cody, Sr., and Lawrence Martin. Thereafter Marysville was attended as a separate mission by Rev. M. McGrath, from Plain City, and for a short time by Rev. Engbers, D. D., professor at St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati.

In 1872 Rev. H. Keffmyer was appointed pastor and was succeeded by Rev. H. Paul in 1874. He was pastor until April, 1875, when Rev. H. Menke took charge. In 1876 came Rev. P. P. Mazuret, by whom the first pastoral residence was built. He was followed by Rev. M. L. Murphy and

Rev. J. H. Brummer, successively. From 1881 to 1889 Rev. Alfred Dexter was pastor and during his incumbency St. John's cemetery was laid out and improved. Rev. John Heikes was next appointed to the pastorate, remaining until 1891, when the late Rev. John Venneman took charge. He was an active worker and guarded the flock untiringly for twelve years. The church was remodeled in the year 1900, by adding to its length and otherwise beautifying its various appointments. In the same year Rev. Venneman, who looked after the spiritual wants of the Catholics at Milford Center, purchased a lot in that village and erected the Sacred Heart church. He was succeeded by Rev. H. Rechtin in 1903. A new parsonage was needed. The members of the congregation were ready to do their part and responded nobly. The erection of the present large residence was begun at once. It was ready for occupancy in April, 1905. After three years of faithful work he went to Hamilton, Ohio, and Rev. John J. Kelley took charge in August, 1906. The congregation numbers twenty-eight families. Messrs. R. Devine, M. Cody, Jr., and Joseph Foley served as a committee to assist the pastor. There are two societies formed among the members, which greatly contribute to the successful work of the parish. St. Joseph's Men's Society, with M. Cody, Jr., as vice-president, and the St. Anthony's Aid Society, with Mrs. Charles Liggett as president. Services are held on the first and third Sundays of each month. To this parish are attached the two missions of Mechanicsburg and North Lewisburg.

At Milford Center the Catholic church was organized in 1893 by Father Venneman. A building was erected that year and additions, made in 1914, bring its present value up to ten thousand dollars. There are twenty-three families in the parish now. The work is in a flourishing condition. The pastors who have served this church are Revs. Venneman, Rechtin, Santen, Fennig, Priesthoff and G. F. Hickey. Father William O'Connor, of Urbana, Ohio, now has charge of the church.

At Richwood the Catholic work is what is termed a "station." There is no church there and mass is said in a private house. It belongs to the LaRue missions, and the priest from LaRue has charge of it. There is no cemetery for this church at Richwood, but interments are made at Marion and elsewhere, or in the public cemetery of Richwood. The present presiding priest, who resides at LaRue, as above mentioned, is Rev. Father Edward J. Creager.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

In a paper read before the Pioneer Association in 1894, Hon. H. Sabine said: "As to the school matters of the early days in Union county, I have two points of evidence from our venerable associate, Andrew Keys. He said that Neighbor Irwin was a school teacher; that he had been a student at his school. Mr. Irwin lived on the banks of Little Darby, a little southeast of Irwin Station. He said that Irwin was one of the most intelligent men that ever lived in Union county. He was well read, an excellent student, precise and elegant in speech and stately in his manners. He was superior to any man who came at a later date.

"Levi Phelps, a leading man many years in Union county, was from Connecticut. At first he settled near where Homer was at a subsequent date. He taught for a few years. For many years he was one of the best known men in Union county. He was the county's first land surveyor and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. By such men was our schools conducted; by such men were our earliest families developed in their English education.

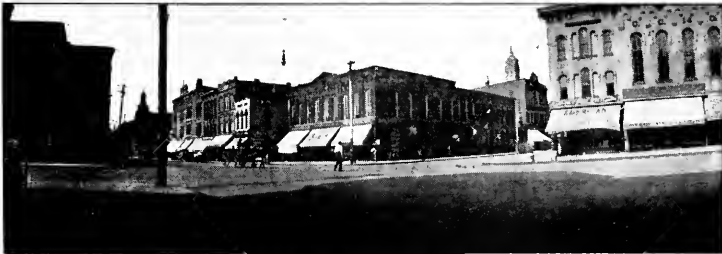
"With such men and such means for a good English education and with such teachers as I have named, have we not occasion to feel that we shall find it difficult to maintain that with our superior advantages of today we compare with our first families?"

SCHOOLS.

It was several years after the first settlements were made in the county before attention was turned to educational matters. The people had been too busily engaged in preparing their homes and clearing the ground for cultivation. As soon, however, as circumstances would admit, instructors of the youthful mind found employment and the simple log cabin in which the school was kept sent smoke from its chimney curling upward through the trees of the forest. The dwellings of the inhabitants were often temporarily used as schoolhouses, and the pedagogue who found himself placed in charge of a troop of youngsters, was welcomed by their parents as a valuable



EAST SCHOOL BUILDING, MARYSVILLE.



STREET SCENE, MARYSVILLE.

addition to their little community. He enjoyed all the pleasures of "board-ing around," and partook of the homely fare set before him with as keen a relish as any of his entertainers. When a schoolhouse was built, it was of a simple sort so often described—a "rude log structure," with a great chimney and a wide fire place; an opening cut in the logs for a window and stopped with greased paper, which admitted a softened light; slab benches standing on wooden pegs; a slab desk running around the sides of the room and resting on wooden pins placed in holes bored in the logs. The books used were few and made to do long service; arithmetic was thoroughly known to the more advanced scholars as far as the "single rule of three," or perhaps beyond that, after the teacher had taught them about as far as he knew, and then they were ready to quit school. Reading and writing were taught in all schools, and these formed nearly the sum total of the branches which it was deemed necessary for the pupils to understand. A little later, geography, grammar and other studies were introduced, and step by step, as the times demanded, the schools developed until finally the magnificent system now in use was adopted, and even that has been greatly improved since its introduction.

The first school in Union county was taught in 1812 or 1813, in Darby township, in a private dwelling near the Mitchell graveyard, by Alexander Robinson. Abner Chapman taught a school near Plain City in 1813; this was attended by members of James Robinson's family, from Darby township. In 1814 a school was taught in a log schoolhouse which stood near the residence of Thomas Robinson, also in Darby township. Henrietta Millington first presided over this school. As the settlements progressed, schools were organized and schoolhouses erected in various parts of the county, and excellent educational facilities have been enjoyed for many years.

PIONEER SCHOOLS AND LOG SCHOOLHOUSES.

Perhaps no better way to set forth the conditions under which the early settlers had for providing an education for their sons and daughters can be given than to reproduce what was recorded in a recent history of Jerome township. While no two localities in the county had just the same sort of buildings or schools, yet in general what applied to one was true of all, hence, the following paragraphs from Curry's History of Jerome township:

"Until the year 1852 or thereabouts, when the select school building was erected at New California, the schoolhouses were all built of logs. The

schoolhouse attended by the children in the vicinity of the village was located in the center of a great woods, about three-quarters of a mile northwest from New California, on the farm of Perry Buck.

"There was no cleared ground and the paths leading to the schoolhouse were marked by blazing trees, and ran through the woods in many directions. The house was built of heavy logs, and consisted of one room about thirty feet square, fitted with benches without any backs. The desks consisted of long boards about a foot and a half wide, resting on wooden pins fastened into the logs by an inch and a half auger hole. Windows were on three sides, and the front wall, with one door in the corner, was taken up by the black board.

"The house was heated by a long, heavy iron box-stove. The children from at least twenty families attended this school, and in those days the families were not small as they are today. I think it is safe to say that there were sixty pupils in the district, and it seems an impossibility, as we go back in memory today, to see how they could all be crowded into a room of that size. Still, we did go to school there and learned something—in fact the writer and many others never attended any other district school.

"The district was in a radius, say commencing with the farm of James Robinson on the Watkins road, now owned by Mr. Seigman, taking the McCampbells, Woodburns, Mitchells, Gills, Currys, Cones, Beards, Bucks, and Taylors on the Marysville road.

"We had a lot of fun in winter, playing fox and hounds in the snow, running miles through the woods, choosing and having our snow ball battles. Base, black man, corner ball, town ball, anti-over, and two-old cat and three-old cat were the favorite games. The professional baseball of today was fashioned from the old town ball played in the early days. The ball was made by unraveling old woolen stockings, winding the thread around a burnt cork, wetting it so that it would shrink and harden, and then covering it with sheep-skin. There was a pitcher, a batter and a catcher. The other participants did some desultory outfield work and took their turns on the infield. Good pitching, batting, catching and running were all developed in town-ball playing, and there was plenty of material to draw from when professional baseball was first organized.

"Of other games and sports, there was running, jumping, wrestling, boxing, and now and then a real fight with knuckles, for there were clans and gangs in those days. In the summer time the boys would build play-houses out of poles and cover them with green leaves and twigs for the

girls, where they had their stores of May-apple blossoms or berries to exchange for ginseng or snake root, as that was the usual commodity in trade.

"There were spelling schools frequently, when the good spellers from surrounding districts would come in for a contest, and the excitement would be up to fever heat as one by one the pupils went down on a hard word. The next week our best spellers would visit other schools, so it would continue through the winter months.

"Among the early teachers of this particular school should not be forgotten: Caroline Buck, Olive Gill, Maria Buck, Rev. I. N. Laughead, Jane Porter, Polly Snodgrass, Emma Dodge, Eliza Gill, Sophia Dodge, Nan McCampbell, Lorinda Wilkins, Dr. D. W. Henderson, Elijah Brown, Charles Green, George Thompson, Milton Roney, and perhaps others whose names are not now recalled.

"On Friday afternoons there were declamations by the boys and compositions by the girls. Parents would come in and we had a great time doing examples on the blackboard, parsing grammar lessons, and spelling.

"The teachers did not spare the rod, but used it on all occasions, if in his or her opinion it was necessary. It did a boy a lot of good to have a teacher send him out for a switch to whip a boy he did not like very well. I have a very distinct recollection of a boy getting a good whipping for inducing a little fellow to eat a piece of Indian turnip, with the result that it burned his mouth seriously. But the greatest disgrace of all was to be 'kept in' at recess or after school for some infraction of the rules.

"In writing lessons, we used quill pens, and it was a part of the duty of the teacher to make and repair all pens. In the old 'First Reader' in use those days, there was a picture of a cow in a pond. In one of our Friday afternoon exercises I remember of a boy getting up and reciting a verse about the cow which was as follows:

The cow is in the pond.
The cow gives us milk.
We must not hurt the cow.

"That was all he said, and sat down well satisfied with his effort. The older boys used to tease him about it until he was a young man. He was a fine young man and has passed to his reward.

"For a number of years the township elections were held in the school-house. At these elections many of the voters would spend the entire day at the voting place, and the discussions on political questions between the

Whigs and Democrats were often very warm and loud. A club of the Know-Nothing party, as it was called, was organized here, a political party opposed to foreigners voting as soon as they set foot on our shores, and was largely recruited from the Whig party. It was only in existence a few years when members of that party and the Whigs organized the Republican party. The Know-Nothing party was a secret organization. Their meetings were held in the old schoolhouse, for it was out in the dense woods, hence thought a very safe place for their deliberations—away from the world.

BARRING THE TEACHER OUT.

"In those days it was the custom, in many districts to 'bar the teachers out' on New Year's morning, and keep them out until they capitulated by agreeing to treat all the scholars, usually with candy and raisins, as apples and nuts were plentiful and were no rarity with the pupils. New Year's morning some of the older boys would be at the schoolhouse by daybreak, and one of the favorite ways of barring the door, as there were no locks, was to cut down a sapling from the woods near by, about six inches in diameter, put the pole through a rear window, then cut it off so it would reach from the floor at the rear wall to the top of the door and there brace it solid. The boys would then nail down all the windows but one, which was left so the pupils could be lifted in as they arrived. A fire was started in the stove and a sufficient amount of wood carried in to last through the siege, which would sometimes continue for half a day. The scholars would arrive early, and by the time the teacher arrived all would be ready for the parley, which was generally conducted by the big boys. Some of the teachers would take it good naturedly, accept the terms dictated, and surrender at once. In that case the door would be opened and a couple of boys dispatched to the village for the treat.

"Other teachers would become indignant and at first refuse a conference, and even attempt to smoke the scholars out by climbing upon the roof and covering the chimney with a board. In one instance recalled, sulphur was dropped down into the fireplace, but the scholars were prepared for the emergency by having a bucket of water and the fire was soon put out. Ultimately the teachers came to terms, and all went merry and frequently a half holiday was proclaimed. It was a lot of fun and usually ended in a convivial time for all.

"Sleigh riding and skating were also great sports in winter season. In those days before the streams were ditched, and the trees and bushes were

growing along the banks, when the January freshets came the water would not rush in such a torrent. By reason of the logs, drifts and fences, the water would spread out over the low pasture grounds and meadows, and when it would freeze there would be acres of ice. In the evenings the boys would congregate by the dozen, build great fires along the banks, play 'shinney' and other games, often until midnight. The thick woods along the narrow roads would protect the snow and it was not an unusual thing to have five or six weeks of good sleighing, which was enjoyed by old and young in sleighing parties and attending singing school.

JEROME TOWNSHIP.

"The old schoolhouse standing on the northeast corner of the square at New California is among the last of the old landmarks left in the village of buildings erected more than half a century ago.

"The house was very substantially built, as was the custom in those early days, otherwise it would not have stood intact for three score years. The frame is of heavy hewn oak; doors, windows, casings, weatherboarding and walnut shingles, all worked out by hand. As you enter the front door there is a small room twelve or fourteen feet square, used for hat and cloak room, and a similar room on the left, used for election purposes. The main room will seat about seventy-five persons, and was heated by a huge box-stove, standing in the center of the room. It is undoubtedly the oldest schoolhouse in Union county at this date, and according to the recollections of the oldest inhabitants it has received but one coat of brown paint since it was erected. This house was erected in 1852 and the first 'select school' was taught by Llewellyn B. Curry in the winter of 1852-53. Sweet are the fond memories of this old building to some still living in the county and state--as the old song runs:

" 'School days, school days,
 Good old Golden Rule Days,
 Reading and writing and 'rithmetic,
 Taught to the tune of a hickory stick.'

"Pleasant days to think about now, but not all so pleasant when the schoolmaster used the rod with a heavy hand, as he was wont to do on frequent occasions, but usually not amiss.

"Then there are the sad memories when we recall the great majority,

who with us, pored over the hard examples in Ray's Arithmetic and parsed with the thirty-five rules of the old Kirkham Grammar, Gray's 'Elegy' and Hamlet's Soliloquy who have crossed the dark river. No other period of a man's life is fraught with as much unalloyed happiness as the good old school days.

"The citizens of that day, who by their enterprise and with the view of raising the standard of the common schools, erected the building have all passed to their reward, but their work has borne good fruit. Among the many old settlers who were interested and assisted both by work and contributions may be named Jesse Gill, John, Alfred, Samuel, David and Andrew McCampbell, Samuel B. and John Woodburn, John, William, Templeton and Henry Liggett, James A. Stephenson, Robert and John Curry, Nelson Cone, Jesse and David Mitchell, Dixon, Thomas, James, Moderwell and Mitchell Robinson, Walter Gowans, John McDowell, Rev. I. N. Laughead, Perry Buck, Judah Dodge, James and David Dort, Jame Ketch, William Bigger, William Taylor, Anthony Wise, Elijah, Ira and Henry Fox, Landon Bishop, John Renhlen and John Nonnemaker.

"The building fund was secured by private subscription, except fifty dollars donated by the township, with the proviso that it could be used for election purposes and other township meetings. Sunday school and singing meetings were also held there for nearly a half century. The original idea in erecting this building was for the purpose of establishing a select school, where the higher branches might be taught and where students might be prepared for teaching or college. The best of instructors were usually engaged. A literary society was organized, and the select school was continued for about forty years until a graded school was established in the village. This school was largely attended and at one time it was shown by the records that there was a sufficient number of teachers in Jerome township to supply all the schools in Union county.

"Among the teachers of this quite celebrated school are recalled these following: Llewellyn B. Curry, Rev. I. N. Laughead, Rev. Isaac Winters, Olive Gill, David Cochran, Samuel Graham, Mr. Johnson, Thomas Evans, R. L. Woodburn, George Ruehlen, Mr. McCharahan, Leroy Welsh, James Curry, John Stockton, E. L. Liggett, Calvin Robinson, David H. Cross and J. W. Baughman.

"A beautiful woods of sugar and other forest trees, the property of James A. Curry, adjoined the schoolhouse lot. This was the favorite trysting place for the boys and girls ranging from sixteen to eighteen years of age. At the noon hour many of the pupils could have been seen walking

under the shade of the grand old forest trees and perhaps late in the fall gathering hickory-nuts, which were usually in abundance. No doubt some of these joyous hearted girls and boys, as they strolled along the shady paths, or, seated on the trunk of a fallen tree, plighted their friendship—or perhaps love—and talked not only of the present but of the future. Can any of the old pupils, whose hair may now be sprinkled with the gray tints of the autumn of life, recall such a scene? Some of these joyous hopes were destined to be rudely broken off by the cruel fate of the Civil War. Family ties were to be severed; sad hearts of mothers, sisters and sweethearts were to linger prayerfully in the old farm house along Sugar run, waiting for the loved ones who would never return.

“The autumn term of 1860 ended the school days of many of the farmer boys forever, and they were to play an important part in that great Rebellion of the sixties.

“Of the recent schools at New California today it may be said that in 1910 a substantial frame building, with five rooms, and in 1914 four more rooms were added, all modern in construction and appointment, was erected. It stands near the old school building around which centered so much of early school interest—the pioneer house still standing as a memento of other times and earlier generations.

“A school building was erected in 1913, and now pupils are transported to and from school in covered conveyances, night and morning, instead of having to trudge through snow and mud as was the case in earlier days. Now the township has but two school houses whereas in former days, under the old system, there were at least ten, each in a district by themselves.

“For continuous service as a teacher, perhaps without question, C. L. Curry had the distinction of teaching longer than any one else in the township. He commenced in 1868 and taught each year until 1884—a period of seventeen years, a total of nineteen terms, or seventy months.

“In the village of Jerome there is a new school building, known as the Ryan Memorial School. The Jerome school is modern in every respect and speaks volumes for the community in which it is located. The district, aided by Samuel Ryan, erected this beautiful, large structure. It is indeed a monument of good sense and advanced thought along the lines of public gifts. It cost about eleven thousand dollars, and is a four-room building constructed after the latest approved plans. There is a basement auditorium accommodating three hundred people. The school is placed on the list of second-grade high schools of the state. About a hundred pupils are now attending

this school which can not fail of being of material advantage to the location where it is being maintained."

The first attempt at the centralization of schools was made in September, 1907, in Jerome township.

The record shows that "At a meeting of the board of education held September 10, 1907, it was moved by T. J. Dodge and seconded by L. W. Hutchison, that the school in district No. 4 (McDowell district) be suspended and the pupils be transferred to district No. 5 (New California district)." The motion carried; at this meeting the school in district No. 8 (Lamme district) was suspended and the pupils transferred to the Dodge district No. 6.

The districts were all abolished in Jerome township by resolutions passed by the board, June 19, 1912, and September 9, 1912. All the children in the township are now carried in several covered wagons to the centralized schools at New California and Jerome.

SCHOOLS AT MARYSVILLE.

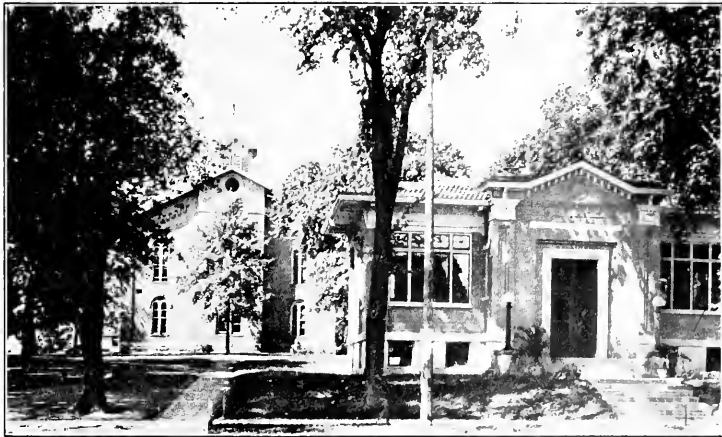
No more authentic article can be here given of the schools in Marysville, than to begin with an able article written Centennial Year—1876—by Prof. F. Wood, then superintendent of the city schools, entitled "Historical Sketches, Ohio Public Schools."

"The history of education in Marysville, for the first thirty years after its settlement, is not a matter of record now. There are people living in this community, however, who have been residents from a date as early as the settlement of the place.

"The first cabin within the present boundaries of Marysville was built in 1818 by Jonathan Summers, a Quaker. The town was laid out in 1819 by Samuel Culbertson, and made the county seat in 1822. It can not be ascertained that any public arrangement was made for schools till about 1825. The early settlers, however, appreciating the necessity of education, united in sustaining private schools almost from the settlement of the place. Silas G. Strong had an active part in the location of the county seat at Marysville, and was an efficient officer for a series of years. In 1822 or 1823, Mrs. Strong, his wife, taught a school in her own home of some ten or twelve pupils, and was compensated by the parents of her pupils, though it can not be ascertained that there was a fixed rate of tuition. Christopher Stiner, now living near Marysville (1876), was one of her pupils. Mrs. Strong's was the first school in the place. She taught only the rudimentary branches,



OLD SECEDER CHURCH, NEW CALIFORNIA.



OLD WEST SCHOOL BUILDING AND PUBLIC LIBRARY, MARYSVILLE.

using a variety of books, such as were in the possession of the families from which her pupils came. It is supposed that at this time there were some twelve or fifteen families within two miles of Marysville. The first courthouse was built in 1822, and in it most of the schools were held until 1831. Occasionally private schools were taught in dwelling houses happening to be unoccupied at that time. Mrs. Strong, it is confidently affirmed, taught one or more terms in the courthouse, after it was built. It is thought that Paton B. Smith was the first male teacher and that he taught in 1825. Clement Twiford taught his first school in Marysville in 1826 and continued to teach at different times for five or six years. George Snodgrass, now living in Marysville (1876), taught a school in 1828 in a log cabin in the eastern part of town. In the winter of 1830-31, Taber Randall, now a resident, and for several terms clerk of the court, taught in the courthouse, receiving fourteen dollars per month, and paying eighty-seven and a half cents per week for poor board at the hotel. The same building (the American) is now used for a public house and the present superintendent of the school paid \$5.50 for board there in 1868. In the winter of 1831-32, Robert Andrew taught, commencing the school in the courthouse in September, and in October going into the new schoolhouse in the southeastern part of the village, then just completed, being the first building erected in the place for school purposes. Hon. William C. Lawrence for a number of years, until his death (1846) a prominent lawyer in the county, assisted by his brother John, taught during the winter of 1832-33, having it is thought some seventy-five scholars and received in compensation a hundred dollars for a term of three months.

"In the winter of 1834-35, the number of pupils had so increased that it was decided to employ two teachers. B. F. Kelsey taught in the schoolhouse and Marietta Kimball in a log cabin in the west part of town. After this time it was usual to employ two teachers one of the terms in the year. Among the teachers before 1840 were the Rev. James H. Gill, Heman Ferris, John F. Kinney, Eliza Ewing, Martha Jane Thompson, afterwards Mrs. Judge Woods, and Clarinda Westbrook. Mary Irwin and Susan Pollock also taught at a very early day. In the winter of 1838-39, there were three public schools, Mr. Kelsey in the schoolhouse, Miss Thompson in the basement of the Presbyterian church, and Miss Westbrook in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the winter of 1839-40, Charles Sanders taught nearly one hundred pupils in the Presbyterian church basement. He introduced the spelling book already published by himself and afterwards published a series of readers which had a wide circulation. In the winter of 1842-

43, three men were employed to teach the schools, now embracing two hundred or more pupils—B. B. Kelsey, Levi Lyon and James Henderson. From 1840, and possibly sooner, there began to be felt the need of better facilities for obtaining an education than the common schools afforded. In the summer of 1843, Caroline S. Humphrey opened the first high school taught in Marysville. In two or three instances a class in some of the higher branches had been formed in the public schools, but Miss Humphrey's was the first in which the principal object was to teach the higher branches. Rev. James Smith instructed pupils in his church—the Presbyterian—in the languages and other branches preparatory for college. In 1844, receiving some assistance from individuals, Rev. Smith erected a building for academic purposes. A school of a higher grade than had ever been taught in the county was opened in it in the autumn of 1844 in charge of James A. Stirratt. Hon. James W. Robinson, of this place, and Rev. Perkins, went through the preparatory studies, and a year and a half of college studies, under Rev. Smith's instructions and that of Mr. Stirratt, and entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1846.

"A good school having the confidence of the community was sustained in the academy most of the time from 1844 till the autumn of 1862. Rev. Smith taught much of the time, and at all times had control of the school. James A. Stirratt taught the first school in the building; Abraham W. Wood, assisted by Miss Herbert, the last. * * *

"The number of pupils in town had so increased by 1847 that, to answer an imperative necessity, two brick schoolhouses were erected in opposite parts of town, each of two rooms. For fifteen years these, with the academy, afforded the school accommodations of Marysville. Up to 1849, thirty years from the settlement of the town, there seems to have been about the general average facilities, appreciation and improvement of educational advantages. The law for the better regulation of public schools in cities and towns which passed the Ohio Legislature in February, 1849, became a new and active stimulus in the minds of the community. They proceeded promptly to organize and work under the new system. The complete organization, as shown by record, included these officials: Directors—Otway Curry, president; P. B. Cole, secretary; Jacob Bouser, treasurer; W. W. Woods, J. W. Cherry and Henry Shedd. The examiners were James Smith, Charles W. B. Allison and Cornelius S. Hamilton. An entry is made in the record of 1849 showing the salary paid instructors: Cornelius S. Hamilton, per term of twelve weeks, \$66.00; Jackson C. Doughty, per term, \$66.00; Laura Johnson, per term, \$36.00; Mrs. William E. Lee, per term, \$36.00.

"A legally called meeting of the citizens of District No. 1, Paris township, was held March 4, 1851, to consider the adoption of the union school system, but it was not carried. The second annual report of the board, in December, 1851, gives the number of pupils, 310; money received for school purposes, \$439.40. In November, 1852, the pupils were graded by examination, according to advancement, and a set of ten rules for the government of the schools, drafted by Messrs. Hamilton and Curry, were unanimously adopted by the board. In 1852-53 there were several public meetings to consider the matter of a new schoolhouse; and a resolution was carried to purchase certain lots, and raise the money to pay for them, but for some reason, not recorded, it was not done. Then the schools went on without much variation until 1860. Some of the years, the more advanced pupils by examination, were put in charge of one teacher, and designated 'the high school.' In 1858, the subject of a new schoolhouse and the union school system was again agitated, and after due consideration, carried. Under date of December 24, 1858, is the following:

"Resolved, by the legal voters of School District No. 1, Paris township, Union County, Ohio, in general meeting assembled: That it is expedient and necessary to erect a new schoolhouse for said district; and that \$10,000 be raised for that purpose, \$2,000 in the year 1859 and \$2,000 in each of the four succeeding years.'

"A site of about two and one-half acres was purchased of Adam Wolford. Twelve bids were then received for the erection of a suitable building, and H. Rice and J. Fleck, of Marysville, presenting the best bids, they were awarded the contract at \$7,754, and \$340 for extra work. This is a substantial brick edifice, 60 by 80 feet, two stories, with a well proportioned steeple, in which is a fine toned bell of about five hundred pounds' weight. After a considerable delay the house was finally completed and opened in October, 1862, just thirty years after the first schoolhouse in Marysville was completed. A. W. Wood, who had been teaching in the academy about one year and a half, was placed in charge as superintendent at \$50.00 per month and the tuition which he received from scholars attending the school who were not residents of the district. The academy was given up at this time, so there was no school in the county except the public schools.

"The board of education at the organization of the Union school were: P. B. Cole, C. S. Hamilton, J. Cassil, D. D. Welsh, W. H. Robb, and J. H. Ryan.

"It may be said in this connection that the various superintendents

served the terms and received compensation as follows: A. W. Wood, from October, 1862, to March, 1863, \$50.00 per month and tuition of non-resident students; F. Wood, from March, 1863, to June, 1865, compensation as above with twenty dollars a month added during last year; Rev. A. E. Thompson, from September, 1866, with same compensation; L. Piper, from January, 1867, to June, 1867, with same compensation; Franklin Wood, from June, 1867, to 1876, with an annual salary of \$1,200. Sarah Jane Barbour had charge of the first primary department from the organization of the school in October, 1862, till June, 1873, eleven years. Mary E. Pierce held the position of first assistant for the last three years, and was principal in the highest department, embracing the high school and advanced grammar grade from September, 1870, till June, 1875. In 1866, the wages of female teachers was raised to \$30.00 per month, and has since been raised (1876) to \$40.00. The principal receives (1876) an annual salary of \$500.

"When our present house was built in 1862, considerable complaint was made that so large a plan was adopted, larger by one-third than the present needs demanded. But the wisdom of the arrangement was soon accepted, for in 1868 the number of pupils in attendance was fully equal to the capacity of the house, and in that year, by a vote of the district, they commenced to raise a fund to put an addition to the present house, or erect a new one in another part of the village. In 1876 this fund has accumulated to about \$8,000. Although one hundred pupils are accommodated in rented rooms, and the schoolhouse still crowded, the new schoolhouse is not yet erected.

"To Hon. Cornelius S. Hamilton must be given the credit, largely, for placing Marysville in the van, with places of equal size, in securing the adoption of the union school system in 1860. According to the records it was left principally to him to carry into effect the various measures to complete the arrangement. He lived to see nothing of the advantages resulting. He had more to do than any other individual in carrying out the purpose, which he, with others, had formed, of establishing a school that should offer to all good and equal facilities for obtaining a thorough preparation for the various departments of business life or admission to the halls of higher institutions of learning. Through his taste and efficiency and final decision, we have a good house, beautifully and favorably located, surrounded with ample grounds, adorned with evergreens and other trees, all of which will bear a favorable comparison with any school premises in our state."

June 22, 1876, the contract was let to Woodward & Co., of Mount

Gilead, at \$23,518 to construct the fine school building which served for the next thirty-eight years—the large three-story brick building in the eastern part of town. It was first occupied for school in the autumn of 1877. With the advancement of the school population it was found too small and in the fall of 1914 another large two-story modern brick schoolhouse was completed in the central west part of the city. It stands on the ground formerly occupied by the old schoolhouse already referred to as having been built in 1862. Thus it will be seen that the people at Marysville believe in keeping pace with the modern educational demands.

The old historic school building in the city was condemned by the state authorities in 1912 and soon torn down. Then followed a long drawn out contest with the board and the taxpayers over the amount to be expended in another building. Three elections were held before the matter was adjusted. The second of these was on July 19, 1912, when it was asked to bond the district for \$110,000, but the vote showed the defeat of the measure, 179 for and 475 against. At the third election a measure for bonding the city for \$100,000 was carried. The building was erected on the old West school grounds and was dedicated in January, 1915.

In Paris township, three out of ten schools were compelled to close in 1914 on account of the daily attendance falling as low as the legal minimum would permit, twelve pupils being the least that can legally maintain a school.

DARBY TOWNSHIP.

In Darby township, one of the earliest school teachers in the Mitchell settlement was John Robinson. When he first came to the township he lived for a short time on Mr. Mitchell's farm, and while there held one term of school for the benefit of the few children in that vicinity. The house occupied for that purpose stood near the grave-yard. The first schoolhouse was later built near the same site. The first schoolhouse erected in the Robinson neighborhood stood within thirty rods of James Robinson's cabin. It was erected by the Robinsons and Sagers about 1820. Henrietta Millington was the first teacher. Darby township has only four one-room school-houses, and they will be closed in 1915 to make way for one consolidated school in the township.

A two-story building was erected at Unionville Center in 1884, and in 1912 it was considerably enlarged. In 1914 an eight-thousand-dollar brick building was completed.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

In Mill Creek township, the first school was established on survey No. 5,477, near the first settler's home, Ephraim Burroughs, who, like a few more, made a clearing and some small improvements and moved away. His old cabin was utilized for schoolhouse purposes, and Mrs. Martin Gulick was the first teacher. She was the daughter of William Richey, Sr., one of the pioneer settlers. The first building erected exclusively for school purposes in the township was the one on the farm of Zebadiah Farnum. Taber Randall was first to teach there. One or two other log schoolhouses were built, and in 1849 came the first frame school building, and that was in turn followed by a neat brick house in 1868. In 1913 a centralized schoolhouse was built and dedicated in October, costing \$17,000.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

In Dover township, doubtless the pioneer school was the one on Mill creek, in the vicinity of the Badley, Burroughs, Dysert, Hannaman settlements. As the township settled up, schoolhouses were built to accommodate the increasing population. The settlers wanted their children educated and did all in their power to bring that about, though poor were the means for sustaining schools in the great undeveloped forest land of this portion of the county. This township has recently adopted the plan of consolidating its schools.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

The first schoolhouse in Liberty township was erected in 1824. It was a round log cabin at the lower corner of what was later styled the Baughan cemetery. But before that, school was held in an old unoccupied cabin on the Israel Carter farm. William Edgar was the first teacher, and Thomas Lapham the next instructor. Then came a stylish hewed-log house. The next was a frame structure. In 1880 a large two-story frame house was erected with two rooms. Thus from the primitive pole log schoolhouse evolved the hewed log, and the one-story frame and finally the two-story building. Thirty years ago the township was divided into ten school districts and each had its town building. Then, the average wages paid to male teachers was \$41.00 per month; female teachers received \$27.00. The average number of weeks of school was twenty-eight.

In the fall of 1914 there was being commenced a thirty-thousand-dollar

consolidated school building at the village of Raymond, which will be used for the union of all districts within Liberty township. At present there are five teachers employed in the village schools of the place. At Peoria there is in use a two-story cement block building.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

In Allen township, as soon as the settlement had increased sufficient to justify it, a school was established. It is thought that the earliest school was taught in this township by Wilson Reed, in the southeastern part of the township, near Buck run, in the winter of 1829-30. It was taught in a vacated pioneer cabin. Amos A. Williams taught the second school in a log cabin vacated as a dwelling, standing in another part of the township. Hollis Amy taught in his own residence next. The first regular schoolhouse erected within the township was that built on the Christopher Wilber land, at the corner where the Milford and Lewisburg pikes meet. This was built in the fall of 1832, and there Amos Williams taught the first term. This house served until 1838, when a frame house took its place; it stood near where later stood Buck Run Chapel. All over the township, as fast as settlers came in, schools and churches were erected to meet the educational and spiritual needs of the people.

Allen township has now abandoned all of its rural schools and has a centralized school.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

In Jackson township, the first school was taught in either 1830 or 1831—there seems a difference of opinion as to which year is correct. It was a three months' summer school, and there were twelve to fifteen pupils in attendance. The location was a log cabin on the David Allen farm. Tabor Randall taught the next school in the same house. His pupils were David and Elizabeth Allen, Worrett, Joseph and Ebenezer Carter, Frank and William Cheney, Simpson, Levina and Levi Price and possibly a few others. In those early days schools were not situated in every settlement and parents often had to send their children to schools five and six miles away from home. This pioneer schoolhouse was about fifteen by eighteen feet in size, built of logs, with clap-board roof, and the customary greased paper windows. Reading, writing and arithmetic were the branches taught. The text-books were Webster's elementary speller with Smith's and Pike's arithmetics. In the log school building just north of Essex, Keziah Jane Randal and Caleb

Roberts taught. Jackson township voted in January, 1914, on a bond proposition for the erection of a central school building.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

There were reported as early as 1834, two school districts, one having fifty-four children of school age, and the other seventy-two. In 1835 another district was established, and in 1836 another was formed. The total pupils in the four districts was one hundred and thirty-three.

A rude log cabin structure with big fire-place and clay chimney at one end, was erected at Somerville soon after the village was platted. It was also used for religious services for some time. John Johnson taught the first school here and received eight dollars per month. In 1834 Elias Johnson taught in the little log cabin built by Samuel Hyde, but shortly after this a schoolhouse was erected on Elias Johnson's farm, near Somerville. The two Johnson brothers taught in these schools until one of the buildings was burned, after which one was built on Boke's creek. One was later built at the village of Somerville.

A. E. Knox was among the faithful and efficient pioneer teachers, and taught many years in different districts of York. Dr. Joshua Skidmore, then a young man, taught here also. Miss Penny, from Darby Plains, taught the first school near York Center in a log schoolhouse which stood north of the village on the south bank of Boke's creek. John Sterling taught two miles north of York Center on Levin Wright's farm. Mrs. Mary Johnson was among the early teachers and received for her services one dollar per pupil for the term, payable in corn, potatoes and coon skins, the latter being rated at twenty-five cents each.

The following is related of the first school in the Miller settlement: "In 1838, the children in the Miller settlement, had so increased as to raise the question—how shall these children be educated? A young man in their midst was willing to teach for moderate pay, but there was no schoolhouse. This difficulty was soon solved. Joseph Miller generously offered the use of his residence during the usual school hours of the day. This offer was accepted. The seminary was opened and morning after morning, during the term, Mr. Miller and his aged companion rose early, did up their morning work, ate their breakfast, arranged the seats for school and then left the house, and went to their eldest son's residence. They returned again in the evening after school was dismissed. Thus, day by day, was the la-

borious self-denying, monotonous drudgery performed by this aged pair for the benefit of others."

York township has a central school building about finished. It has not yet voted for centralization, but will as soon the demand comes.

CLAIBOURNE TOWNSHIP.

In Claibourne township, there stood near the Sidle Methodist Protestant church a schoolhouse, in which was taught the first school in this township. A Mr. Lamphere, an old gentleman, was the first to instruct in this pioneer schoolhouse. The pupils included Ellison, James and Wilson Williams, Richard Samuel and Eliza Coterell, John A. and Elder Swartz, and perhaps the Wilson children. The term lasted two months. A very excellent teacher of the old type was Eleazor Rose, whose memory was wonderful, and what he taught remained with his pupils all through life. The schools of Claibourne township have advanced with the county's development, until today the schools rank well with other townships of Union county. At Richwood the same building erected in 1876 is still in use, although it has been enlarged within recent years.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

In Washington township a log house was erected on the Titsworth place at an early date through the joint labors of the handful of settlers in the vicinity. It stood near the old cemetery, and Joseph Carter was one of the first teachers, if indeed not the very first. He taught two winter terms, and David Ellis taught several terms in the same building. For a number of years a subscription school was held on the Kenton and Marysville road, some distance north of Byhalia. Stacy Smith was also an old teacher in these parts of the county. Before the establishment of free district schools the terms were of unequal length and at various times of the year. The first term in the western part of the township was held in a log house which stood on the Bird farm. Mary Johnson was the first teacher. She received seventy-five cents per week and "boarded 'round." Margaret Johnson also taught here later. Washington township has its central building in course of construction under conditions similar to those found in York township.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

In Taylor township, in March, 1850, road and school districts were set off and thirty years later there were eleven sub-school districts in the township with a total enumeration of 497 pupils of school age. There were school houses in every district, with a property valuation of \$8,800; average wages of men, \$28.00; of women, \$20.00. There have been many changes for the better in the schools in the last quarter of a century. When one remembers the log cabin schoolhouses of early days in the county, and of all the hardships endured by parents and pupils and teachers in those days, they can not fail to appreciate the modern facilities by which the young generation of today are enabled to gain a good education.

In 1908 there was erected at Broadway an eight-thousand-dollar two-story brick building. Five teachers are employed in teaching the pupils from the village and from two country districts.

Taylor township has two wagons running now, thus having commenced the process of centralizing her schools.

COMPELLING A TEACHER TO "TREAT."

No one in Union county need read Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier School Master," in order to gain some knowledge concerning the old custom of making a school master "treat" his school on holidays, for right here in this county many such instances are on record, some of which have already been given in this chapter. Here is another full of interest. It was related at the dedication of the new centralized school building at Watkins, Mill Creek township, October 4, 1913, by an old Union county teacher—pioneer Graham. "One Christmas, when a certain Mr. Dodge was teaching the pioneer school in a log cabin schoolhouse in this same district, the pupils, according to the fashion, determined to make the teacher 'treat' or lock him out of the building. At an early hour in the morning they assembled and barred the door well, and waited the master's arrival, but at the regular hour for 'taking up school,' the master descended from the low loft in the building where he had secreted himself. He commanded all to take their seats and commence their studies. So all went well until the noon hour, when they tried another plan. While the teacher was out of doors, the boys barred the door again and made another demand on the teacher, who promptly climbed to the roof of the building to get away from them. He then succeeded in smoking the

pupils out by placing a board over the huge chimney. On his return to mother earth again, the demand was again made for the treats. This time the teacher took to the woods and climbed into a small tree to get away from their rough clutches. The pupils then went to a nearby neighbor and secured an ax and cut the tree down, which again placed the man at their mercy. While in the tree the teacher's watch fell from his pocket and was broken to pieces, and he gave some of the pupils pieces of it for souvenirs, but this was not a 'treat' and they still clamored. Finally, they seized him and took him to a nearby pond (remember it was in cold December) and there gave him a good ducking. After this part of the ceremony was over, all went back to the schoolhouse when the teacher went again into the loft and brought forth a large basket of fine apples and hurled them broadcast. They did this with a right good will and then they understood that he had planned to 'treat' them. Finding that they were in for a time with him, the teacher wisely concluded to give them all they wanted.

Among the early teachers at that school were Messrs. Dodge (who was ducked), Sweezy, Wolf, Charles Adams, Graham, Dr. Andrews, Duckworth, who became a minister, Thompson, who later became a congressman, Frank Cruickshank, Judge Brodrick and others.

At the dedication above referred to, the old teachers' desk (minus its deep drawer) was on exhibition, having been preserved all those forty odd years as a relic of the early school days in Union county.

The six district superintendents of the county in 1914-15 received a salary as follows: In district No. 1, \$1,200; in No. 2, \$1,200; in No. 3, \$1,200; in No. 4, \$1,200; in No. 5, \$1,000; in No. 6, \$1,150.

Under the new school law of Ohio the schools of this county are under the general supervision of a county school superintendent, Prof. D. H. Sellers, who was elected by the county school board, July 18, 1914. He took his seat August 1, that year, having been elected for one year.

WAGES AND ENROLLMENT.

From the unofficial report of the schools of Union county for 1914-15, it appears that the lowest wages paid was \$40.00 per month; the highest, \$125.00 per month. The lowest attendance was six, in one room of the county. The highest number enrolled in any one room was 110. The county is now divided into six school districts, and the wages as reported are as follows: district No. 1, \$44.29; enrollment, 566; district No. 2,

wages, \$50.90; enrollment, 535; district No. 3, wages, \$62.00; enrollment, 613; district No. 4, wages, \$61.89; district No. 5, no report; enrollment, 417; district No. 6, wages, \$50.75; enrollment, 156.

UNION COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The first teachers' institute in Union county was organized about 1866. The first president of the organization was Franklin Wood, who held the position for many years. For nearly half a century the teachers of the county have maintained the organization and held annual meetings at the county seat.

CHAPTER XV.

FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Fraternal organizations have long since demonstrated their usefulness, though in the early days it was a question which caused considerable trouble in certain communities and in certain religious sects. It is now looked upon as a mark of much intelligence and perfectly praiseworthy for any community to have connected with it fraternal and benevolent societies, both for men and women. If properly lived up to, these secret societies are for the betterment of the common masses. Brotherly love, charity and true benevolence are the fundamental principles upon which all such orders are founded. While their work is secret, this fact does not militate against their usefulness, as can be testified to by millions of the best citizens throughout the United States.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Palestine Lodge No. 158, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted April 19, 1848. The charter members were Stephen F. Kinney, John Cassil, J. O. Baker, Silas Igou, Jeremiah Curl, L. B. Kinney, David Burnham and James R. Smith. The first worshipful master was Jeremiah Curl. Seven men were admitted at the meeting of April 20, 1858. One of the original fifteen members was still living in 1883. Unfortunately a fire on July 26, 1859, destroyed all the lodge's records. A new charter was granted October 21 of that year. The membership now is two hundred and one. The elective officers are as follows: Worshipful master, P. A. Baker; senior warden, A. McIvor; junior warden, F. F. Beck; senior deacon, C. V. Hutson; junior deacon, C. E. Brooks; secretary, Ed. A. Mullen; treasurer, J. W. Anderson; tyler, C. A. Belt; trustees, L. Henderson, N. E. Liggett and L. F. Blue. The hall is located at 113 South Main street. The lodge owns the third floor of the brick building and also leases the second floor for the Masonic club.

Marysville Chapter No. 99, Royal Arch Masons, was granted a dispensation October 13, 1866. After working under a dispensation for one year a charter was granted the chapter. The chapter now enjoys a large membership.

Marysville Council No. 61, Royal and Select Masters, was instituted December 30, 1873, with about a dozen members.

Newton Lodge No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted October 19, 1854, with charter members as follows: W. H. Robb, P. Manchester, C. Winkler, Milton Colver, Nathaniel Stewart, James R. Smith, James W. Grooms, Smith Brown, T. L. Wiswell and G. W. Baxley.

Mount Carmel Lodge No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons, of Clai-bourne township, was chartered October 21, 1858, and organized the 9th of the following November. Members of the fraternity from Marysville assisted in organizing this lodge. The first officers were: John Sidel, worshipful master; J. C. Sidel, senior warden; J. Beardsley, junior warden; L. Barber, senior deacon; Mr. Radebaugh, junior deacon; John Wood, treasurer, J. S. Gill, secretary. The charter members were G. Myers, J. S. Gill, John Woods, Leet Bonham, John Warrick, John Sidle, J. C. Sidle, John S. Beardsley, J. B. W. Williams and J. M. Longfellow. The past masters are: John Sidle, 1858-70; J. C. Sidle, 1870-71; V. F. Collier, 1871-72; Joseph Crary, 1872-75; M. J. Woods, 1875-76; J. J. Anderson, 1876-77; A. J. Blake, 1881-85; J. S. Gill, 1889-90; V. F. Collier, 1890-91; H. M. Hall, 1891-93; V. F. Collier, 1893-1894; Bent Cahill, 1894-98; E. T. Jones, 1898-99; C. D. Sidle, 1899-1900; J. L. Jolliff, 1900-01; W. E. Ford, 1901-03; M. C. Walgamot, 1903-05; O. Livingston, 1905-06; H. C. Duke, 1906-07; J. P. Sidle, 1907-09; H. C. Wood, 1909-10; L. L. Roebach, 1910-11; J. F. Rapp, 1911-12.

The lodge now has a membership of one hundred and thirty-five. A hall is leased by the order. W. H. Long is the present secretary and furnished most of the above information.

This lodge was instituted in the second story of Doctor Ross' residence on Franklin street. The old house is still standing after several moves. The lodge built the third story on the George Courts building, where they still have their home and meet every first and third Tuesdays of each month.

The officers in 1914 were: J. H. Clark, worshipful master; C. S. Stevens, senior warden; C. J. Johnson, junior warden; Bent Cahill, treasurer; W. H. Long, secretary; H. O. Spring, senior deacon; Lee Redmond, junior deacon; L. M. Jones, tyler; S. J. Brown, E. T. Jones and V. F. Collier, trustees.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The first secret order founded in Union county was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which instituted a lodge, known as Marysville Lodge

No. 87, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on June 7, 1847. Its charter members were as follows: John Cassil, S. A. Cherry, James Kinkade, W. T. Brophy and John H. Smith. The officers were John Cassil, noble grand; S. A. Cherry, vice grand; James Kinkade, Jr., recording secretary; William T. Brophy, treasurer; John H. Smith, financial secretary. The first men initiated were Philip Snider, James M. Wilkinson, J. C. Doughty, Charles Rathburn and William E. Lee. On December 12, 1882, the records show the membership to have been one hundred and fifty. The library then had volumes amounting to three hundred and twenty-three books. At the date last named the only surviving charter member was S. A. Cherry. The present membership is (1914) two hundred and sixty. The elective officers are as follows: Noble grand, B. P. McLaughlin; vice grand, Frank Belt, Sr.; recording secretary, Will M. Longbrake; financial secretary, James Gibson; treasurer, William M. Haines. The present hall was erected in 1889, at a cost of \$2,293.

Marysville Encampment No. 114, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered May 6, 1868, and instituted August 10, following. The charter members were John Cassill, A. F. Wilkins, A. Morey, John P. Bauer, Thomas Turner, John Weaver, Jr., and Joseph H. Felkner. At the present time the membership is ninety-two.

Richwood Lodge No. 443, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was granted a dispensation May 10, 1870, and instituted June 11, 1870. Its charter members were Andrew Spratt, Byron Andrews, R. C. Bigelow, Solomon Walker, W. H. Robertson, Richard Biddle, Robert Ferrier, Henry Biddle, G. W. Canan, N. P. Westheimer, William Drumm, Morgan Young and two others whose names are forgotten. The first noble grand was Morgan Young, with vice-grand in the person of Andrew Spratt. This lodge was organized in the Westheimer block, which was burned in 1875. However, several years before the fire, the order had built the third story of the John A. Woods building on West Franklin street, at a cost of \$2,250. In 1884 the total membership was one hundred and ten. Today it has a membership of one hundred and twenty. The elective officers are now (1914) as follows: William Smith, noble grand; John Borlen, vice-grand; O. E. Stout, secretary; J. J. Maddox, treasurer. They own a good hall. There is also an encampment at this place.

Richwood Encampment No. 185 was granted a warrant May 5, 1875, and was duly instituted June 8 of the same year. It now enjoys a good membership.

Broadway Lodge No. 704, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was

organized August 4, 1881, with thirteen members. They first met over a store building, but in about 1888, with the township, erected a two-story frame building in Broadway, the second story of which they still own and use. It cost them about two thousand seven hundred dollars and September 15, 1907, was burned in part. They collected one thousand dollars insurance and rebuilt. The membership is now ninety-eight. The elective officers are as follows: Howard Hisey, noble grand; Fred Clark, vice grand; Daniel Sanderson, secretary; J. W. Yarrington, treasurer; C. H. Gardner, financial secretary. The Rebekah lodge, in conjunction with this lodge, is in a flourishing condition.

Darby Lodge No. 636, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at Milford Center, June 28, 1876, with the following charter members: French Garwood, James McCloud, A. S. Cheers, George Monroe, J. A. Moore, S. D. Elliott, James N. Devore, William Woodworth, S. B. White, J. T. Sager, Benjamin Lock, Philip Coe, Robert Goff, Allen Reed and G. D. Mitchell.

The present membership is seventy-four. The elective officers are: G. V. Poling, noble grand; Joseph Poling, vice grand; Tell Reed, chaplain; M. W. Martin, recording secretary; A. J. Rigdon, treasurer. The hall, which is owned by the order, cost two thousand four hundred dollars, and is located on State and Mill streets.

Rush Creek Lodge No. 269 was instituted at Essex, June 20, 1876, with sixteen members, as follows: E. L. Randall, S. H. Grant, G. S. Robertson, M. M. Mather, D. D. Mather, J. D. Mather, Levi Price, Levi Roseberry, Asberry Cheney, E. D. Horton, Richard Davis, Philip Bender, Simpson Price, C. W. Burgoon, John Price and John Vestal. M. M. Mather was the first noble grand. A hall was erected in the autumn of 1875, at a cost of five hundred dollars and was a joint-stock company. Later it became the sole property of the Odd Fellows at Essex. The lodge is still doing a good work in its community. Its secretary is now H. Jolley.

Pharisburg Lodge No. 664, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted June 13, 1877. The first officers were: E. A. Bell, noble grand; J. R. Taylor, vice grand; A. B. Stricker, recording secretary; J. H. Hoskins, permanent secretary. The present secretary is Sells Hill and Herman Hickok is the treasurer.

Paris Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Marysville, was instituted by the colored people of the neighborhood in 1894.

The other points in Union county where lodges of this fraternity are

located are at York, Bayhalia and Jerome. All lodges in the county have good sized Rebekah lodges in conjunction.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The first account we have of this order being instituted, or established in Union county, was when Rising Sun Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias, was granted a charter May 7, 1875, and instituted June 8 of that year. The charter members were S. J. Finch, H. W. Finch, J. H. Randall, J. Critchfield, T. C. Owen, J. H. Vaughan, P. E. Barnes, Will H. Reeves, G. R. Gum and J. J. Woodruff. Its membership is now one hundred and fifty and all are interested in the work.

For the first two years this lodge met in the Odd Fellows hall, but after that they leased a hall on the second floor of the W. S. Bowers building, which they occupied until 1882. In that year they erected the third story of the Cooper building, at the corner of Franklin and Blagrove streets.

Marysville Lodge No. 100, Knights of Pythias, was chartered May 24, 1877, and the charter members were as follows: Noah Orr, past chancellor; Harry Gebbard, chancellor commander; Adam Snider, vice commander; J. H. Kinkade, prelate; S. N. McCloud, master of exchequer; J. B. Couchman, master of finance; C. F. Wilkins, keeper of records and seal; Theodore Mullen, master at arms; C. H. Carter, inside guard; W. S. Smith, outside guard; J. J. Gledhill, James Smith, E. C. Myers, D. W. March, J. H. Willis, E. P. Rogers and G. Gibson. At present it has a total membership of two hundred and sixty-nine. The elective officers are as follows: Pearl Beltz, chancellor commander; S. Warden, vice commander; Bert Ullour, prelate; D. Beltz, master of work; W. F. Brodrick, keeper of records and seal; Charles Orahood, master of finance; H. F. Conkwright, master of exchequer; O. Warden, master at arms; J. Lackemeier, inside guard; T. Weidman, outside guard; J. L. Sellers, M. L. Myers and J. R. Taylor, trustees.

The lodge owns a lot, but have no building at this date. Their property is at the southwest corner of Main and Fourth streets. The lodge has within its membership many of the best business men in the city.

Raymond Lodge No. 657, Knights of Pythias, was organized May 23, 1894, with the following charter members, kindly furnished the author by the present efficient keeper of records and seal: C. A. Thompson, J. N. Wright, C. W. Smith, J. C. Hartshorn, E. H. Hatton, S. F. Green, W. L. Jenkins, H. M. Skidmore, J. E. Southard, A. Titus, George Vanskiner, F.

Cranston, M. F. Rhoades, T. B. Curshell, L. F. Thompson, J. L. Hamilton, J. B. Greer, U. Cook, C. W. Fox, J. W. Priest, R. L. Clegg, J. R. Herd, Henry Cook, S. Hall, H. H. Dague, W. C. Shirk, French Sparks, W. P. O'Brien, E. B. Benerd, J. F. Finley, L. C. Ford, George Jewell, William Milligan, F. E. Demins, George F. McIlroy, M. K. Baughn, D. F. Williams, F. S. Skidmore, S. A. Jewell, William Cahill, H. A. Williams, T. F. Lockwood, H. E. Williams, A. O. T. Andrus, R. A. Linn, H. Turner and S. S. Flickenger.

The lodge now has a membership of an even hundred. The officers in November, 1914, were: J. W. Phipps, chancellor commander; Harold Evans, vice commander; B. Bushong, prelate; W. K. Baughn, master of work; E. T. Bault, keeper of records and seal; A. Titus, master of finance; C. W. Fox, master of exchequer; Iver Wooley, master of arms; O. D. Dillon, inside guard; W. C. Brown, outside guard. A hall was provided in 1895, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. Three degrees of the order are here represented.

Milford Center Lodge No. 274, Knights of Pythias, in Union township, Union county, Ohio, was organized May 28, 1888, and now has a membership of one hundred and fifty-three. The degrees of Page Rank, Esquire Rank and Knights Rank are all represented. The Pythian Sisters have a lodge of ninety-two members.

With the passing of the years it may be of interest to recall the names of the charter membership of this lodge, hence they are here inserted: W. D. Johnson, W. A. Sedebottom, E. P. Houghton, A. B. Linsley, U. S. Alden, T. W. Buffington, L. F. Erb, M. L. White, George Erb, J. Fleming, M. S. Buffington, Mose George, F. J. Johnson, Tell Reed, Jacob Schunk, W. N. White, J. A. Morse, F. G. Reynolds, S. D. Elliott, M. H. Johnson, D. A. Watson, C. Rice, A. Paver, W. B. Kimball, A. B. Gabriel, A. Pepper, W. S. Adams, Fred Neer, W. L. Tway, A. Daly, W. A. Fry, J. P. Connor, F. E. Baker, G. W. Walker, C. H. Noth, S. B. Childs and Nort Reed.

The present officers are: Walter Overacker, chancellor commander; Fred Geer, vice commander; Louis Michels, prelate; M. W. Martin, keeper of records and seal; C. S. Haynes, master of finance; J. E. Macken, master of exchequer; trustees, H. Ingram, Walter Harris, G. L. Coe.

Magnetic Springs Lodge, at Magnetic Springs, Union county, was organized September 23, 1889, and had as its charter members the following: W. H. Curl, A. C. DeGood, J. W. King, J. E. Newhouse, M. F. Langstaff, H. D. Waldron, B. F. Carter, M. E. Bollard, P. H. Lind, S. S. Draho, H. H. McFadden, J. R. Frye, M. A. White, O. B. McLean, S. C. McLean, A. B. Morris, J. L. Newhouse, H. G. Warren, John Fletcher, Lee Atherton, A.

Hildreth, D. W. Franklin, S. A. Hoskins, W. A. Artz, M. H. Brady, B. V. DeGood, W. A. Hildreth, E. Croffoth and L. B. Scott.

The officers in the fall of 1914 were: Elmore Griffith, chancellor commander; Harry Frye, vice commander; Jesse Stulty, prelate; Orley Green, keeper of records and seal; F. E. Henson, master of exchequer; Kenneth DeGood, inside guard; Jesse West, outside guard; Frank Bentell, master of work; William J. Parrott, master of finance; Mr. McLain, master at arms.

This lodge now has a membership of seventy-two. They have just sold their lodge room, but will erect a new one soon.

North Star Lodge No. 452, Knights of Pythias, at Essex, was organized September 8, 1890, and now enjoys a membership of one hundred and twelve. Its charter members were T. M. Parish, W. L. Decker, Elmer Hall, Milton Marsh, Levi Roseberry, John Orr, E. D. Judd, M. M. Mather, Harry Patterson, William Harraman, William Williams, J. R. Griffith, Jacob Fist, Henry Blue, Jacob Temple, D. A. Temple, E. L. Randall, R. R. Randall, J. E. Inskeep, James Coffey, G. W. Phillips, F. M. Sanders and G. E. Parish.

The elective officers at this date are: Chancellor commander, Orville Love; vice commander, E. W. Carr; prelate, Oliver Cowgill; keeper of records and seal, Ira Cowgill; master of arms, W. W. Bailey; inside guard, Charles Moore; outside guard, Harry Mulvain; master of exchequer, H. F. Bonham; master of finance, Sherman Love.

Honor Lodge No. 597, at York, was organized May 24, 1893, with a charter membership of twenty-seven. The order owns their own hall. It is the second story of the township building and it was erected in 1900, at a cost of one thousand dollars. The officers in 1914 were as follows: H. L. Bosart, chancellor commander; J. B. Moore, vice commander; L. H. Worthington, prelate; J. L. Worthington, master of work; T. B. Middleton, keeper of records and seals; E. J. Brooks, master of finance; S. W. Bulen, master of exchequer; J. L. Harris, master at arms; C. D. Bailey, inside guard; E. V. Bosart, outside guard. The total number of members in the month of December, 1914, was fifty-six.

New Dover Lodge No. 413, Knights of Pythias, was organized at New Dover in March, 1890.

There is also a lodge of this fraternity at Pharisburg.

OTHER SECRET SOCIETIES.

Other fraternities that have existed in the past and some of which are still in existence, include the following:

Juniata Tribe No. 94, Improved Order of Red Men, was chartered at Marysville, at the grounds of the Marysville Reservation, Ohio, on the sleep of the eighteenth Sun, Worm Moon, G. S. D. 388, common years March 18, 1879, with twenty-two charter members. Its first officers were: Prophet, J. Q. Richey; sachem, A. Morey; senior sagamore, J. H. Smith; junior sagamore, J. D. Burkbile; chief of records, B. Newlove; keeper of wampum, B. C. Newlove.

Union Lodge No. 5, of the Prudential Order of America, was organized at Richwood July 25, 1882, with twenty members.

Richwood Division No. 74, of the Sons of Temperance, was instituted at Richwood November 7, 1882, beginning with a membership of forty.

A Sons of Veterans camp was organized at Marysville in 1888.

Then there have been organized throughout the county lodges of the Elks, Red Men, Woodmen, Maccabees and other fraternal insurance and benevolent societies.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF UNION COUNTY.

[It is not the purpose of this chapter to give a complete history of all the wars in which men from Union county may have fought. This arduous task has been well done by Col. W. L. Curry, who issued a volume in 1883 entitled "War History of Union County." This volume was the result of painstaking work on the part of Col. Curry and contains a history of Union county soldiers in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Civil War. In the chapters covering these wars Colonel Curry gives all the main facts and includes as complete a roster of Union county soldiers as was obtainable. In the case of the Revolutionary War he enumerates all the soldiers who were known to settle in Union county and names their burial places in the county. There is also a chapter in this excellent volume dealing with "The Old Militia" which sets forth in a graphic manner the history of the various local militia companies of Union county which flourished from the close of the War of 1812 until the opening of the Mexican War. Colonel Curry was fortunate in having much data on which to base this particular chapter, his grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel James Curry, being an officer in the Revolutionary War and the moving spirit in the early militia history of Ohio. When it comes to dealing with the Civil War, Colonel Curry writes most entertainingly. He was a participant in that struggle and consequently was anxious to place before future generations as full an account as possible of the part his county enacted in that terrible conflict. It is probably safe to say that few if any counties in the state have ever had a better Civil War history prepared than Colonel Curry has written of his own county. In that work may be found not only a detailed history of each regiment which included Union county soldiers, but a complete roster of the men of each regiment and company with dates of enlistment, discharge and other data pertinent to each individual soldier. In Colonel Curry's volume there is preserved an imperishable record of Union county's part in these wars and it is the province of this military chapter in the present History of Union County to give only a brief resume of the exhaustive volume of Colonel Curry, to which is added a history of the county in relation to the Spanish-American War.—PUBLISHERS.]

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

During the progress of the Revolutionary War it was difficult to secure enlistments and toward the end of the struggle the Continental Congress offered bounties of western lands in order to attract men for service in the war. Land warrants were issued to the soldiers in lieu of money and at the close of the war these were to be redeemed by Congress. In order to make provision for the payment of these warrants Congress set aside a large tract in what is now the state of Ohio, and Union county was organized in 1819 from territory comprehended within these military lands. This fact accounts for the presence of a large majority of the Revolutionary soldiers who settled in Union county.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to give a list of all the Revolutionary soldiers who made this county their home and it is still more difficult to ascertain the part they played in the struggle for independence. Col. James Curry, the grandfather of Col. W. L. Curry, was an officer in the "Virginia Line," and was severely wounded at the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. This battle is called "A First Battle of the Revolution" by Chambers' Encyclopaedia from the fact that it was fought before the war formally opened. Many other early pioneers in Union county undoubtedly made heroic names for themselves in the Revolution, but their records are buried with them and will probably never be known.

An effort has been made to ascertain the names and burial places of the soldiers of the Revolution who are interred in Union county and the list is here appended:

John Burdick, New Dover cemetery, Dover township.

Col. James Curry, Curry cemetery, Jerome township, removed to Oakdale cemetery, Marysville.

Charles Carter, New Dover cemetery, Dover township.

J. Coleman, Watkins cemetery, Mill Creek township.

William Edgar, Raymond cemetery, Liberty township.

Enoch Fisher, Milford cemetery, Union township.

Israel Hale, Milford cemetery, Union township.

P. Hale, Milford cemetery, Union township.

Ozias Hibbard, Milford cemetery, Union township.

Henry Shover, Wood's cemetery, Union township.

Robert Snodgrass, Wood's cemetery, Union township.

John Stewart, Raymond cemetery, Liberty township.

James Thompson, Watkins cemetery, Mill Creek township.
David Worley, New Dover cemetery, Dover township.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The War of 1812 has often been referred to as the second war for independence and it is a matter of history that England did not recognize the provisions of the Treaty of Paris closing the Revolutionary War until after the War of 1812. Congress declared war against England on June 18, 1812, and the final treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, Belgium, December 24, 1814, although it was several weeks until the fact was known in this country. The most notable land victory of the whole war was fought by General Jackson at New Orleans on January 8, 1815, two weeks after the treaty was signed. As a result of this war England respected our rights on the seas and withdrew her soldiers from the northern part of the United States. From the close of the Revolutionary War until the end of the War of 1812 England had been inciting the Indians in the Northwest Territory to acts of violence and this fact had greatly retarded the settlement of that territory. England was directly responsible for all of the trouble the United States had with the Indians from 1790 until the close of the War of 1812 and the terrible defeats of Generals Harmar and St. Clair can rightfully be laid at England's feet. These two disasters are offset by two equally brilliant victories over the Indians, the victories of General Wayne at Fallen Timbers in 1794 and of General Harrison at Tippecanoe in 1811.

The War of 1812 opened in the Northwest Territory and the most of the fighting was around Lakes Erie and Ontario. Union county was organized in 1820 and was then on the northern frontier of the counties of the state. The county was only sparsely settled and included the families of the Currys, Mitchells, Robinsons, Ewings, Sagers, Kents, Snodgrasses, Shovers and a few others. The men of that day were too busy fighting to write history or even preserve the most meager records and as a result we have very little data concerning the part Union county played in the war. It is known, however, that almost every citizen of the county was in the service at some time during the struggle.

The first company in the county was recruited by Capt. James A. Curry in 1813. He was appointed enrolling officer and when he finally had enough men for his company he was elected captain, Samuel Mitchell was made first lieutenant and Adam Shover became second lieutenant. The roster of this company has never been found and it has never been ascertained to which

regiment it was attached. Diligent inquiry and research among old family records has shown that the following citizens of the county were in this first company of Union county: James A. Curry, Samuel Mitchell, Adam Shover, James Buck, Calvin Carey, Ewing Donaldson, David Mitchell, Andrew Noteman, Clark Provins, Christian Sager, George Sager, Abe Sager and William Taylor. This company was rendezvoused at Delaware and was then marched to Fort Meigs and returned home by way of Wapakoneta and Piqua. Most of them were called out a second time to build and garrison block houses on the frontier.

A company was organized at Plain City during the summer of 1812 or 1813 with Jonathan Alder as captain and Frederick Loyd was first lieutenant. This company built a block house on the banks of Mill creek about three miles northwest of Marysville and remained there a few weeks. There were seventy men in the company and the rude fort which they built in three or four days is the only fort ever erected within the county. Of the seventy men who composed this company only a very few are known—Jonathan Alder, Frederick Loyd, Daniel Watkins and Thomas Kilgore. The last named was the last survivor of the Plain City company and shortly before his death gave a detailed account of the campaign of his company to Judge Cole, who made a record of it.

A number of young men in the county enlisted in companies outside of the county and this fact adds to the difficulty of making a complete list of the soldiers who were in this war. Col. W. L. Curry made a strenuous effort to make the roster as complete as possible and the list here given is the result of his efforts: Thomas Anderson, Henry Amrine, John Amrine, Jonathan Alder, Isaac Allen, Amos Arrohood, James Bell, Abram Baughman, James Buck, Emanuel Baker, Lewis Bonnett, Jeremiah Burrows, Benjamin Bowman, Daniel Bruse, William Brooks, Thomas Burt, William Bowie, C. Brown, Samuel Beck, Hezekiah Burdock, Nathan Bibley, Henry Bennett, H. Burnham, Major Edmund Barlow, James A. Curry, Alexander Cowgill, Titus Clevenger, Thomas Caul, Ephraim Cary, Calvin Cary, Simon Coder, Daniel Cone, Matthew Columber, Joseph Conklin, Thomas Chapman, David Chapman, Chase Chapman, Jason Chapman, Benjamin Carter, John Cratty, Ebenezer Cheney, Richard Cook, William Danforth, Daniel Danforth, Amos Dial, Titus Dort, James E. Donelson, Donelson Ewing, William B. Evans, John Foreman, Philip Fry, Enoch Fisher, Henry Farnum, William L. Feror, William Gladhill, John German, Joseph Gibson, Edward Gray, James Herd, William Hopper, James Hamilton, William Hamilton, William Hall, F. Hemenway, R. Huffman, John

Heath, William Huff, Elijah Hoyt, William Hoskins, Alexander Hunt, Francis Harper, William Harper, Willard Hill, J. C. Hull, J. E. W. Haynes, Samuel Harritt, James Irwin, Robert Johnson, Jesse Johnson, Elias Johnson, David Jones, Josiah Kelsey, Daniel Kent, William Kirk, James Kent, John Keenes, Timothy Knox, William Kent, Samuel Leeper, John LeMay, Thomas Lee, Isaac D. Linder, Ralph Longwell, Abraham Leonard, Hugh Moore, Joseph McClung, Thomas McFadden, ————— McKendree, Robert McIntire, John Middleton, James Mathers, ————— Marshall, David Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell, Dr. Reuben Mann, Andrew Noteman, Samuel Orrohood, John Porter, Samuel Poland, Samuel Poling, J. Powers, Levi Phelps, John Paver, Clark Provins, Samuel Rittenhouse, James Robinson, William Redding, Samuel Robinson, Thoas Robinson, John Roads, Simon Rickard, R. M. Richardson, John Solmond, Adam Shirk, Solomon Smith, Abraham Smith, James R. Smith, Paten B. Smith, Robert Stout, Orson Smith, Simon Shover, George Sager, Abe Sager, Christian Sager, Adam Shover, Jacob Snider, Samuel Snodgrass, William Snodgrass, Nathaniel Stewart, Robert Snodgrass, William Spain, Justus Stephen, Jacob Sreaves, J. Stillings, John Thompson, Thomas Turner, William Thompson, William Taylor, Aaron Tossey, Robert Turner, Thomas Tunks, Richard Vance, William Westlake, Samuel Westlake, Benjamin Westlake, James Willard, Benson Wilmoth, Ezra Winget, Levi Whaley, Daniel Williams, Thomas Wells and Jacob Yates.

It is interesting to note that as late as 1860 there were at least seventy veterans of the War of 1812 still living in Union county. On August 15 of that year a convention of the soldiers of that war was held in Marysville for the purpose of consulting upon the best method of securing pensions. They passed resolutions asking Congress to take some definite action toward pensioning the soldiers, their widows and orphans of the War of 1812 and Indian wars. It is pertinent to say in this connection that Congress eventually provided a liberal pension to these worthy veterans and their widows and orphans.

THE EXPERIENCE OF TWO UNION COUNTY SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

In the latter part of December, 1813, David Mitchell and James Mather, soldiers of the War of 1812, whose homes were in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, returned from Fort Meigs, having been honorably discharged, came to Delaware in company with other discharged soldiers. At that

place, in pursuance of orders, they deposited their arms, and from thence thees two started to walk home through the wilderness, a portion of the route being uninhabited, without a road, only blazed trees for their guide. They crossed the Scioto river, possibly on a rude bridge, and reached Mill creek at a point near where the village of New Dover now stands; here they found the stream too high for fording, whereupon they set to work to devise means to effect a crossing. Procuring axes from a settler, and selecting a narrow place between the banks of the stream, they cut down a very tall tree standing on the bank, which they caused to fall in a manner to serve as a foot-bridge. The labor and exertion necessary to accomplish this caused profuse perspiration, and in crossing they found that only the extreme top of the tree reached to the opposite bank and, therefore, was not of sufficient strength to sustain their weight, consequently, they became thoroughly wet to their knees. Mitchell, being in feeble health, and of less native vigor than his comrade, was, soon after reaching the bank, taken with a violent chill, causing sickness and vomiting, and was able to proceed only a short distance by the help of Mather. They were endeavoring to reach what was then known as the "Mitchell settlement" on Big Darby creek, where Mitchell's father, Judge David Mitchell, a pioneer settler of Union county, lived, and which was the nearest point where help could be obtained without recrossing the creek. The distance to the settlement was at least six miles, and the entire route through a trackless wilderness, without even a blazed tree to guide them. The weather rapidly increased in severity, and snow commenced falling. Mitchell became too weak to proceed farther and sank exhausted near a large tree. The prospect before them was truly cheerless and disheartening. Mitchell, at this time, urged Mather to leave him to his fate, firmly believing that he would not survive to see the light of another day. The soul of Mather revolted at the thought of leaving his suffering comrade in this his time of need, and sternly and peremptorily declined to do so, but instead, went vigorously to work to make the best of the situation. Procuring a quantity of dry leaves for a bed, which he heaped against a tree, he then gathered bark limbs and brush with which he constructed a rude shelter, to which he carried Mitchell. After rubbing his feet and legs to get up a re-action through the circulation of the blood, put on a pair of dry socks from his (Mather's) own knapsack. This treatment had but little perceptible effect, yet he kept up his exertions throughout the entire night—a night of gloom, of anxious and painful forebodings lest the morning would find his friend in the cold embrace of death. During the night the snow ceased to fall, the sky became clear and the cold increased in severity. With

the dawning of the coming day, Mitchell, though severely frost-bitten, nearly speechless and rapidly sinking, was still alive, and by words and signs, again besought Mather to leave him; but he, as before, refused and kept up his exertions for his relief until it became sufficiently light to enable him to see his way through the forest. He started on a swift run for the settlement, taking, as near as he could, a straight course toward the residence of Judge Mitchell, his only guide being the morning stars and his general knowledge of the country. On nearing the residence of Judge Mitchell, he caught sight of three of David's brothers, mounted; he hailed them with all the strength of voice he was capable of, and, in a few words, made known to them the perilous situation of their brother. The brothers immediately faced about, procured blankets and other things necessary for the emergency, and took the trail made by Mather, which was plainly visible in the snow. Having fleet horses, they reached their brother in as brief a time as was possible, found him unconscious and apparently dying. They at once proceeded to pour whiskey into his mouth, which had the effect to revive him in a slight degree. They immediately wrapped him in blankets, lifted him onto a horse in front of one of the brothers, and in that way he was conveyed to his father's house, received prompt medical aid, which, with tender care and nursing, preserved his life. He never fully recovered from the effects of that terrible night of suffering and was ever after, through life, to some extent a cripple, his feet and legs having been severely frozen. Mather, being possessed of a vigorous constitution and in a comparatively sound condition of health, suffered no permanent injury by reason of the exposure, and lived to a good old age. He received a land warrant from the United States government for his services in the war. Mather did not receive a pension for the services rendered to his country in that war, yet the land warrant came to him opportunely when he was infirm, well stricken in years, and served in some slight degree to smooth the pathway of his declining years to the tomb.

David Mitchell, soon after recovery, married and commenced business on what was then known as "Darby Plains," in Union county, as a farmer and dairyman, accumulated a large property, disposed of the same, removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he dealt largely in hogs, and also engaged in packing; but eventually met with reverses, lost heavily, and failed in business through no fault on his part. With misfortunes and losses, however great, he, to the end of his life, preserved an unsullied character for integrity and moral worth. When in prosperity and affluence, he neglected to apply for either a land warrant or pension for his services as a soldier, and in the days

of his adversity, by reason of difficulties encountered in obtaining proof of his services, by reason of the loss of the rolls of his company, together with the death of his captain, James A. Curry, and all of his comrades in service, he failed to obtain either land or pension from the government. He died at Hilliard, in Franklin county, Ohio, at an advanced age, and was buried in what was known as the Mitchell graveyard, on Big Darby creek, in Union county, near the place where he first commenced active life.

Mather was an industrious and worthy poor man, and some years after the incident related, Mitchell, while engaged in buying stock for his farm and cows for his dairy, met his old friend Mather, and, after a cordial greeting, inquired concerning his present welfare, and was informed that he had just met with a serious misfortune in the death of the only cow he possessed. Mitchell expressed sympathy for him in his misfortune, gave him words of cheer, and passed on, after learning from Mather that he would pass his residence, which he soon reached. He then proceeded to select from his herd the best milch cow of the lot, drove it into the yard, and informed Mather's wife that the cow was presented to the family as a small token of his gratitude in remembrance of services rendered by Mather to him. After the removal of Mitchell to Columbus, Mather would occasionally visit the city and in every instance when met by Mitchell would be taken to his house, made welcome and prevailed on to remain for weeks, and on leaving for his home would be liberally provided with money for his journey. These incidents are given, in concluding this narrative, for the reason that they show the brighter and better side of human nature, and also serve, in a slight degree, to illustrate the true character of a very worthy man.

THE OLD MILITIA.

In the early history of the Northwest Territory it was deemed necessary to provide for local militia, and subsequent history showed the wisdom of this provision. As early as July 25, 1788, an act was passed by the Territorial Legislature "for regulating and establishing the militia," and the law provided that "all male inhabitants between the ages of sixteen and fifty" should perform military duty. This law, with various amendments, remained in force until 1847, when it was finally repealed.

To a citizen of Union county, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, whose remains rest in Oakdale cemetery, Marysville, belongs the credit for making the first report as shown by the official records of a militia organization in the state of Ohio. This man was Col. James Curry, of the Second

Ohio Regiment of Militia and his report, bearing the date of November, 1803, a copy of which is now on file in the adjutant-general's office at Columbus, is here given in full.

"Return of the Second Regiment of Militia in the County of Highland, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel, James Curry, agreeably to returns made by the commanding officers of the several companies belonging to the said regiment, November, 1803.

"Officers: One Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, one Major of First Battalion, one Major of Second Battalion.

"Staff Officers: One Adjutant, one paymaster, one Quartermaster, one Regimental Clerk, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Sergeant Major.

"Commissioned Officers: Captains 8, Lieutenants 8, Ensigns 8.

"Non-Commissioned Officers: Sergeants 25, Corporals 12, Drummers 4, Fifers 4, Rank and File 610.

"Arms and Accouterments: Swords and Belts 13, rifles 265, flints 530.

"The troops have generally powder and lead—the quantity not exactly ascertained—perhaps equal to what is required by law.

"JAMES CURRY,

"Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, Second Ohio Regiment."

During the territorial period and up to the War of 1812 there were few years when there was not a call made for soldiers to quell Indian disorders and the various Indian wars during the last decade of the eighteenth century made it necessary to keep the militia in readiness at all times. With the close of the War of 1812 there was little or no demand for troops, and the result was that the law requiring annual musters was not enforced. Beginning about 1825, there seems to have been a revival of interest in the local militia organizations and this interest continued more or less until the Mexican War. During the twenties many companies were organized, there being two different kinds of companies recognized—those who needed no uniforms and those who furnished their own uniforms. The former were humorously referred to as "cornstalk militia" and were evidently not considered as being very efficient. The companies which furnished their own uniforms were much more pretentious and some of them must have presented a very bellicose appearance. They served for a period of seven years and were then exempt from drill.

A light-horse company was organized at Milford about 1830, of which Calvin Winget was first captain, James Riddle the second, Jacob Seaman the third, C. P. Garlic the fourth, Philip Snider the fifth and J. B. Richey the

sixth. The privates were as follows: David Anderson, Jonathan Allen, David Asher, Hollis Amy, James Boal, William Beard, Andrew Beard, Perry Buck, James Biggs, Henry L. Burns, Ralph Cherry, Robert Curry, William Cratty, Uriah Coolidge, Al Coolidge, Samuel D. Chapman, James W. Evans, Joseph Gibson, Andrew M. Gill, Jacob Gibson, B. H. B. Griswold, Luther Gabriel, John Hibbard, Samuel Hale, John Hale, Solon Harrington, Amza Irwin, Silas Igo, Robert Johnson, Joel Jolly, Elias Jolly, Othias Kennedy, James Kennedy, Micha Kent, Hiram Kent, Dyer Lombard, Ray G. Morse, John Mitchell, John Morrow, Henry Moodie, George Moodie, William Morse, Isaac Morse, Moses Mitchell, William Moore, James McDonald, Samuel McCampbell, William G. McDowell, Zachariah Noteman, William Parkinson, Robert Paris, Jason Rice, John W. Robinson, James Robinson, J. M. Robinson, Thomas Robinson, William Robinson, Samuel Robinson, A. P. Robinson, S. D. Robinson, James D. Robinson, Joseph Robinson, John Robinson, C. M. Robinson, Josephus Reed, John P. Reed, Jacob Seaman, William Snodgrass, Samuel Snodgrass, John Smith, H. P. Smith, E. D. Smith, Abraham Stiner, Henry Vangorden, Luther Wood, Joshua Witter, Samuel Weaver and Luther Winget.

The company was well uniformed and equipped, each trooper being armed with two horse-pistols and a saber. They were well mounted and the company was composed of the best of Union county's chivalrous young men. This company maintained its organization until the law of 1847 provided for the mustering out of all local companies in the state. At that time there were several so-called "light infantry" companies in the county and all were organized into a regiment, which maintained a band of imposing appearance. The band consisted of twenty snare drums, ten bass drums and twenty fifers and, with their gaudy uniforms, it must have been a stirring sight to see them at the head of the regiment on muster days. In those days "muster day" was the only legal holiday in the state and it was made a gala occasion when the whole state resounded to the sound of fife and drum. More powder was burnt, more whiskey drunk and more fights occurred on this day than any other in the year.

Gradually, however, the system calling out so many men on one day in the year was recognized as being useless and the Legislature was asked to discontinue the practice. This was done in 1847, while the Mexican War was in progress. The old militia system, with all its many faults, had its redeeming features. It kept up a military spirit and was excellent training for the thousands who left their homes in the sixties to fight for their country. Then, again, it provided a bright spot in the heart of every youth

who belonged to one of the many companies, many of whom worked every other day in the year. It broke the monotony of the daily life of hard toil on the farms and was a welcome relief to young men who had little time for amusements.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Mexican War was brought about by the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. The incidents leading up to this war can only be briefly noticed in this connection. Mexico had emancipated her slaves in 1827, but Texas, which had been settled largely by Southern slave owners, refused to be bound by the emancipation act. From that time until the final separation of Texas from Mexico there was constant strife between Texas and the mother country. In 1836 Texas declared its independence and it was afterward recognized by the United States and several European powers as a separate nation. Of the sixty men who signed the declaration of independence, fifty-three had been born in the United States, and this one fact not only explains the separation from Mexico but the subsequent request for admission to the Union. It was eight years before their request was granted, the Northern states fighting the admission on account of the fact that it would make one more slave state, and, as future events turned out, it was the last slave state to be admitted to the Union.

With the formal admission of Texas to the Union, on July 4, 1845, it was very apparent that war was imminent between this country and Mexico. General Taylor was sent to the southern border of Texas early in the spring of 1846, and on April 20 war was formally declared against Mexico. At once the President called for volunteers and Ohio responded gallantly to the call. Although this state furnished four full regiments of infantry, several companies of cavalry, as well as quite a number for artillery service,—a total of sixty companies,—but one muster roll is now on file in the office of the adjutant-general at Columbus. Hence, it is impossible to write the complete history of Ohio's service in that conflict.

Union county was ready and willing to furnish its quota of men, and at a large and enthusiastic meeting held at Marysville many volunteers were enrolled for the war. A company was organized and the following members were mustered into the service: Joshua Brothers, William Clevenger, Jackson Coleshine, C. P. Cavis, William Graham, George Graham, James Graham, D. W. Henderson, J. G. Hawkins, John Harrison, Elisha Glick, James Johnson, J. P. Johnson, Alexander Oliver, John Price, Alpheus Parmeter, Daniel Reed and Frederick Smith. This company was afterward known as Com-

pany E and was attached to the Fourth Ohio Regiment. The following men were enrolled in Company C, of the Third Ohio Regiment: G. A. Cassil, Jonas Clark, C. P. Garlick, Milford Philips, William Smith, John Atwood, S. W. Atkinson, Samuel Monroe and William Palmer. G. A. Cassil was the first sergeant of this company. Others who served in different companies were James Cutler, Ebenezer Carter, E. Higgins, M. Pheasant, Andrew Spratt, George Skidmore and H. Woodruff. The majority of the Union county men enlisted in Captain M. C. Lilly's company at Columbus and were assigned to the Fourth Ohio Regiment.

It is not possible in this brief article to follow the fortunes of war of the gallant Union county boys throughout the war. It is sufficient to state that they were never found wanting in bravery and performed every duty faithfully to which they were assigned. They returned to Cincinnati on July 12, 1848, and on the 20th of the same month the companies were mustered out of the service. Fortunately, most of them returned to their home, although there were some who lost their lives on the deserts of Mexico. A large number of these same men were in the Civil War and took a prominent part. J. G. Hawkins was colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio, and was killed in the battle of Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862; Dr. D. W. Henderson was a surgeon in the Ninety-sixth Ohio; C. P. Cavis, who was killed in battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19, 1865, was a captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio; Dr. James Cutler was a captain in the First Ohio Cavalry. All of these men have passed away and it is probable that not a single Mexican War veteran is now living in the county.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The Civil War is the greatest war in all history which commenced without a formal declaration of war and closed without a treaty of any kind. The first gun of the war was fired on Fort Sumter, on April 12, 1861, and the smoke was still lingering around its battered walls when President Lincoln made his first call for volunteers. Four long and sanguinary years were to elapse before the Stars and Stripes were to float again over Fort Sumter and these years saw more than three million men arrayed in arms.

President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand troops on April 14 and on the following day Governor Tod of Ohio issued a proclamation calling for thirteen regiments. The alacrity with which the state of Ohio responded to the call of the governor is shown by the fact that three days after the call was issued, two full regiments, fully accoutered, were on

their way to Washington. The part that the state played in this terrible conflict is set forth in the chapter on state history and may be seen elsewhere in this volume.

Union county had a population of 16,507 in 1860 and sent at least three thousand two hundred soldiers to the front. The men from this county saw service in the infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy and were represented in more than one hundred regiments, batteries and independent companies. Of the full companies sent from this county, there was one for the first three months' service in the Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and thirty-two men for the Seventeenth Regiment, aggregating one hundred and twenty-six men; six companies for the three years' service under the first call; three companies under the three years' call in 1862; one company under the three months' call in 1862; one company for the six months' service in 1863; three companies for the one hundred days' service in 1864; three companies for one year's service in 1864 and two companies of so-called "squirrel hunters" in 1862—making a total of twenty companies.

Besides the full companies raised in the county, companies were largely recruited for the Fortieth and Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the First Ohio Cavalry; a company of sharpshooters; a number of colored troops were enlisted in the Fifth and Twenty-seventh United States Colored Troops; many others entered the regular army, mostly in the Eighteenth Regiment United States Regular Army, while many more enlisted and were credited to other counties, of whom there is no record. It is interesting to note that Union county contributed a number for service equal to the total male adults of the county.

The soldiers of Union county fought in thirty-one of the principal battles of the war, from Bull Run to Appomattox. The war exacted a fearful toll of the brave boys from this county. One hundred and thirty-three were killed in battle; four hundred died of wounds or disease, or wasted away in the prison pens; three hundred and sixty were wounded and recovered and one hundred and forty-three were prisoners of war at one time or other—making a total of 1,035 killed, died, wounded and prisoners. Three hundred and twenty-one lie buried under Southern skies in unknown and unlettered graves, there awaiting the assembling of that great army above.

It was stated in the introduction to this chapter that no effort was made to make it a complete military history of the county for the reason that this chapter will be devoted to a very brief summary of the history of the different Ohio regiments which included men from Union county. It is not pos-

sible to give the roster of each regiment and company, and those wishing to examine the complete roster will find it in Colonel Curry's excellent volume.

First Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized in April, 1861, for the three months' service and was stationed near Washington, D. C., during the summer of that year. It was reorganized for the three years' service in August, 1861, and served the remainder of its enlistment in the South. It was mustered out October 14, 1864, having lost 527 officers and men in twenty-four different battles, during which time it had marched 2,500 miles and been transported 950 miles by car and steamboat. M. L. Thompson was the only Union county enlistment in this regiment.

Second Ohio Infantry—There were nine from the county in this regiment, which was mustered in for the three months' service in the spring of 1861. It was reorganized for the three years' service in the fall of the same year and was mustered out at Columbus in August, 1864. This regiment lost 111 by death on the battlefield and had 425 wounded. It was with Buell in Kentucky, Rosecrans at Stone's River and Chickamauga, and with Sherman on his march to the sea.

Third Ohio Infantry—This was one of the three months' regiments, although it was organized for three years within less than a month after it was mustered into service. It included eight men from the county and served in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. In the spring of 1863 many of the members of this regiment were captured in the famous raid of Colonel Streight and taken to Belle Isle. The privates were soon exchanged, while the officers were incarcerated in Libby Prison. None of the Union county men were captured and all of the eight but one were mustered out with their regiment, June 23, 1864.

Fourth Ohio Infantry—The thirteen Union county men in this regiment, which was at first enlisted for three months, re-enlisted June 5, 1861, for three years. Most of the fighting of this regiment was in Virginia, although it participated in the battle of Gettysburg. Only two men of the thirteen lost their lives, one being killed on the field of battle and the other dying as a result of wounds received in battle.

Sixth Ohio Infantry—This was mustered in on April 18, 1861, for three months and three months later, June 18, was organized for three years. It first saw fighting in West Virginia and was later transferred to Tennessee, where it was stationed most of the rest of the duration of its enlistment. One of the four Union county men in this regiment lost his life.

Seventh Ohio Infantry—This regiment was mustered in for three months on the last day of April, 1861, and organized for three years on

June 18. Starting in with McClellan in West Virginia, it was later taken into Virginia and fought in the Peninsular campaign in 1862. Its last year was spent in Tennessee and Georgia. The two Union county men in the regiment served their terms out and returned home.

Eighth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized May 2, 1861, for three months and on June 26 for three years' service. The one man from this county, David Curry, is not given a record in the volume of Colonel Curry. This regiment saw most of its service in Virginia and was one of the many Ohio regiments to be present at the battle of Gettysburg. It was mustered out of the service July 13, 1864.

Tenth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was a three months' organization, but before half of its time had expired it volunteered for three years. Its first fighting was in West Virginia and it was then taken to Kentucky and spent the rest of its time in that state, Tennessee and Georgia. Three of the four men from the county who were in this regiment returned to their homes after they were mustered out, in June, 1864.

Eleventh Ohio Infantry—Union county furnished three men for this regiment, which was first a three months' organization and later mustered in for three years. It was in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Buzzard Roost. The regiment was mustered out June 21, 1864.

Twelfth Ohio Infantry—Union county contributed one man for this regiment, and he served three full years. Organized as a three months' regiment on May 3, 1861, it was organized on June 28 for three years and was finally mustered out of the service July 11, 1864. It served in West Virginia until the summer of 1862, when it joined the Army of the Potomac and took part in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. It then joined the forces under Hunter and participated in the expedition to Lynchburg, Virginia.

Thirteenth Ohio Infantry—This regiment contained a large number of men from Union county and was the first in which men from the county enlisted as a body. Company F was composed solely of Union county volunteers, while it had representatives in eight other companies in the regiment. The Marysville company completed its organization on April 25, and on the 30th of the month was mustered in the service as Company D for a period of three months. One hundred and sixty men from the county became members of this regiment and of this number twenty were killed, seventeen were wounded and twenty-five died of disease. The regiment was ordered to West Virginia and remained there until December of 1861, when

it was transferred to Kentucky. During 1864 and 1865 the regiment was fighting in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. After taking part in the battle of Nashville the regiment was stationed at Huntsville, Alabama, until June, 1865, when it was sent to Texas, where it remained in the service until December 5, 1865. It was then returned to Ohio and discharged at Columbus, January 17, 1866.

Fourteenth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was first enlisted for three months in April, 1861, and reorganized in the following August for three years, or the duration of the war. It was first under Buell in Kentucky and later joined General Grant at Shiloh, in April, 1862. It took part in all of the battles in eastern Tennessee and was with Sherman on his famous march through Georgia to the sea. After more than four years of active service the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 11, 1865. Five men from Union county were in this regiment and only one died while in the service.

Fiftieth Ohio Infantry—On May 4, 1861, this regiment was mustered into the three months' service and served in West Virginia until its discharge, August 1. In the following month it was reorganized for three years and at once joined Buell in Kentucky and fought at Shiloh, Stone's River and Chickamauga in Tennessee. It was with Sherman during the first part of his Georgia campaign and later returned to Tennessee and participated in the battle of Nashville. At the close of the war the regiment performed guard duty for several months in Texas. It was mustered out at Columbus, December 27, 1865, having served four years and eight months and lost over four hundred men in killed and wounded. Of the thirteen Union county men in this regiment, only one died in the service.

Sixteenth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized for three months' service under Col. James Irwine in April, 1861, and for three years under Col. John F. DeCoursey, October 2, 1861. Union county was well represented in this regiment, there being forty-five men recruited from the county, all but one being in Company F. The regiment fought through Kentucky and Tennessee to Mississippi. After participating in all of the engagements of the Vicksburg campaign, it joined Banks on the Red River expedition in 1864 and in the fall of that year returned to Columbus and was mustered out on the last day of October. Some of Union county's bravest and best soldiers were in this regiment. Twelve died of disease or wounds; six were seriously wounded and four were taken prisoners, making a total loss of twenty-five, or nearly one-half of the detachment from this county.

Seventeenth Ohio Infantry—Capt. T. J. Hayes, of Plain City, recruited a company in Union and Madison counties in April, 1861, which was assigned as Company G to the Seventeenth Ohio, and mustered in for three months' service. It was engaged in West Virginia until it was mustered out, August 15, 1861. Thirty-two men from Union county served in Company G for the three months. This regiment was immediately organized for three years and forty-nine men from Union county enrolled in Companies B, C, E and G, most of them being in Company C. They were sent to Kentucky and through Tennessee to Mississippi, where they participated in the siege of Corinth. The regiment chased the Rebels through Mississippi and Alabama, marched back north through Tennessee and were at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862. They then fought in all of the battles in eastern Tennessee and most of the regiment was with Sherman on his march through Georgia. This regiment was in the service from the beginning to the end of the war and was constantly at the front, never doing any guard duty. It was never driven back, save at Chickamauga, and even then it was not ordered to fall back until nightfall. Of the Union county contingent in this regiment, ten died in hospitals of wounds or disease, four were seriously wounded and one was captured, certainly a fortunate record, considering the many battles in which they were engaged.

Eighteenth Ohio Regiment—This regiment was organized May 29, 1861, for the three months' service and reorganized on August 6 for three years. Its first service was in Kentucky, and it was then taken through Tennessee to Huntsville, Alabama, where it captured three hundred prisoners and a large amount of ammunition and supplies. It was in the battle of Stone's River December 31, 1862, and lost one hundred and eighty-three officers and men in the battle. After fighting in the battles of Chattanooga and Chickamauga the regiment was ordered to Columbus to be mustered out. In the fall of 1864, the regiment was again organized and sent to Tennessee, where it fought at Nashville and Overton Hill. In the summer of 1865 it was stationed in Georgia and was in that state when it was mustered out, October 9, 1865. Only one of the Union county men lost his life, and he died at home, where he had been sent on a furlough.

Nineteenth Ohio Infantry—Col. Samuel Beatty organized this regiment for the three months' service and it was mustered in May 15, 1861, and on September 26, of the same year, was organized for three years. It continued to serve in West Virginia until November of 1861, and then moved into Kentucky. It fought at Shiloh, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and then followed Sherman in his Atlanta campaign as far as

Atlanta. It was then returned to Tennessee and participated in the battle of Nashville and the subsequent pursuit of Hood. After the war this regiment was taken to Texas, where it remained until September, 1865, when it was returned to Columbus and mustered out November 25, 1865. The four men from Union county in the regiment returned home, only one being wounded in the service.

Twentieth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was mustered in for the three months' service in May, 1861, and for three years on October 21. It served in Kentucky until February, 1862, and then marched to Fort Donelson, where it participated in its first battle. Later it advanced into Mississippi and eventually joined Grant before Vicksburg. Their final service was with Sherman on his Atlanta campaign and they were with this famous general on his march from Savannah north through the Carolinas. They were in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., and were mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 18, 1865. The five Union county men in this regiment all returned home. One of the men was captured in 1863, wounded in 1864, but recovered and rejoined his regiment.

Twenty-first Ohio Infantry—This regiment was sent out April 27, 1861, for the three months' service and reorganized for three years on September 19, 1861. It served under Buell, Rosecrans and Sherman, successively, and was with the latter general from the spring of 1864 until the end of the war. After its march through the Carolinas, in the spring of 1865, it was taken to Washington and participated in the Grand Review. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in July of that year. Of the four Union county men in this regiment, one was killed at Chickamauga, and the others lived to return to the county.

Twenty-second Ohio Infantry—This was the first regiment including Union county men which was not first mustered in for three months. It was organized in Missouri under Fremont and entered the service November 5, 1861. It was organized as the Thirteenth Missouri, but on July 7, 1862, it was transferred to Ohio and made the Twenty-second Ohio. It served under Rosecrans at Corinth and later fought around Vicksburg. It was stationed in Arkansas when it was ordered mustered out November 18, 1864. One of the three Union county men in this regiment died in the service.

Twenty-third Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized in June, 1861, by Col. William S. Rosecrans, who being promoted, was succeeded by Col. E. P. Scammon. In July of the same year it entered the field in West Virginia and, until it was finally mustered out on July 26, 1865, served in

the Virginias. Among many battles and skirmishes it participated in the following: Carnifex Ferry, South Mountain, Antietam, Crook's Raid, Cloyd Mountain, New River Bridge, Opequon, Winchester and Cedar Creek. After the latter battle the regiment remained in the vicinity of Martinsburg, Virginia, until the close of the war. It was in this regiment that General Rosecrans, General Rutherford B. Hayes, President McKinley and Stanley Matthews, later United States senator, served. All but one of the eight Union county men in this regiment returned to their homes.

Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry—Only one man from the county was in this regiment and he died at Camp Dennison in 1863. It was organized in June, 1861, by Col. Jacob Ammen and first saw service in West Virginia and later in Kentucky. It took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. The regiment was mustered out June 24, 1864.

Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry—This regiment, which enrolled two Union county men, was organized at Camp Chase on June 28, 1861, under Col. James A. Jones. It operated in West Virginia until April, 1862, and then crossed the Alleghanies and fought at Bull Pasture Mountain and Cross Keys, losing over one hundred men in the two engagements. It later joined Pope's campaign and engaged in the battles of Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It reenlisted in January, 1864, and served in South Carolina until it was mustered out on June 18, 1866.

Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry.—The organization of this regiment was completed in the fore part of July, 1861, and it was immediately ordered to the upper Kanawha valley in West Virginia. In January of the following year, the regiment was transferred to Kentucky and in the spring of the same year fought at Shiloh. It was kept in Tennessee until after the battles around Chattanooga and then started on the Atlanta campaign with Sherman. It ultimately returned to Tennessee and was in the battle of Nashville. After the close of the war, the regiment was sent to Texas, where it was stationed until it was called home and mustered out October 21, 1865. The eleven men from Union county in the regiment were all mustered out and only two of them had been wounded.

Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry—Col. John W. Fuller organized this regiment in August, 1861. It served in Missouri until March, 1862, when it moved with the Army of the Mississippi, on New Madrid and later on Island No. 10. In May of the same year, it joined Halleck and in the fall of 1862 participated in the battles of Iuka and Corinth. It was with Grant for a short time and then detached and sent in pursuit of Forrest, the Con-

federate cavalry leader. After reenlisting, the regiment joined Sherman in Georgia and was with him as far as Atlanta when it was sent after Hood for a short distance. It again rejoined Sherman, went on to Savannah, through the Carolinas and was present at the Grand Review at Washington in May, 1865. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865. Of the three Union county men in the regiment, one died in the service, one was wounded and the other served throughout the whole war and was mustered out at the end.

Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized by Col. August Moor in July, 1861, and sent into West Virginia. It was in the Virginias during the whole time it was in the service and lost heavily from deaths, wounds and disease. John Perry was the only Union county man in the regiment, which was mustered out July 23, 1864.

Twenty-ninth Ohio Regiment—In August, 1861, this regiment was mustered into the service under the command of Col. Louis P. Buckley. It was in Virginia and Maryland until September, 1863, when it was attached to Sherman's command and remained with him through Georgia and the Carolinas and participated in the Grand Review in the spring of 1865. The one Union county man, O. H. Voorhees, in this regiment was discharged with his regiment at Cleveland, Ohio.

Thirtieth Ohio Infantry—Company E, of this regiment, was organized by Capt. Elijah Warner at Jerome, Union county, in the month of August, 1861, and marched thence to Camp Chase, a distance of twenty miles where it arrived on the nineteenth of the same month. On the twenty-ninth of the month it was mustered into the Thirtieth Ohio Infantry and four days later was at the field of battle at Clarksburg, West Virginia. The regiment was in the Virginias and Maryland until the spring of 1863 when it was taken to Mississippi to take part in the campaign against Vicksburg. After the fall of that city the regiment was in the engagements around Chattanooga and then was attached to Sherman's army. It remained with him until the close of the war and participated in the Grand Review at Washington in the spring of 1865. Union county had two men in Company B and one hundred and four in Company E. The latter company had ten killed, twenty-eight to die of disease and fifteen wounded. The regiment was finally mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 21, 1865, having been in twenty different engagements, and having its colors shot in almost every battle.

Thirty-first Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized at Camp Chase in August, 1861, under Col. Moses B. Walker. Company F was recruited in Union county and mustered in with A. J. Sterling as captain.

Of the one hundred and fifteen men from the county in this company, twenty-four died on the field and in the hospitals, twenty-eight were wounded and five were taken prisoners. There were five men from the county in companies A, C, H and K, two in A and one each in the other three companies. This regiment was drilled in Kentucky and saw its first fighting at Mill Spring in that state in January, 1862. It was at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone's River, Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga. It then became a part of Sherman's army and followed him through Georgia and the Carolinas to Washington, D. C., where it participated in the Grand Review. The regiment was discharged July 26, 1865. The flag of this regiment was pierced by eighty-nine bullets while the staff which bore the flag had been hit no less than ten times.

Thirty-second Ohio Infantry—Col. T. C. Ford organized this regiment in the summer of 1861 and it was one of the first to answer the call of the President for three years' service. Company B was recruited in Union and Champaign counties and companies C, D, E, F, G, H and K also contained men from Union county. This regiment was in the Virginias until January, 1863, when it was sent to assist Grant around Vicksburg. In the fighting around that city the regiment lost two hundred and twenty-five men. After a few months in Mississippi following the fall of Vicksburg, the regiment joined Sherman in Georgia during the month of February, 1864. From that time it remained with Sherman until it participated in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. The regiment received its final discharge, July 25, 1865, at Columbus. It is claimed that this regiment lost and received more men than any other regiment in the whole state.

Thirty-third Ohio Infantry—In August, 1861, this regiment was organized by Joshua W. Sill. It served in Kentucky and Tennessee under General Mitchell until September and then joined Buell in pursuit of Bragg. It was at the battle of Perryville and lost heavily in that fight. This regiment was ultimately attached to Sherman's army and followed him through Georgia and the Carolinas to Washington. It was mustered out of the service on July 12, 1865. William Acton was the only man in this regiment from Union county. He enlisted in 1861, was captured at Perryville and was not discharged from the service until July 20, 1865.

Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry—There were four Union county men in this regiment and three of them returned home after the expiration of their enlistments. The other was killed in battle. Col. A. S. Piatt organized the regiment in the summer of 1861 and all of its fighting was done in the

Virginias. Most of the regiment was captured January 11, 1865, and the survivors were later consolidated with the Thirty-sixth Ohio.

Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry—Two men from the county enlisted in this regiment on September 1, 1861, and both served throughout the whole war, being mustered out on the same day, July 22, 1865. This regiment was first sent into Kentucky and after participating in all the battles in eastern Tennessee, it was attached to Sherman's army and remained with him to the end of the war.

Thirty-ninth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized in August, 1861, and at once reported to General Fremont at St. Louis. It took part in the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10, and then joined in the movement against Corinth. It was finally made a part of the army which Sherman led to the sea and through the Carolinas to Washington. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865. Union county's two men in this regiment both survived.

Fortieth Ohio Infantry—On December 7, 1861, this regiment was mustered into the service under Col. Jonathan Cranor and four days later it was ordered to Kentucky. It operated in Kentucky and Virginia until February, 1863, when it was sent to Tennessee and arrived in time to participate in the battle of Franklin. Later it fought in eastern Tennessee and was then attached to Sherman for the remainder of the war. Union county had thirty-seven men in this regiment at various times and most of them lived to return to their homes in the county.

Forty-first Ohio Infantry—Col. William B. Hazen organized this regiment in the fall of 1861 and at once reported to Buell at Louisville, Kentucky. After participating in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, it fought around Chattanooga and followed Sherman as far as Atlanta. It then returned to Tennessee and served against Hood until the close of the war. It was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, November 20, 1865. The three Union county men in the regiment enlisted in the fall of 1864 and all three served until the close of the war and returned to their homes.

Forty-second Ohio Infantry—The organization of this regiment was completed in November, 1861, under Col. James A. Garfield. It was first sent to Kentucky and then was taken to Mississippi where it remained until after the surrender of Vicksburg. It was then taken to New Orleans where most of it was mustered out by companies. This regiment was in eleven battles, in which it lost one officer and twenty men killed, and eighteen officers and three hundred and twenty-five men wounded. Six of the thirteen men from Union county in the regiment lost their lives.

Forty-third Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized February 7, 1862, under Col. J. L. Kirby Smith. It was sent to Missouri and was with Grant in Mississippi and later with Sherman until the close of the war. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 13, 1865. The eight Union county men in the regiment survived all the dangers of the three years they were at the front.

Forty-fourth Ohio Infantry—This regiment went to the front in the fall of 1861 and operated in West Virginia and Kentucky until the fall of 1863, when it followed Burnside in his advance into Tennessee. In January, 1864, the regiment was reenlisted on the condition that it be armed and mounted as cavalry. When it reassembled after a furlough at home, it was known as the Eighth Ohio Cavalry. All the six men from Union county remained with the regiment to the end and were discharged in the fall of 1865.

Forty-fifth Ohio Infantry—Union county furnished twenty-one men for this regiment which was mustered into the service in the fall of 1862. It was first sent to Kentucky, later to Tennessee and then back to Virginia. It was with Sherman on his Atlanta campaign as far as Atlanta and then returned to Tennessee and fought in the battle of Nashville. It was mustered out June 15, 1865.

Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized October 16, 1861, under Col. Thomas Worthington and reported to Sherman in Kentucky in February of the following year. In the battle of Shiloh it lost two hundred and eighty killed and wounded and fifteen captured. After the campaign against Corinth the regiment was at Vicksburg until the reduction of that stronghold in the summer of 1863. The next change took them to Tennessee where they participated in all the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain around Chattanooga. The regiment then followed Sherman to Atlanta and from there returned to Tennessee in pursuit of Hood. It finally rejoined Sherman before he reached Savannah and was with him until the close of the war. It was finally mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 22, 1865. Twenty-five Union county men were in this regiment.

Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry—The organization of this regiment was completed under Col. Frederick Poschner, August 13, 1861. It was at first sent to West Virginia and later was engaged in the fighting around Vicksburg. From there it went to Chattanooga and then joined Sherman and remained with him until he reached Washington in the spring of 1865. Until it was discharged on August 11, 1865, it was stationed in Arkansas.

Only three Union county men enlisted in this regiment and the records show that they were mustered out.

Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry—Col. Peter Sullivan completed the organization of this regiment, February 17, 1862, and at once reported to Sherman at Paducah. After engaging in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg, the entire regiment was captured at Sabine Cross Roads, and remained prisoners until exchanged in October, 1864. Re-enlisting after its exchange, it shared in the capture of Mobile and later operated in Texas until May, 1866, when it was mustered out of the service. Union county contributed seven men to this regiment and six of them lived to be mustered out of their respective companies.

Fifty-second Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized in August, 1862, under Col. Daniel McCook. It immediately entered upon active service in Kentucky and after the battle of Perryville joined Sherman at Missionary Ridge and remained with him until the close of the war. It was mustered out at Washington on June 3, 1865. Capt. J. A. Culbertson was the only Union county man in this regiment and he was mustered out of the service in January, 1863.

Fifty-third Ohio Infantry—Col. J. J. Appler organized this regiment in January, 1862, and after his resignation he was succeeded by Col. W. S. Jones. It soon took the field under Sherman and was in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth. In June, 1863, it joined Grant around Vicksburg and after the fall of that city, went to eastern Tennessee and fought in all the battles around Chattanooga. It then joined Sherman and followed that general until the close of the war. After the Grand Review at Washington, the regiment was sent to Arkansas where it remained until it was mustered out in August, 1865. The two Union county men in this regiment were discharged in 1865.

Fifty-fourth Ohio Infantry—Union county had fifty-four men in this regiment and of this number, eleven died on the field and in hospitals, and six others were wounded. The regiment was organized in the fall and winter of 1861, under Col. Thomas Kirby Smith. It entered the field on February 16, 1862, and was assigned to a brigade in the division commanded by Sherman. It fought at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg and then went to Arkansas. The regiment was employed in digging a canal in Louisiana. It participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge and spent most of the remainder of the war with Sherman fighting its last battle at Bentonville, North Carolina, March 21, 1865. After the Grand Review it performed guard duty in Arkansas until it was mustered out, August 15, 1865. During its career it

marched 3,682 miles, participated in four sieges, nine skirmishes and fifteen battles; it lost five hundred and six men, killed, wounded and missing.

Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was mustered into the service under Col. John E. Lee, October 17, 1861. It operated in Virginia and fought in the battles of McDowell, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the latter battle it was transferred to the west and was present at the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. It followed Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas to Washington. One Union county man was in this regiment and he was wounded at Bull Run.

Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry—Col. Peter Kenney organized this regiment in December, 1861, and took it into the service in the following February. After fighting at Fort Donelson and Shiloh it joined Grant at Vicksburg and remained with him until after the fall of that stronghold. It then joined in the Red River expedition and lost heavily at Sabine Cross Roads. In November, 1864, the non-veterans were mustered out and the veterans served on guard duty at New Orleans until mustered out in March, 1866. Robert West was the only Union county man in this regiment and he served from the beginning until 1864, when he was mustered out.

Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized and entered the field in February, 1862, under Col. Val. Bausenwein. It saw service at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Memphis and Vicksburg. After the fall of the latter city, the regiment was returned to Columbus, Ohio, and mustered out, January 14, 1865. It had been stationed at Vicksburg from the summer of 1863 until December, 1865. Union county was represented by four men in this regiment, all of whom were mustered out on the day the regiment was dismissed from the service.

Sixtieth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized for one year under Col. William Trimble. It was sent to West Virginia in April, 1862, and spent its year in the Virginias. In the spring of 1864, the regiment was reorganized for the three years' service and was engaged in Virginia until the close of the war. It was finally mustered out on July 25, 1865. The four Union county men in the regiment were discharged the same day.

Sixty-first Ohio Infantry—Col. Newton Schleich organized this regiment at Camp Chase, in April, 1861. It saw service in Virginia until after the battle of Gettysburg when the regiment was transferred to Alabama. Subsequently, it engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge and the siege of Knoxville. It remained with Sherman through Georgia and Carolina and at Goldsboro, North Carolina, was consolidated with the Eighty-second Ohio.

Its losses were so heavy that at the end it was reduced to a little band of sixty officers and men. With the Eighty-second, it participated in the Grand Review and was mustered out September 1, 1865. Of the five Union county men in the regiment, one was killed, two others wounded and three captured.

Sixty-second Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized in November, 1861, under Col. F. B. Pond and first served under Shields in Virginia. It was in the Peninsular campaign of McClellan and was then taken to the Carolinas. During 1864 and 1865 it was with Grant in his advance on Richmond. In September, 1865, it was consolidated with the Sixty-seventh, the combined regiment taking the name of the latter regiment. Union county's one man, Nathan Howard, was mustered out December 12, 1865.

Sixty-third Ohio Infantry—By the consolidation of two battalions, the Twenty-second and the Sixty-third, this regiment was organized in February, 1862, under Col. John W. Sprague. It immediately joined the Army of the Mississippi under Pope and was engaged in all of the movements which resulted in the capture of Island No. 10 and Corinth. After operating in Alabama and Tennessee until October, 1863, it joined the Army of the Cumberland and fought in all the battles with Sherman to the end of the war. After the Grand Review at Washington, it was taken to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out, July 8, 1865. One of the eight Union county men in the regiment was killed.

Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized November 8, 1861, and after joining the National forces in Kentucky, moved on to Nashville. It participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the siege of Knoxville. It then joined the Atlanta campaign, but after the fall of Atlanta, followed in pursuit of Hood. At the close of the war, the regiment was ordered to Texas where it remained until it was mustered out December 8, 1865. The two Union county men in the regiment lived to be mustered out at the end of the war.

Sixty-fifth Ohio Infantry—On December 1, 1861, this regiment was mustered into the service under Col. Charles G. Harker. It at once joined Gen. Wood in Kentucky and from there moved to Shiloh. Its chief battles were Corinth, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign as far as Atlanta. After the fall of that city, the regiment pursued Hood. After the close of the war it was sent to Texas for garrison duty and was finally discharged at Columbus, Ohio, January 2, 1866. Three Union county men survived all the battles and were mustered out.

Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry—Union county furnished one complete com-

pany for this regiment and besides this company F, the county had men in companies A, B, D, E, I and K. This regiment was organized at Camp McArthur, Urbana, Ohio, October 1, 1861, under Col. Charles Candy. On January 17, 1862, it moved to West Virginia. It remained in the Virginias until the fall of 1863, when it was sent to Chattanooga. It fought in all the battles around that city and was with Sherman most of the rest of the war. The regiment was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, after serving in twelve states, marching over eleven thousand miles and participating in nineteen battles. It had a death loss of one hundred and twelve and a wounded list of about three hundred and fifty. In the battle of Port Republic, Company F, the Union county company, lost nine killed, twelve wounded and nine captured. The totals for this company show that forty-one died on the field or in hospitals, thirty-four were wounded and eight were taken prisoners.

Seventieth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized during the fall of 1861, under Col. Joseph B. Cockerill. In February of the following year it was sent to Kentucky and from there went to Shiloh and Corinth. It fought around Vicksburg until after the fall of that city and then moved on to Jackson, Mississippi. In January, 1864, the regiment was veteranized and accompanied Sherman the remainder of the war. It was mustered out, August 14, 1865. L. L. Painter, the one Union county man in this regiment, was mustered out with his regiment.

Seventy-first Ohio Infantry—Col. Rodney Mason organized this regiment and it was mustered into the service on February 1, 1862. Its first battle was at Shiloh. During the summer of 1862, it operated along the Cumberland river and in August was captured to a man by an overwhelming force. After its exchange, it guarded railroads in Tennessee and was on the Atlanta campaign under Sherman until the battle of Nashville, where it took an active and effective part. It served in Texas during the summer and fall of 1865 and was finally mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, in January, 1866. The two Union county men lived to be mustered out.

Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry—Organized in February, 1862, this regiment was mustered in under Col. Granville Moody. It was on guard duty in Tennessee until the battle of Stone's River and then participated in all of the battles around Chattanooga. The rest of its service in the war was spent under Sherman, following that famous leader through Georgia and the Carolinas to the city of Washington. After the Grand Review at Washington, it was taken to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out, July 10,

1865. The three Union county men lived to recount their exploits to their children.

Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was recruited in the fall of 1861 by Col. C. R. Woods. The regiment was filled up and mustered into the service on February 9, 1862, with nine hundred and sixty-two officers and men. Its first engagement was at Fort Donelson and from there the regiment went to Shiloh and later to Corinth. It remained around the vicinity of Vicksburg until after the fall of that city and then turned to pursue Johnston. Its next severe fighting took place in the half dozen engagements around Chattanooga. During the remainder of the war it was with Sherman and after participating in the Grand Review it was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 24, 1865. This regiment, which included twelve Union county men, engaged in forty-seven battles and skirmishes; lost three hundred and fifty officers and men on the field and in the hospitals, and had three hundred and forty-one wounded in battle.

Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry—On January 11, 1862, this regiment was ready for duty. Its career is practically identical with that of the Seventy-sixth Ohio. It was mustered out July 11, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. Four Union county men in this regiment were able to be mustered out at the end of the history of their regiment.

Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized in July, 1862, and took the field the following month. It operated in Kentucky and Tennessee until 1864 when it joined Sherman and remained with him until the close of the war. It was mustered out on June 9, 1865. Corporal Silas McFadden was the sole representative of Union county in this regiment and he was discharged from the service March 25, 1863.

Eightieth Ohio Infantry—Two men from this county were in this regiment, which was organized in December, 1861, under Col. E. B. Eckley. It was assigned to Pope's command and served with him at the siege of Corinth. It afterwards fought around Vicksburg until after that city capitulated. After fighting at Missionary Ridge, the regiment was attached to Sherman's army and was with him the most of the time until the war closed. After peace had been declared the regiment performed garrison duty in Arkansas until mustered out, August 15, 1865. Both of the two Union county men in the regiment served to the end.

Eighty-first Ohio Infantry—Col. Thomas Morton organized this regiment in the fall of 1861. It served in Missouri until March, 1862, when it was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. It was at Shiloh and the siege of Corinth and then did guard duty in Tennessee until May, 1864.

From that time until the close of the war the regiment was with Sherman. After the Grand Review it was taken to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out, July 11, 1865. Seven Union county men were in this regiment, and all but one returned to their homes, one dying at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Eighty-second Ohio Infantry—On the last day of 1861, this regiment was organized under Col. James Cantwell. In the following month it moved into West Virginia and camped near the village of Fetterman where it spent several weeks in drilling and getting ready for active service in the field. It remained in the east until the fall of 1863, participating in the battle of Gettysburg and many of the decisive battles in Virginia, when it was transferred to Chattanooga. After fighting in the terrible conflicts around that city, the regiment joined Sherman and remained with him until the Grand Review at Washington. It was finally mustered out, July 29, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. Union county furnished all the officers and men for Company H and also had men in companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I and J. Nine of company H were killed in battle, seven were mortally wounded, eleven died in hospitals, twenty-nine were wounded and ten were taken prisoners.

Eighty-third Ohio Infantry—On September 22, 1862, Col. F. W. Moore organized this regiment and it was at once assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. It fought in Mississippi and Arkansas around the vicinity of Vicksburg. It was in the famous Red River expedition in the spring of 1864 and in the fall of that year was consolidated with the Forty-eighth Ohio and sent against Mobile. From Mobile the regiment was sent to Galveston, Texas, where it remained until July 21, 1865, when it proceeded to Ohio to be mustered out, August 10, 1865. One man from Union county was in the regiment.

Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry—This regiment consisted of four companies, a battalion, and was recruited in the summer of 1862. It never reached the regimental point. Occasionally a company would be attached to some other organization and sent to the field, but most of the time was spent at Camp Chase, guarding the large number of prisoners in confinement there. William H. Rosebrook was the sole contribution of Union county to this organization.

Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry—On May 26, 1862, Governor Tod called upon the military committee of Union county for one hundred men, and on June 3 a company left Marysville for Columbus. The men were mustered into the Eighty-sixth at Columbus as Company E. This regiment was called

out for three months and at the end of that time was mustered out, September 25, 1862. All of the fighting of the regiment was done in the Virginias.

Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry—There were two organizations of the Eighty-sixth—one for three months and the other for six months' service. The second organization was completed in July, 1863, under Col. W. C. Lemert and was composed chiefly of the men in the Eighty-sixth in the three months' service. It took the field against Morgan, who was then raiding Ohio. In the fall of 1863 the regiment was ordered to Kentucky and shortly afterward moved into eastern Tennessee. It participated in the famous capture of Cumberland Gap and spent the remainder of its six months in that vicinity. It was mustered out February 10, 1864. Union county furnished all the men for Company B and also had representatives in Companies C, H and K. Six of Company B died while in the service and one other was wounded.

Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized for the three months' service. In June, 1862, it reported to Wool at Baltimore and in July moved to Harper's Ferry. It remained at that place until the siege of Stonewall Jackson, and although its term of service had expired, it had the misfortune to be included in the surrender of the Union army on that occasion. Two of Union county's men were in this regiment.

Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry—Col. George W. Neff organized this regiment and it was mustered into the service on October 27, 1862. It was immediately placed on duty at Camp Chase and remained there most of the time until it was mustered out, July 3, 1865. It was sent to Covington when Kirby Smith threatened Cincinnati and a small detachment operated for a time in West Virginia and Maryland. This was a well drilled regiment and, had it been permitted, would, doubtless, have performed brilliant service in the field. Union county had forty-four men in the regiment; three died in camp and the remainder were mustered out when the regiment was disbanded.

Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry—Organized and mustered into the service on August 26, 1862, this regiment first saw fighting in West Virginia. It remained in that state until the spring of 1863, when it was taken to Tennessee to join Rosecrans. At the battle of Chickamauga, it was captured nearly to a man. The officers were sent to Libby Prison and the men to Andersonville, where many of them died of starvation and exposure. The few who were not captured were with Sherman the remainder of the war and were mustered out June 13, 1865. The one Union county man in this regiment escaped capture at Chickamauga and served to the end of the war.

Ninetieth Ohio Infantry—During August, 1862, the organization of

this regiment was completed. It was mustered into the service under the command of Col. Isaac N. Ross and at once reported for duty in Kentucky. It was at Stone's River and Chickamauga and remained in Tennessee until May, 1864. It then joined Sherman and was with that leader until after the fall of Atlanta, when it was sent in pursuit of Hood. It participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and remained in Tennessee until it was called home to be mustered out, June 13, 1865. Union county had three men in this regiment; one was captured, one wounded and the other met with no mishap of any kind.

Ninety-first Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized in August, 1862, and entered the field in West Virginia. It served throughout the war in the Virginias and was mustered out June 24, 1865. Two men represented Union county in this regiment.

Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry—Col. Joseph W. Frizell organized this regiment and, without being drilled, it at once entered the field in Kentucky. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. It was then attached to Sherman's army and remained with him until the Grand Review at Washington. It was mustered out June 6, 1865. There were only two Union county men in the regiment.

Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized August 19, 1862, under Col. William L. McMillen. The next day it moved to Lexington, Kentucky, and was soon engaged in the disastrous battle of Richmond, where most of the men were captured. The men were exchanged in the following November and were then thoroughly drilled before they were again sent against the enemy. Their next service was around Vicksburg, and after the fall of that city they moved to Memphis. The regiment later served in Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas. After participating in the battle of Nashville, it was taken to Mobile, where it remained until the close of the war. It was mustered out August 10, 1865. Union county had nineteen men in the regiment, four of whom died in the service.

Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was raised in the eighth congressional district, comprising the counties of Union, Delaware, Knox, Morrow, Marion and Logan. It was organized at Camp Delaware, August 29, 1862, and numbered one thousand and fourteen officers and men. The regiment was first sent to Kentucky. It was eventually taken to the vicinity of Vicksburg, where it remained until after the capitulation of that stronghold. All the rest of its fighting, and the regiment was in the midst of fire most of the time, was in the southern states, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama

and Louisiana. It was disbanded at Columbus, Ohio, July 29, 1865. At that time there were only four hundred and twenty-seven men in the regiment, and this number included one company from the Forty-second Ohio. The regiment had marched one thousand six hundred and eighty-three miles, had been transported seven thousand six hundred and eighty-six miles by boat and five hundred and seventeen miles by rail, making a total of nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-six miles. Company K, of this regiment, was recruited in Union county and had one hundred and thirteen men, and thirteen more men were sent from the county for this company in the fall of 1863. Forty-three men of the company died on the battlefields and in hospitals, ten were wounded and six were taken prisoners. Only thirty-three of the original number were mustered out in 1865. Union county also had men in Companies A, F and G.

Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry—The county furnished three men for this regiment, which was organized in September, 1862, under Col. John Q. Lane. It first joined Buell in Kentucky and followed in pursuit of Bragg. Among its important battles were Perryville, Lavergne, Stone's River, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Charleston, Rocky Face, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. It was mustered out June 12, 1865, having lost one hundred and thirteen men on battlefields and having five hundred and sixty men wounded.

Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized August 22, 1862, under Col. George H. Webster, and entered the field in Kentucky and operated against Kirby Smith at first. After taking part in the battle of Perryville, it was sent to Tennessee and participated in the battle of Chickamauga. It joined Sherman at Missionary Ridge and then moved on to Knoxville. During the remainder of the war the regiment was with Sherman. After the Grand Review at Washington, the regiment was mustered out, June 3, 1865. Union county had only two men in this regiment.

Ninety-ninth Ohio Infantry—Col. Albert Longworthy organized this regiment in the fall of 1862 and at once proceeded to Kentucky. The regiment participated in a large number of the hardest fought battles of the war, among them being Stone's River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign as far south as Atlanta. It then returned to Nashville and was in the battle at that place. After that battle it pursued Hood as far as Columbia, where it was consolidated with the Fiftieth Ohio, the Ninety-ninth ceasing to be an independent organization. Three men were in this regiment from Union county.

One Hundred and Second Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized August 18, 1862, under Col. William Given. It operated in Kentucky and Tennessee until September, 1864, when it moved to the support of Athens. This fort having been cowardly surrendered, the regiment was surrounded by an overwhelming force, many of the men killed and wounded and the remainder captured. The officers were taken to Selma and the men to Canawba, Alabama. When they were paroled they were placed on the ill-fated "Sultana" and eighty-one of the regiment were drowned when that boat was sunk. The survivors of the regiment were mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, June 30, 1865. Union county had two men in the regiment, but both had been mustered out before the regiment was captured.

One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infantry—One Union county man was represented in this regiment, which was organized August 30, 1862, under Col. James W. Reiley. It moved into Kentucky the following month and operated against Kirby Smith and Morgan until the fall of 1863. It then moved into eastern Tennessee and took part in the siege of Knoxville. In April, 1864, it joined Sherman and remained with him until after the capture of Atlanta. It then returned to Tennessee, fought in the battle of Nashville, and was later transferred to North Carolina, where it was mustered out at Greensboro, June 17, 1865.

One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Infantry—On August 25, 1862, this regiment was mustered into the service under Col. Scraphim Meyer. It was engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and then followed Lee across the Potomac. It operated in South Carolina and Florida until it was mustered out, July 10, 1865. Three Union county men were in the regiment.

One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry—This regiment, which was organized October 3, 1862, under Col. J. Warren Keifer, first went against Lee at Kernstown. All of its service was in Virginia, where it took an active part in the campaign against Richmond. It was mustered out at Washington June 25, 1865. Sergeant T. C. Owen was the sole representative of Union county in the regiment.

One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry—Col. John R. Bond organized this regiment in August, 1862. It entered the field in September in Kentucky and later took part in the siege of Knoxville. It was with Sherman in his Atlanta campaign until after the battle of Atlanta, when it returned to Tennessee to take part in the battle of Nashville. Its last service was in North Carolina, where it remained until it was mustered out, July 12, 1865.

Surgeon David Silver, who died at Chattanooga, was the only Union county man in the regiment.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized at Camp Chase in August, 1862, under Col. James A. Wilcox. In the following December it entered Kentucky and from there moved into Tennessee. It lost one hundred and thirty-eight officers and men out of three hundred and eighty-two engaged at the battle of Chickamauga. After that bloody battle the regiment went to the siege of Knoxville, and in the spring of 1864 joined Sherman and remained with him until the close of the war. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 6, 1865. Union county had ten men in this regiment, but none of them were wounded so severely that they were not able ultimately to rejoin their regiment and be mustered out.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry—On September 11, 1862, this regiment was mustered into the service under the command of Col. John Cradlebaugh. On the first of December it was ordered to Memphis to take part in the movement against Vicksburg. It was engaged in many of the sharp battles around that city and after its capitulation, operated in Texas and Louisiana until January, 1865, when it moved to Florida. However, it was soon ordered to Texas again and there it remained until it was ordered home. It was mustered out in July, 1865. William Robinson was the only man from Union county in the regiment.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized by Col. J. A. Lucy and mustered into the service in August, 1862. The regiment reported to General Wright at Cincinnati in October. Here the regiment was divided and five companies were sent to Camp Chase to perform guard duty. In the fall of 1863 a part of the regiment was mounted and operated in Tennessee, the remainder occupying blockhouses along the railroad. When Hood advanced on Nashville, Companies C, F and G were captured, but afterward paroled. They took passage on the ill-fated "Sultana" and eighty-three men were drowned. The regiment remained on guard duty until mustered out, June 23, 1865. Chaplain William G. March was the only representative from the county and he was discharged October 28, 1864.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Infantry—Col. James Washburn organized this regiment during the fall of 1862 and at once took it into West Virginia, where it remained until the spring of 1863. It spent the remainder of its service in Virginia. It was mustered out June 14, 1865, with the ex-

ception of Companies F and K, which were consolidated with the Sixty-second Ohio. Union county had only one man in this regiment.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized in September, 1862, under Col. Chauncey G. Hawley. It served in Kentucky until January, 1864, when it moved into Tennessee and performed arduous duty until the close of the war. It was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, August 1, 1865. John Sims was the only representative from Union county in this regiment.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Infantry—After its organization, in the fall of 1862, this regiment served in Kentucky and Tennessee until the opening of Sherman's campaign in Georgia. It followed Sherman as far as Atlanta and then returned to Tennessee and took part in the battle of Nashville. Later it rejoined Sherman and was with him to the end of the war. It was finally discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, July 9, 1865. A. H. Leonard, a member of Company G, was the sole Union county enlistment and he served throughout the time the regiment was in the field.

One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized in the fall of 1862 under the command of Col. Daniel French. It joined the Army of the Tennessee and fought in most of the sharp engagements around Vicksburg. In May, 1864, the regiment, having started to join Banks at Alexandria, was surprised and captured by the enemy. In November, of the same year, this regiment was consolidated with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, and ended its career as an independent organization at that time. Union county had one member, in Company C.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Infantry—This regiment had the greatest number of men from Union county in any one regiment. It was organized early in the fall of 1862 and Companies A and I were wholly recruited in this county. Company A went into camp with one hundred and two men and Company I had one hundred and sixteen. Company C enlisted thirty-nine men from the county and there were recruits in Companies B, D, E, F, G and H. Recruits were assigned to the different companies during the progress of the war, until Union county had three hundred men in this regiment. Of this number, seventeen were killed, fifty-two died of wounds and disease, eighty-two were wounded and thirty-two were captured. This large list of casualties bears ample witness to the fact that this regiment was engaged in hard fighting while in the service. The regiment first went to Cincinnati and were soon engaged at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, although they had had little or no drilling before that time. In the spring of 1863 the regiment moved into Tennessee and participated in the battle of

Stone's River. After engaging in the battle of Chickamauga, they joined Sherman's army and followed him until after the capture of Atlanta. The regiment was then detailed to other duties for a while, but rejoined Sherman at Rome, Georgia, and was with him until after the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1865. The regiment was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, June 8, 1865. Its commander at the close of the war was Col. A. B. Robinson, of Marysville.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized in October, 1862, under Col. William H. Ball and served in West Virginia until January, 1863. At that time it moved into the Shenandoah valley and all of the rest of the war remained in Virginia. The regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Gettysburg. It was mustered out July 9, 1865. Three Union county men were in this regiment and two of them were wounded, while the other was discharged on account of disability.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry—Col. Emerson Opdycke organized this regiment in October, 1862, and at once took it to Tennessee. After participating in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge it followed Sherman as far as Atlanta. It then pursued Hood back into Tennessee and fought in the bloody engagement at Franklin. In June, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Texas and was eventually mustered out in that state, September 25, 1865. The one man from Union county served throughout the whole war with the regiment, although he was wounded at Chickamauga.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry—After being mustered into the service, on September 4, 1862, under Col. B. F. Smith, this regiment was sent into Virginia and spent its whole career in that state. It was mustered out June 25, 1865. Of the two Union county men in the regiment, M. C. Young died in the service, and John P. Slemmons was seriously wounded in the battle of the Wilderness.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry—There were two men from the county in this regiment, which was organized during the winter of 1863-64, for three years. It was an emergency regiment and most of its service was spent in Ohio, at Johnson's Island, building forts and guarding prisoners. The loss by death in the regiment was sixty-four. The Union county men were discharged with the regiment on July 17, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized August 10, 1863, under Col. H. D. John, for six months' service. It immediately started for Camp Nelson, Kentucky, where it brigaded with troops from Ohio and other states. It left the camp on August 20 for Cumberland Gap and had a prominent part in that famous bloodless victory, with

the surrender of two thousand prisoners and fourteen pieces of artillery. The regiment was left at the Gap until the first of December, when it was suddenly taken to Knoxville, and the rest of its time at the front was spent in the vicinity of that city. It was mustered out by companies in March, 1864. Union county had fourteen men in the regiment, twelve of them being in Company G. Every man in this company was mustered out on March 8, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio National Guards—This regiment was organized in May, 1864, under Col. John G. Lowe, for six months' service. It performed garrison duty at Forts McHenry, Marshal and Federal Hill until it was mustered out, August 25, 1864. Union county had one man in the regiment.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio National Guards—This regiment was organized in May, 1864, under Col. Joel Haines. During its term of service it performed fatigue and picket duty at White House and Bermuda Hundred. It was mustered out August 27, 1864. There were eight men from Union county in the regiment.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio National Guards—Col. Gustavus L. Innis organized this regiment, May 6, 1864, and took it immediately to Bermuda Hundred. It operated around Petersburg until July 17, when it moved to Fort Powhatan. In the following month the regiment returned to Ohio and was mustered out August 20. Six men from Union county were in the regiment.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio National Guards—On May 6, 1864, Col. James B. Armstrong organized this regiment and at once moved into Virginia. After participating in the engagement at Port Walthall, the regiment formed a part of the advance on Richmond and so continued until it was mustered out, August 31, 1864. Union county had nine men in the regiment, one wounded, and all of them lived to be mustered out with their regiment.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guards—This regiment was organized in May, 1864, under Col. Andrew Legg and was ordered to guard the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. A part of the regiment was captured at North Mountain and sent to Andersonville prison, only about one-half living to return to their homes. The remainder of the regiment operated about Harper's Ferry until it was mustered out, September 1, 1864. None of the five men from Union county were captured and all returned home except one, who died at Harper's Ferry.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio National Guards—On May 13, 1864, this regiment was mustered in for the one hundred days' service under Col. Smith Irwin. It at once moved to Washington City, where it performed garrison duty until it was mustered out, August 30, 1864. Union county had two hundred and seventy-four men in the regiment, all of whom returned home except eight, who died in hospitals. Companies D, H and K were composed of men from this county.

One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio National Guards—The service of this regiment extended from May 11 to September 3, 1864. It guarded the railroad from Guyandotte to Charleston, West Virginia, during all the time it was at the front. There was only one man from Union county in the regiment.

One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio National Guards—Organized May 12, 1864, for one hundred days, this regiment operated around Washington City until June 5, when it was ordered to guard supply trains through the wilderness of Virginia. It was at Petersburg when it was returned to Ohio for mustering out. Its service terminated September 2, 1864. Union county had one man in the regiment.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards—This regiment was mustered into the service May 11, 1864, under Col. Samuel Hunt. Its first engagement was at Monocacy Junction, where it suffered severely. The rest of the time it was stationed in the valley of the Shenandoah. It was mustered out August 31, 1864. Two men from Union county were in this regiment.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio National Guards—This regiment served around Washington from May 10, 1864, to August 23, of the same year. The seven men from Union county were mustered out with their regiment.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio National Guards—This regiment performed garrison duty at Fayetteville from May, 1864, to September, of the same year. One Union county man enlisted in this regiment.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Ohio National Guards—This regiment was organized May 9, 1864, and performed garrison duty at Bermuda Hundred and City Point until it was mustered out, September 1, 1864. Union county contributed one man to the regiment.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Ohio National Guards—The whole service of this regiment was spent in the vicinity of New Creek and Greenland Gap, Virginia. The one man from Union county was mustered out with the regiment on September 1, 1864.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Ohio National Guards—This regiment was organized May 11, 1864, under Col. Lyman J. Jackson. It reported to General Lew Wallace at Baltimore and performed garrison duty around that city. It took a prominent part in the battle of Monocacy and was mustered out August 24, 1864. Two men were recruited for the regiment from Union county.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio National Guards—This regiment served from May 12, 1864, to September 10, 1864. It remained at Washington City until June 8, and then moved to White House, Virginia. Thence the regiment was taken to Bermuda Hundred and engaged in skirmishing along the James river and the erection of Fort Pocahontas. Union county contributed only one man for this regiment.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Ohio National Guards—This regiment was stationed at Washington during its whole service. It was mustered in on May 19, 1864, and served until September 4, 1864. Union county had one man in this regiment.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guards—This regiment was mustered into the service on May 7, 1864, under Col. Joel F. Asper. It was engaged in guard and fatigue duty at Johnson's Island until June 9. It then moved to Kentucky and met Morgan, who succeeded in capturing the whole regiment after a desperate struggle. The men were soon paroled and returned to Johnson's Island, where they remained until they were mustered out, August 20, 1864. There was only one man from Union county in this regiment.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Infantry—Col. John H. Hurd organized this regiment, September 18, 1864, for one year's service. It was taken at once to Nashville, where it performed guard duty until Hood's invasion, when it took an active part in the trenches and in support of the batteries. It remained in that state until it was mustered out, July 5, 1865. Union county had one man in this regiment.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry—Under President Lincoln's call of July, 1864, for troops to serve one year, two full companies were enlisted in Union county. In addition to Companies B and C, there were also three men in H and five men in I. Company B had five men killed in battle, six wounded and twelve died in hospitals. Company C lost eight men on the field and in hospitals and fourteen men were wounded. The regiment was organized September 21, 1864, under Col. John S. Jones and at once went to Nashville. They were stationed at Murfreesboro for a time and then moved to Decatur, Alabama, to assist in

defending a garrison at that place. Later they returned to Murfreesboro. They took an active part in the battle of Overall's Creek and Cedars. In January, 1865, they moved to Washington, D. C., where they remained until February 21. At that time they were taken to North Carolina and fought in the battle of Five Forks at Kingston. Their last engagement was on March 10, at which time they resisted a fierce attack by General Hoke. They were mustered out at Charlotte, North Carolina, June 28, 1865, and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on July 7.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Infantry—Mustered into the service on October 11, 1864, this regiment entered the field in Tennessee and performed garrison duty during Hood's invasion. It took a prominent part in the engagement of Franklin and remained in Fort Negley during the battle of Nashville. It then was sent to Columbia and guarded railroads until mustered out, July 13, 1865. Four men from Union county enlisted in this regiment.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized September 21, 1864, for one year's service. It served in Tennessee and was in the bloody battle of Nashville. It was mustered out June 18, 1865. Two of the four Union county enlistments died in the service.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry—In the fall of 1864 Col. Joab A. Stafford organized this regiment. It reported to General Thomas at Nashville and took part in the siege of Murfreesboro. It then went into North Carolina and joined Sherman at Goldsboro and remained with him until the end of the war. It was mustered out July 7, 1865. Five Union county men were in this regiment and two of them died at the front.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry—The whole service of this regiment, September 28 to June 18, 1865, was spent in Tennessee. There were twelve men from Union county in the regiment and all but one returned to their homes.

One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry—The active service of this regiment extended from October 9, 1864, to July 25, 1865. It was sent to Tennessee and remained in that state until January, 1865, when it was taken to Washington. Later it was sent to North Carolina and was present at the battle of Kingston. Nineteen men were enlisted for this regiment in Union county.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized October 26, 1864, and served in Tennessee until it was mustered out, in July, 1865. It served gallantly at the battle of Nashville. Union county had four men in the regiment.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry—Organized on February 21, 1865, this regiment guarded railroads in Tennessee and Alabama until mustered out, in September, 1865. Union county contributed six men to this regiment.

One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry—Col. John E. Cummins organized this regiment February 16, 1865. It performed garrison duty in Kentucky until it was mustered out, at Louisville, on September 26, 1865. Ten men from Union county enlisted in this regiment.

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry—This regiment operated in Tennessee and Georgia from the time it was mustered in, March 2, 1865, until it was finally discharged, on September 25, 1865. Union county had six men in the regiment.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Infantry—Company B of this regiment was wholly recruited from Union county and it also had one man in both Companies E and I. This regiment was raised under the last call of the President and was mustered into the service March 1, 1865. It first went to Nashville and from there to Dalton, Georgia. After drilling in the latter place for two months, it moved on to Kingston, where it received the paroles of about two thousand rebel soldiers. It then returned to Dalton and shortly afterward it was taken by train to Macon, Georgia, where it performed provost duty until it was mustered out, on January 20, 1866. The losses by death were fifty-four.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry—Five men from Union county performed garrison duty in Tennessee with this regiment during its short career, from March 4 to September 21, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-first Ohio Infantry—This regiment was organized March 19, 1865, and served in the Shenandoah valley until it was mustered out, in September, 1865. There were eighteen men from Union county with this regiment.

One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Infantry—Col. F. W. Butterfield organized this regiment March 15, 1865, and took it into Virginia, where it remained until it was mustered out, on September 1, 1865. Twenty men from Union county enlisted in this regiment. Two died and one was wounded.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry—The career of this regiment lasted from March 14 to October 24, 1865. It served in West Virginia until Lee's surrender and then performed garrison duty in Washington until it was mustered out. Only one man from Union county was in this regiment.

One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry—More than two-thirds of this regiment had belonged to other regiments and had been honorably discharged from the service. It was mustered into the service on March 25, 1865, and mustered out at Baltimore on the 11th of the following September. This regiment gained an enviable reputation as a well drilled and disciplined organization and was excelled by few in appearance and soldierly bearing. Its members had been in nearly every battle of the war. It was on guard duty at Baltimore most of the time it was in the service. Twelve men from Union county had the honor to be members of this regiment.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry—The war closed before the organization of this regiment was completed. John Ogan represented Union county in this regiment.

First Ohio Cavalry—Colonel Curry says, in his admirable history, that "to record the service of the First Ohio Cavalry is to write the history of every battle of the Army of the Cumberland from Mills Springs (1862) to Nashville (1864). The compiler of this chapter can do no more than briefly notice the interesting career of this regiment. The reader who wishes a detailed history of the regiment is referred to the full account given by Colonel Curry, who, as a member of this regiment, was well qualified to write its history.

The First Ohio Cavalry was organized during the summer of 1861 and mustered in at Camp Chase on the 5th of the following October. Company K was organized at Plain City, the men being recruited from Union, Madison and Franklin counties. Union county also had twenty-seven men in Company D and one man in each of Companies A, E and H. There were many changes among the officers in the course of the four years the regiment was in the service, but space forbids mention of all of them. The record of Colonel Curry shows that he was appointed orderly sergeant of his company when it was mustered into the service. His subsequent promotions were three in number, namely: Second lieutenant, June 16, 1862; first lieutenant, March 31, 1863; captain, December 14, 1864. He was discharged December 30, 1864.

Company K lost nine men on the field of battle, twelve in hospitals, had twelve wounded and ten taken prisoner, making a total loss of forty-three. Company D lost ten men in the field and hospitals and had twenty-eight taken prisoner. This regiment was noted for its fearless rides, its daring raids, its bloody charges, its long nights of weary marching and its conspicuous bravery on all occasions. Two colonels were killed in battle. The regiment was discharged September 28, 1865.

Third Ohio Cavalry—This regiment was organized in September, 1861, under Col. Lewis Zahn and first operated with Buell in Tennessee. All of its service was in the Southern states and much of it with Sherman on his Atlanta campaign. It was mustered out August 14, 1865. Union county had only two men in the regiment.

Fifth Ohio Cavalry—Col. H. H. Taylor organized this regiment in the fall of 1861 and its first fighting in the field was at Shiloh. After the battle of Chickamauga it followed Sherman until the close of the war, being mustered out October 30, 1865. There were six men from Union county in the regiment.

Sixth Ohio Cavalry—This regiment was organized in October, 1861, under Col. William R. Lloyd. It was engaged in the East during its whole career and was in nearly all of the bloodiest battles of Virginia. Among others, it participated in the battles of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and every engagement fought by Grant while advancing toward Richmond. Union county had only two men in this regiment.

Eighth Ohio Cavalry—This regiment of cavalry was organized March 28, 1864, by Col. Samuel A. Gilbert, and at once moved into Virginia. All of its service was in that state and it was very active until it was captured, in January, 1865. The regiment was captured in camp and five hundred officers and men were taken to Libby prison, where they were exchanged the following month. The regiment was mustered out in August, 1865. Union county was represented by three men in the regiment.

Ninth Ohio Cavalry—Although the organization of this regiment was commenced in December, 1862, it was not until April of the following year that four companies were ready for service. These companies entered the field in Kentucky, but it was near the close of 1863 before the regiment was finally completed. It moved to Athens, Alabama, to patrol the Tennessee river and remained in that vicinity until July, 1864, when it joined Sherman on his Atlanta campaign. It was with him from that time until the close of the war. The two Union county men in this regiment were mustered out with their regiment on August 2, 1865.

Tenth Ohio Cavalry—The regiment was organized in October, 1862, under Col. Charles C. Smith. It first operated with the Army of the Cumberland in Tennessee and was a prominent factor in all of the fighting around Chattanooga. It was with Sherman from the opening of his Atlanta campaign until the close of the war. It was mustered out July 24, 1865. Union county was well represented in this regiment with eighteen men, only two of whom died at the front.

Eleventh Ohio Cavalry—This regiment was organized by battalions, the organization being completed in July, 1862. It was assigned to Indian warfare in the western states and had about one thousand miles of country to picket. Its territory embraced Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. The first battalion was mustered out April 1, 1865, and the remaining companies in July of the following year. There were seven Union county men in this regiment and all of them survived the dangers of Indian warfare.

Twelfth Ohio Cavalry—The order for raising this regiment was issued on August 20, 1863, and by November 24 the regiment was ready to be mustered into the service. Before the regiment was organized part of the men were sent to Johnson's Island to thwart a threatened invasion from Canada. After being mustered in for duty, the regiment was taken into Kentucky and assigned the difficult task of breaking up bands of guerrillas and bushwhackers. After accomplishing this to the satisfaction of the authorities, it started to Virginia, but struck the enemy at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. Here it fought with commendable bravery and saved the army from utter annihilation. During the rest of its career it fought in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, being mustered out at Nashville on November 24, 1865. Of one thousand four hundred and sixty-two men enlisted there were only six hundred and twenty-eight left to be mustered out at the end of the war. Union county had eleven men in this regiment, but only one lost his life.

Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry—This regiment was mustered into the service on May 6, 1864, under Col. Stephen R. Clark. It immediately joined the Army of the Potomac and did all of its fighting in Virginia with Grant in his advance toward Richmond. Union county had nine men in this regiment, which was mustered out August 10, 1865.

Union Light Guards—This organization was perfected in December, 1863, and was intended by Governor Tod as a bodyguard for President Lincoln. The governor had previously visited Washington and had noticed the unguarded situation of the capitol, the White House and even the person of the President. It was an effort on the part of Governor Tod to better this situation that led to the organization of this special guard. The little company of one hundred and three men left Ohio for Washington in December, 1863, and, after reaching Washington, the men were distributed where they would be of the most service. There were three men from Union county in this regiment, all being mustered out on September 9, 1865, the day on which the brave little band was finally discharged.

Seventh Independent Company Sharp-Shooters or Sherman's Body-

Guard—This company was mustered into the service for three years at Cleveland, Ohio, on January 27, 1863. They first served under Rosecrans and Thomas in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. At the beginning of the Atlanta campaign, it was ordered to Sherman's headquarters and remained as his personal body-guard until the close of the war. The company was mustered out at Camp Chase on July 28, 1865. Twenty-five men from Union county were in this company and four died in the service.

Eighteenth United States Infantry—This regiment was composed of twenty-four companies and was organized in the summer of 1861. There were forty-one men recruited for this regiment in Union county. Of this number fifteen died on the field and in the hospitals, four were wounded and three were taken prisoners. The regiment was ordered to Kentucky at first and later was sent into Tennessee. Among other battles, it participated in the engagements at Mill Springs, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin and Nashville. After the latter battle the regiment was taken east and at the close of the war was stationed at Fort Fisher.

First United States Colored Troops—Union county had one man, N. Mitchell, in Company G.

Fifth United States Colored Troops—This regiment was organized in the fall of 1863 and was first sent on a raid in North Carolina. It then settled down around Petersburg and did good work digging trenches and erecting forts. The regiment was later returned to Carolina and was in the assaults on Fort Fisher and Wilmington. It was finally discharged at Columbus, Ohio, October 15, 1865. Union county had six men with this regiment.

Twelfth United States Colored Troops—No definite records are available concerning the history of this regiment. Streeter Sanders, of Union county, was a member of this regiment and served with it until he was discharged, on January 29, 1866.

Twenty-seventh United States Colored Troops—This regiment was organized at Camp Delaware in January, 1864, and composed of colored recruits from Union and Logan counties. It was immediately sent to Virginia and later to North Carolina. It was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, September, 1865. There were ten men from Union county in the regiment, of whom two were killed and two wounded.

Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Colored Troops—There were eight men from Union county mustered into this regiment on May 23, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS ENLISTMENTS.

In addition to the Union county enlistments, which have been enumerated at length, there were many other men from the county who became members of regiments in other counties of Ohio and even of other states. Colonel Curry lists no less than one hundred and fifty-three additional enlistments from the county, many of them being in Ohio regiments and not a few in regiments representing other states.

VETERANIZED REGIMENTS.

By the year 1863 there were several thousand soldiers in Ohio whose regular terms of enlistment had expired, and twenty thousand of these veterans re-enlisted in the field and offered themselves to their country again. Many Union county men were in this number, and the following summary is striking proof of the loyalty of the men of the county. The appended table gives the regiment which they joined, together with the number re-enlisting in each regiment. Colonel Curry gives the names of all these men in his volume.

Tenth Ohio -----	1	Forty-fourth -----	4
Thirteenth -----	19	Forty-sixth -----	9
Fifteenth -----	1	Fifty-third -----	1
Seventeenth -----	15	Fifty-fourth -----	15
Twentieth -----	2	Fifty-eighth -----	3
Twenty-second -----	1	Sixty-third -----	2
Twenty-third -----	4	Sixty-fifth -----	1
Twenty-sixth -----	1	Sixty-sixth -----	36
Twenty-seventh -----	1	Seventy-fourth -----	1
Thirtieth -----	36	Seventy-sixth -----	5
Thirty-first -----	52	Seventy-eighth -----	2
Thirty-second -----	60	Eighty-second -----	41
Thirty-third -----	1	First Cavalry -----	19
Thirty-eighth -----	2	Fourteenth Heavy Artillery -----	1
Thirty-ninth -----	1	Fourteenth Light Artillery -----	2
Forty-second -----	1	First New Jersey Cavalry -----	1
Forty-third -----	3		

THE SIEGE OF CINCINNATI.

In the fall of 1862 Cincinnati was threatened by invasion from the south and Governor Tod called for immediate help. Thousands poured in to the city within a few hours and inside of three days there were several thousands of armed men ready to drive back any possible invaders. The rebels remained before the city for eight days, but made no overt move. These "Squirrel Hunters," as they were called, were sharpshooters and the enemy were wise in not attempting an attack on the city. Union county furnished fifteen officers and eighty privates at this particular occasion.

UNION COUNTY IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

On July 18, 1877, the first military company organized in Union county after the Civil War was mustered into the Ohio National Guard at Marysville. The company assembled and was mustered in at the old town hall, a brick building located on the ground now occupied by the court house. The meeting was presided over by Edward W. Porter, who afterward became the captain of the company, and the mustering officer was Captain Charles S. Ammel, of Columbus, Ohio, an officer of the National Guard.

The company was organized under the statute of the state authorizing the organization of military companies to be known as the Ohio National Guard. They were to be subject to the order of the governor for the purpose of suppressing riots or repelling invasions. A company was organized in Marysville, composed of forty-five young men from the best families in the town. Their enlistment was for a term of five years. On the same date William L. Curry was selected captain of the company, William M. Liggett, first, and Charles W. Raudabaugh, second lieutenant. The company was at once furnished with fatigue uniforms and Springfield rifles by the state. From the organization the officers were very diligent in drilling it, and it soon became one of the best drilled and disciplined companies in the state.

The company was assigned to the Fourteenth Regiment, then being formed, with headquarters at Columbus. It was at first designated Company E of that organization, and afterward changed to D. By a resolution unanimously adopted July 4, 1878, the company was named the "Curry Cadets," in honor of Captain W. L. Curry, who had been elected lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment. On November 23, 1877, William M. Liggett was promoted to the captaincy of the company, and Charles W.

Radenbaugh to the first lieutenantcy. John F. Zwerner was elected second lieutenant.

The Fourteenth Regiment, having its headquarters at Columbus, was often called upon to do important duty on public occasions. On January 14, 1878, it took part at Columbus at the inauguration of R. M. Bishop, as governor of Ohio, and formed a part of the great military review on that occasion.

August 11, 1880, it took part in the National reunion of ex-soldiers and sailors at Columbus, where it was reviewed by President Hayes, General Sherman and other distinguished officers of the Regular Army and formed a part of the President's escort. It was also at the funeral of President Garfield at Cleveland in October, 1881, and was the recipient of special attention and honor on that memorable occasion. In an interview with Gen. W. S. Hancock, published in the *Cleveland Globe* at that time, the General spoke in terms of highest praise of the military bearing, strict discipline and soldierly appearance of the Fourteenth Regiment. During the funeral ceremonies the Fourteenth Regiment was given the post of honor and placed on guard duty in Lake View cemetery, and by orders from headquarters the "Curry Cadets" were placed at the vault to guard the same and assist in the decoration. They remained on duty there till the last sad rites in honor of the martyred President had been performed and the distinguished men of the nation there assembled had moved sadly and silently away. It was also at the funeral of President McKinley and General Sherman.

One week in each year the regiment went into camp, being furnished by the state with all necessary equipments for that purpose. The time in camp was always well improved by company and battalion drill and learning the details of camp life. The first camping place of the regiment was on the fair grounds near Marysville, in August, 1878, where a week was spent in active service. The next camping place was near Delaware, where the regiment stayed from August 12 to 17, 1870. From August 5 to 10, 1880, it camped at Niagara Falls, New York, and from the 10th to the 12th of that month it was at Columbus, Ohio. In 1881, from August 3 to 9, it camped at Lakeside, Ohio.

On August 18, 1882, twenty-five of the members of the company, who enlisted July 18, 1877, were discharged by reason of expiration of their term of enlistment, and the remaining members, with a number of recruits, reorganized the company. July 29, 1882, Captain William M. Liggett was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment, vice W. L. Curry,

resigned. The "Curry Cadets" then elected Junot D. Buxton, captain; John L. Sellers, first lieutenant, and D. S. Alexander, second lieutenant.

From August 17 to 24, 1882, the regiment encamped on Belle Isle, near Detroit, Michigan.

The original enrollment of "Curry Cadets," Company D, was as follows: William L. Curry, Charles W. Radebaugh, C. W. Snyder, John L. Sellers, Steadman W. Coe, O. W. Inguan, Charles F. Mason, F. J. Hill, J. D. Buxton, Charles L. Ousler, C. F. Wilkins, J. R. King, Frank Winget, A. G. Winget, A. G. Wetzel, F. N. Hamilton, L. R. Newhouse, W. C. Fullington, John T. Cartmell, J. F. Baker, L. Hoffman, John Shadrack, C. F. Sellers, John St. John, William M. Liggett, John H. Kinkade, John V. Pearse, Jr., Oscar R. Barbour, Charles W. Stuart, J. W. Cassil, Lester Turner, Joe S. Wilkins, Edward W. Porter, A. H. Beightler, S. C. Thompson, John M. Broderick, Joe W. Cartmell, John F. Zwerner, Charles W. Southard, S. W. Peacock, H. L. Snyder, G. W. Morlin, LeRoy Turner, J. Weisbrodt, C. L. Rose, DuRele S. Porter.

At first the old town hall was used as an armory; the state not yet making appropriations for such expenses, the company paid it themselves.

Companies from the Fourth or Fourteenth regiment have seen active service in the preservation of life and property in Ohio at the following points: Railway riots, Columbus and Newark, 1877; incendiary fire troubles, Columbus, 1879; Perry county labor troubles, 1880; Ashland, aid of civil authorities, 1884; Cincinnati riots, 1884; Hocking Valley miners' riots, 1884; Carthage rendezvous, 1886; G. A. R. encampment, police duty at Columbus, eight days, 1888; Mount Sterling "Hobo War," 1894; Columbus west side flood, 1894; Wheeling creek, 1894; Washington Court House, aid of civil authorities, 1894; Cleveland street railway riot, 1899; Akron riot, 1900; Springfield riots, 1906; Jefferson county mine strike, 1906; Bridgeport riots, 1910; Columbus street car riots, 1910; Columbus flood, 1913.

Among other encampments since the Spanish-American war are the following: Beaumont, Ohio, 1904; Strasburg, 1906; Fort Benjamin Harrison, 1908; Marietta, Ohio, 1910; Camp Sharp, Delaware, 1912; Columbus Centennial, 1912; Camp Perry, 1913; Camp Maple Grove, Ohio, 1914.

After the discharge of the company January 20, 1899, at the close of the Spanish-American war, there was an interval until March 14, 1900, before another company was organized, the same designated as Company E, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the formation of the company, Edward

W. Porter (now probate judge) was elected captain; George B. Hush, first lieutenant; Abe Newlove, second lieutenant.

The officers serving at this time (January 1, 1915) are as follows: Captain, Abe Newlove; first lieutenant, Herman Dollinger; second lieutenant, Robert H. Beightler; first sergeant, William C. Sellers; quartermaster sergeant, Antony Pfarr; sergeants, Benjamin Cook, George Curl, G. McCracken, William Sellers and Fay Turner; corporals, Fred Moder, Lewis Donley, John Daily, Francis Trumby, Harry Burgy, Frank Blair; artificer, Ralph Holycross; cook, Ernest Keller; musicians, Karl Kreakbaum, Gordon Beightler. There are now thirty-four privates in this company.

LIST OF CAPTAINS.

Since the organization of this company the following is the order in which the captains have served: William L. Curry, July 20, 1877; William M. Liggett, John D. Buxton, John L. Sellers, John F. Zwerner, Frank F. Ford, Charles A. Hopkins, William B. Hershey, John L. Sellers, Charles F. Sellers, E. W. Porter, Abe Newlove, Joseph A. Johnson, Frank D. Henderson, John T. Snitzler and Abe Newlove.

OHIO GENERALS AND FIELD OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

In every crisis through which our nation has passed since the firing of that shot at Concord, April 19, 1775, that "was heard around the world," there seem to have been men born to meet every emergency; statesmen and men of military genius called from the walks of civil life to carry the ship of State safely through; both in peace and war. Therefore when the first gun of the War of the Rebellion was fired on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and while the smoke still hung over the battered walls the call came for volunteers, Ohio, with all the loyal North, was awakened to the danger of the hour.

But little did the citizens of this state realize the part their sons were to take in this great drama of war to follow. Ohio was fortunate in having leaders among her citizens who were to play an important part both as statesmen and soldiers. During the war Ohio furnished a larger number of distinguished generals than any other state in the Union.

At the very outbreak of the rebellion Ohio generals were at the front organizing our volunteer armies, and in the first battle of any note, Bull Run in 1861, General Irwin McDowell of Ohio commanded the Union army. At the close of the war, the vanquished and beleaguered Confederate armies of Lee and Johnston surrendered to Grant and Sherman, both Ohio generals.

After the battle of Bull Run, Virginia, July 21, 1861, General George B. McClellan, a citizen of Ohio, was appointed to the command of the Army of Virginia. General W. S. Rosecrans, a native of Ohio, was assigned to the command of the army of West Virginia. General Don Carlos Buell, a native of Ohio, was called to the command of the Army of Ohio and drove the Confederates from the Ohio river across the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, and marched on to the relief of Grant's army at Shiloh, in April, 1862.

General Ormsby O. Mitchell of Ohio, cutting loose from Buell's army at Nashville, Tennessee, in March, 1862, swept to the southeast, through Huntsville, Alabama, and then east to Chattanooga. General Mitchell was called by death, and General Q. A. Gilmore, another native of Ohio, was assigned to command Mitchell's division.

General Philip Sheridan, who gained such fame as the great cavalry commander of the Union army, was from Ohio. General James B. McPherson, who commanded the Army of Tennessee in the Atlanta campaign and was killed on the battle line July 22, 1864, was a native of Ohio and was the only army commander of the Union forces killed during the war.

Major General Thomas J. Wood, a gallant soldier of the regular army, was a division commander in the Army of the Cumberland in many decisive battles, and was especially distinguished at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee.

Many other Ohio generals rendered distinguished service on the field in almost every great battle of the war, among whom may be named Hayes, Schenck, Crook, Garfield, Walcutt, Custer, the McCooks, Steadman, Stanley, Grosvenor, Beatty, Keifer, Harris, Lytle, Long, Hurst, Hamilton, and scores of others of exalted fame and under whose leadership our armies were led "Always to honor and often to victory."

There were two families of the "Fighting McCooks." The sons of Major Daniel McCook were Surgeon Latimer A. McCook; Col. George W. McCook; Brigadier General Robert L. McCook, killed August 6, 1862; Major General Alexander McDowell McCook; Major General Edwin S. McCook; Brigadier General Daniel McCook; Private Charles M. McCook, killed at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia, July 21, 1861, and Colonel John J. McCook; midshipman J. James McCook, who died in the naval service before the war—ten in all. The father, Major Daniel McCook, was in the service as paymaster and was killed July 22, 1863, while leading an advance against the rebel General John Morgan in his raid through Ohio.

Of the other family, sons of Dr. John McCook, brother of Major Daniel McCook, there were engaged in the service, Major General Edward M. McCook; Brigadier General Anson G. McCook; Chaplain Henry C. McCook; Commander Roderick S. McCook, U. S. navy, and Lieutenant John J. McCook, in the two families, fifteen.

GALAXY OF OHIO GENERALS.

The total number of generals furnished by Ohio during the war was two hundred and twenty-seven, divided by rank as follows:

Major Generals -----	20
Brevet Major Generals -----	27
Brigadier Generals -----	30
Brevet Brigadier Generals -----	150
	<hr/>
	227

In this number were some whose military fame was known and praised throughout the whole of the civilized world, and it may be well doubted if there was an officer in any of the European countries that stood as high as a military leader as did General Grant at the close of the war, and it is a fact and rather remarkable that the only officers that have ever attained the rank of general, excepting Washington, were Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, all Ohio soldiers.

Grant was commissioned lieutenant general, March 2, 1864, and held that rank until July 25, 1866, when he was promoted to general and was succeeded by William T. Sherman, who became a general in full March 4, 1869, upon Grant's election to the Presidency. Phillip H. Sheridan was promoted to lieutenant general and held that rank until June 1, 1888, when he was promoted to full general. He died August 5, 1888. The act promoting Sheridan to the rank of general provided that the rank should end with the life of General Sheridan. Grant and Sherman and Sheridan may well be named "Ohio's Immortal Trinity."

Many persons are laboring under the mistaken idea that a general is usually in a place of safety during the battle and directs the movements of his troops from a position far from the point of real danger. This is all a delusion, as a good officer never hesitated to go where duty called him, and the most convincing evidence of this is the long "roll of honor" of the generals who were killed on the field in both the Union and Confederate armies.

Two notable instances come to mind, General McPherson of the Union army and Stonewall Jackson of the Confederate army, both of whom were killed while in advance of their lines of battle. At least six Ohio generals were killed on the field, viz.: McPherson, Sill, Robert McCook, Dan McCook, Lytle and Harker. A score of others were severely wounded.

OTHER FIELD OFFICERS OF OHIO TROOPS KILLED IN BATTLE.

Colonel John H. Patrick, 5th O. V. I., fell mortally wounded during the Atlanta campaign, May 25, 1864, while actively engaged.

Colonel John T. Toland, 34th O. V. I., was killed at Wytheville, Va., July 18, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barton S. Kyle, 71st O. V. I., fell at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862.

Colonel William G. Jones, 36th O. V. I., fell at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Colonel Fred C. Jones, 24th O. V. I., held command of the Tenth Brigade and was killed December 31, 1862, at the battle of Stone's River.

Colonel Minor Milliken, 1st Ohio Cavalry, was killed in saber charge at battle of Stone's River, December 31, 1862.

Colonel George P. Webster, 98th Ohio, fell in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, September 8, 1862, and died on the field of battle.

Colonel Leander Stem, 101st O. V. I., was killed at Stone's River, December 31, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jonas D. Elliott, 102nd O. V. I., was killed at Athens, Alabama, September 23, 1864.

Colonel Joseph L. Kirby Smith, 43rd O. V. I., fell at the battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Shane, 98th O. V. I., fell June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw.

Colonel Augustus H. Coleman, 11th O. V. I., was killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.

Colonel J. W. Lowe, 12th Ohio, was killed in the battle of Carnifax Ferry, September 18, 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moses F. Wooster, 101st O. V. I., was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, at Stone's River.

Lieutenant-Colonel Valentine Cupp, commanding the First Ohio Cavalry, was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

The loss of officers in both the Union and Confederate armies in killed and wounded, according to the best of authority, is larger in proportion than in the rank and file. This rather explodes the story of the private who claimed that he never got behind a tree in any battle, and who, when asked for his reasons, stated that "There weren't enough trees for the officers." The officers and the privates were equally brave and did their duty on every battlefield, and among the soldiers of both armies who saw actual service, which means "soldiers who were in battle," there is no contention.

There are good reasons why the casualties among the officers would be in excess of that of their men; not that they were any braver, but they were exposed in passing along the lines. This was especially true when troops were protected by breastworks or barricades, while the duties of the officers were such that he was more exposed and sharpshooters and crack shots were always on the lookout for such marks in skirmishing or picket firing.

In the Union army there were six thousand three hundred and sixty-five officers killed during the war, which is about one to each fifteen or sixteen men.

In a good organization the average in the army was about one officer to twenty-five men, so that to have made the proportion equal, the loss would be one officer to each twenty-five men. At the battle of Shiloh, which was fought without breastworks or any protection excepting trees and logs, the loss in officers was about sixteen per cent, which is perhaps a fair average, but at Gettysburg the loss in officers was about twenty-eight per cent., and in men about twenty per cent.

The following incident is related by an officer who served under General Dan McCook:

General Dan McCook, when he enlisted in the war for the Union, said: "Here is for a general's star or a soldier's grave."

He was selected by his law partner, General Sherman, to lead the assault on Kenesaw Mountain on June 27, 1864. After all the arrangements for the assault had been made, the brigade was formed in regimental front, five deep. Just before the assault Colonel McCook recited to his men in a perfectly calm manner the stanza from Macaulay's "Horatius," in which occur these lines:

"Then out spake brave Horatius,
The captain of the gate;
To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late.

And how can men die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temple of his gods?"

Then the brave general gave the word of command and dashed forward. He had reached the top of the enemy's works and was encouraging his men to follow when he was riddled with minie balls and fell back into their arms, wounded unto death.

The summer of 1864 was known as the great battle summer of the war, and the two most distinguished soldiers commanding the Union armies were Grant and Sherman. While Grant, commander-in-chief, was with the Army of the Potomac battling through the Wilderness on toward Richmond, the goal for which that great army had been fighting for more than three years, Sherman, with his magnificent army, one hundred thousand strong, was driving the Confederates across the rivers and through the mountain passes of northern Georgia in that "One hundred days under fire from Chattanooga to Atlanta."

Atlanta fell September 30, 1864, and that brief, terse dispatch from Sherman to President Lincoln was flashed—"Atlanta is ours and fairly won." Then came the "march to the sea," cutting the Confederacy in two, and the march up through the Carolinas. The surrender of the Confederate army under fighting Joe Johnston to General Sherman, at Durham's Station, North Carolina, occurred April 26, 1865. During the early spring days of 1865 Grant had been closing up the lines around the Confederate army under their greatest general, Robert E. Lee, and the cavalry under dashing Phil Sheridan at Five Forks was blocking every avenue of escape in the forlorn hope of the Confederate army to break through the lines. Then came the climax by the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, with Grant, Sherman and Sheridan the great central figures in the closing scenes. An Ohio soldier commanding in the first battle of importance and Ohio soldiers receiving the surrender of the Confederate armies at the close of the Civil War are historical events in which every patriotic citizen of the state can take a just pride.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The last war in which Union county has been called upon to send forth her brave sons in defense of the rights of humanity and the honor of our flag, was the war brought on by the sinking of the "Maine" in Havana harbor

in the spring of 1898—at least that act was the direct cause of action against Spain. It resulted in the independence of Cuba and the acquiring of the Philippine Islands.

The National Guard was used from which to gain soldiers for the Spanish-American War. The company at Marysville was organized for the volunteer service, April 25, 1898, and was mustered into the United States service as Company D, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the Fourteenth being changed to the Fourth regiment May 9, 1898, the date of the muster-in of the regiment.

The regiment left Camp Bushnell at Columbus, May 15, for the front, arriving at Camp Thomas, Georgia, on the 16th, and were assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps.

Company D served continuously with the regiment in all of its campaigns during the war, leaving Camp Thomas July 22, and traveling by rail to Newport News. At that point they embarked on the steamer "St. Paul," July 28, arriving at Arroyo, Porto Rico, August 2. On debarking they were ordered on August 5 to march toward Guayama. The regiment moved out promptly, soon struck the enemy, and received a volley from the enemy in the ambushade. An interesting account of this fight was written by Charles E. Creager, sergeant-major of the regiment, from which we are at liberty to quote:

"After an advance of perhaps a mile had been made, the flankers were strengthened in numbers and C Company was brought forward to serve as support of the advance. C Company advanced to within about five hundred yards of Company A and at about the same distance in advance of the main column, at that time consisting of B Company of the First Battalion and E and I of the Second, and the whole of the Third Battalion.

"When this disposition of the advance had been made, the march was pushed with considerably more caution than had hitherto been observed. Finally a house was reached over which the colors of the French nation were flying. The occupant of the house spoke English, but with a strong French accent, and in his characteristic way explained to Major Speaks and Captain Wilson that the Spaniards would be found in trenches about two thousand yards away up the road. Their position, he said, could be distinguished by the presence of a cluster of trees bearing red blossoms.

"The flankers were warned to proceed cautiously and they were advised as to the carrying of their guns. The extreme advance was again strengthened and the line lengthened so that the whole of Company A was now in the

skirmish line, the extreme right extending as far as the hills to the right of the road, a distance of about three quarters of a mile.

"About the time the point had reached the top of the slope, and the officers and party had reached where the road parted into the field, a sharp-crack was heard from the top of the hill. An instant later, a shrill, whirring noise was heard in the air directly over head; this was succeeded by another and then in rapid succession a score of other sharp reports followed by the whirring, singing noise.

"Several members of the point had advanced so far beyond the crest of the hill that they could plainly see about fifty Spanish soldiers in position to defend the approach to the city. It did not require a long-drawn-out discussion to determine what the noises were, and it did not require an eloquent appeal for the men to dodge behind trees, rocks and cactus bushes. It was the report of the deadly Mauser that the boys had heard and the disturbances in the air were made by the leaden messengers that had called home the sons of Columbia at Santiago a few brief weeks before.

"Just who was the object of the first fire will probably never be known, but whoever he was he may congratulate himself upon the fact that the Spaniard who fired it was not an expert in the use of a rifle, for not a member of the advanced guard was struck at any time. The honor of firing the first shot at the enemy, however, is laid claim to by private Charles Hughey, a member of the company which had reached the hilltop.

"The members of this squad returned this fire of the Spaniards, and then slowly retreated to the culvert referred to above. Every one present, as a matter of course, sought shelter and then a steady fire was poured into the place where the enemy was supposed to be. This was a matter that had to be guessed at, for there was not a Spanish soldier in sight and as they used smokeless powder, there was nothing to mark their position. It was reasoned, in as much as the bullets were whizzing either directly over the heads of the men, or striking the gravel in the immediate vicinity, and that while they were at the foot of the hill, those who were firing were surely somewhere at the top, certainly not behind the ridge. The order was, therefore, to shoot at the top of the hill or at any object that might be used as a shelter for the lurking Spaniards.

"As evidence of the fact that the Spaniards were over-shooting their mark, if indeed they were shooting at the Americans nearest them, is the circumstance before mentioned that not a single member of the extreme advance was wounded. Private John O. Cordier, however, a member of Company C, the command which now acted as support to the advance guard,

was wounded in the right knee. The ball passed directly through the limb, without striking any bones, but at the time the regiment was mustered out of the service of the United States the wound had not entirely healed. About the same time Clarence Riffle, a private in A Company, was struck by a Mauser, the bullet passing through the fleshy part of both legs. His wound, like that of private Cordner, was not healed at the time of his discharge.

"On the 8th day of August, the regiment had another engagement with the Spaniards, in a reconnoissance toward Cayey, in which five members of the regiment were wounded, and the enemy was driven from the field and up the mountain. On the 13th of August the regiment made another reconnoissance toward Pablo Nasquez, under command of General Haines, where it was thought the Spaniards were in strong force in the mountains, toward San Juan. The regiment moved forward carefully, with a strong advance guard, and under a boiling sun. About noon, or soon after, a dispatch was received from General Brooke with the information that a peace protocol had been signed.

"The regiment did garrison duty until about the middle of September at Guayama and detachments were then dispatched to different points on the island, and some of the companies were ordered to other islands. Company D was ordered to Humacoa in the east part of the island, and they raised the American flag at Humacoa, Yabacao, Nanzabo Juncos Piedras and San Lorenzo, and remained on duty in that district until October 25.

"During all the period from about the latter part of September until relieved, as above noted, Captain Sellers had full command of the district and he, with his company, had some thrilling experiences with the natives. The Captain was highly commended for his judicious administration during that time. Many of the natives were very bitter, and opposed the new administration of officers and, in some instances, were treacherous and vicious. The company remained on duty at Humacoa until the latter part of October, when the regiment arrived on the United States steamship "Chester," and the company was taken aboard. That transport sailed from San Juan, October 29, and arrived at New York, November 3. The regiment was, soon after arrival, ordered by President McKinley to report at Washington, where it was reviewed and received at the White House by the President. The regiment arrived in Columbus November 6, were given sixty days furlough, and were mustered out January 20, 1899.

"The above is but a brief sketch of the services of Company D during the Spanish-American war, but it may furnish some data for the future historian to write fully an interesting account of their services."

Suffice it to say that their history is identical with the history of the regiment. They obeyed orders and did their duty, from muster in to muster out, and their relatives, neighbors and friends may well take a just pride in the record of their services. Every guardsman who has at any time been a member of the Fourteenth or Fourth Regiment, either before the Spanish War, during or since that war, may take pride in the fact that the regiment was under fire during that war, and was the only Ohio organization so favored.

"They were weighed in the balance and were not found wanting," when they received their baptism of fire at Guayama.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D, FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain, Charles F. Sellers.

First Lieutenant, Jay R. Turner.

Second Lieutenant, Frank H. Otte, May 9th to July 12, 1898.

Second Lieutenant, Abe Newlove, July 15, 1898, to muster out.

Sergeants—Allen C. Edson, Charles Green, Thomas J. Alexander, William R. Kennedy, Frank Mills, George P. Zwerner.

Corporals—Walter P. Gregg, William Johnson, Charles Orahoad, Charles Ford, Elijah Horr, Louis Orahoad, Conrad Kirchner, Arthur H. Armine, Joseph Mills, Elmer Hedges, Jo S. Mullen, William Saygrover.

Musicians—Bert G. Maris, Frank P. Taylor.

Privates—Harry G. Armine, Willis Anderson, Edward Andrews, Eugene Alden, Otto N. Bishop, James Beaver, Wasson Beaver, William Bartlett, Layton Blake, James Beck, Joseph Bell, Frank Bradley, Holly O. Brake, George E. Brown, Will E. Connell, Thomas Connor, Frank Clapham, George Clastic, Henry D. Converse, Edward Church, Frederick B. Donohoe, Benjamin Daugherty, William Dines, Victor Fisher, Jasper O. Gosnell, Hewitt H. Green, Walter Goff, George B. Hush, Edward Hudson, Delbert Hensley, Mack Hinton, Frank Holycross, Alla Johnson, Joseph A. Johnson, Allen Jones, John Jones, John Landsdown, Isaac Kees, Joseph Lawrence, Charles Lyons, Charles M. Laird, Ell Lee, Clifton Lower, James Lee, Harry Maris, Charles Mills, George Mullen, William Martin, Robert Martin, Charles Mathers, Pearl Mitchell, Lute Newlove, Edward Nelson, Frederick Nelson, Louis F. Otte, Noah L. Orr, Albert A. Plotner, Charles A. Perry, Earl Phelps, William Rausch, Edward Randall, George Schlegel, Carson B.

Shetterly, Joe E. Shetterly, Albert J. Smith, Chester H. Sheridan, John Shuler, Artemus Sloop, Harry Sparks, Carl M. Tway, Charles Turner, Harry W. Taylor, De Fro Tossey, Reuben R. Vail, William Williams, Walter J. Weber, Charles Williams, William Wise, Luther Webb, William H. Walcut (wounded), Anderson L. Williams.

There were others in the county, as well as those natives of Union county, who served in this war, having enlisted in various parts of the country. Clair Ingman, who subsequent to the war was first lieutenant of Company E, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, saw service in the Philippines.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Marysville, August 25, 1881. This post was named Ransom Reed Post, in honor of the first soldier from Union county who lost his life in the war for the preservation of the Union. Ransom Reed was a private in Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, who fell at the battle of Carnifex Ferry, September 10, 1861. The number of the post is 113, Department of Ohio. The post was organized and instituted by Captain D. Lanning, of Columbus, Ohio, mustering officer. The charter members were W. L. Curry, M. C. Lawrence, John Hobensack, Andrew Sabine, J. V. Pearse, W. P. Anderson, S. G. Fry, S. M. Landon, D. T. Elliott, D. W. Ayers, J. L. Cameron, William M. Winget, J. B. Cole, G. P. Robinson, Frank Filler, T. P. Freeman, William H. Robb, William M. Liggett, Homer Thrall, John L. Porter, I. N. Hamilton, Thomas Martin, T. S. Mullen, B. W. Keyes, D. Webb, John Wiley, W. E. Baxter, W. H. Robinson and William Torrence. Of these twenty-nine old veterans, only seven survive, John Hobensack, Dr. Andrew Sabine, J. L. Cameron, Homer Thrall, J. B. Cole, T. S. Mullen and W. L. Curry.

The first officers chosen for this post were: W. L. Curry, post commander; John Hobensack, senior vice-commander; M. C. Lawrence, junior vice-commander; Homer Thrall, chaplain; W. P. Anderson, officer of the day; S. G. Fry, officer of the guard; D. T. Elliott, sergeant major; S. M. Landon, quartermaster sergeant; J. B. Cole, assistant inspector; W. M. Winget, aid-de-camp.

Up to 1882, there had been mustered into this post two hundred and twenty comrades. Ten were transferred to Plain City when a post was organized there. Over seventy different regiments and commands were represented in the membership of the post at Marysville.

The object set forth for organizing such a society of old Civil War comrades is as follows: "No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be allowed at any of its meetings, nor shall any nominations for political office be made."

The objects specifically are "the preservation of the spirit of comradeship, to preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to surpress the Rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead."

To secure the last mentioned object, a day is set apart, the 30th of May, to be observed as Decoration Day. The post has an impressive service to be used on that day. Mutual helpfulness is another object set forth. "To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen." It is the design of each post to accumulate a fund to be used for charitable purposes. And finally the Grand Army of the Republic stands for the promotion of loyalty to the nation, "To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the national Constitution and laws, to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal rights and liberty and justice to all men." No man can become a member of the Grand Army of the Republic who has ever borne arms against the government, or upon whom "the stain of treason rests." All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the war for the preservation of the nation are eligible to membership. All distinction of rank is done away with. The title by which all members are addressed in meetings is "Comrade."

The several constituted bodies of the association are known as the post, the state organization or department, and the national organization or encampment, known as "Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Ransom Reed Post, Marysville, now has a membership of eighty-eight. The officers are as follows: Commander, Marion Hopkins; vice-commander, Augustus Turner, senior vice-commander, I. J. McMonagal; W. M. Haines, chaplain; quartermaster, James Guy; officer of the day, W. H. Organ; instructor, O. M. Scott; surgeon, Edward Malone; officer of the guard, W. H. Owston; sergeant major, S. E. McIntire; quartermaster sergeant, Ralph Bonnett; representatives to department encampment, Harrison McVey, W. H. Organ and James Guy.

There have been Grand Army posts established at Byhalia, Pottersburg,

Richwood and Milford Center. The post at Richwood was organized in April, 1884, by Capt. W. L. Curry. It was named Livingston No. 425, and was named for John Livingston, who had the honor of having eight sons in the Union army. The only posts now in existence are the ones at Marysville, Richwood and Byhalia, the latter only having five or six members left.

A Sons of Veteran camp was established at Marysville years ago, but lack of general interest upon the part of the soldiers' sons caused it to disband.

THE STATE ARMORY.

It was after a heated campaign for locations that the state finally located its first armory for National Guard purposes at Marysville in 1909. The building was to cost not less than fifteen thousand dollars and was to stand on land furnished by the citizens of the place, which cost three thousand dollars. The city was also to do much toward furnishing the building. It stands on East Fourth street near Main street. The city had to issue bonds in order to secure this public building. It is a red brick structure, a story and one-half high, with a basement. The Grand Army post have a splendid rest and post room in this building and there is a spacious drill hall for the local company.

A NOTED UNION CAVALRY RAID.

[In response to the desire of many Union county men who served with Colonel Curry during the Civil War, the following thrilling story from his pen is reproduced. It is the story of the raid of the Union cavalry, commanded by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, around the Confederate army in Atlanta, August, 1864.—Publishers.]

In military parlance, cavalry is called the "eyes of the army," and the life of a cavalryman in time of war is one of constant activity, hard and dangerous service. During the winter season, when the main army is snugly ensconced in winter quarters, cavalry is the most active and has the hardest service to perform, as it is kept constantly patrolling and scouting. All these movements of the cavalry arm of the service require vigilance, secrecy, energy, promptness and dash; and whether the command is composed of a platoon or division, the commander must not halt or hesitate in an emergency, but must act immediately and supply by strategy what he lacks in numbers.

During the last two years of the War of the Rebellion, cavalry officers were composed largely of young men, who were at the beginning of the war

privates or non-commissioned officers. The older officers could but with rare exceptions endure the hard duty of picket guard, routs, raids, and scouts of fifty and sixty miles a day, which were of usual occurrence. Many of the most dangerous expeditions were under command of officers of the line, penetrating the lines of the enemy with a company or squadron, capturing outposts and couriers with dispatches that were of vital importance. Scores of instances of bravery and heroism in the rank and file could be related that would do honor to a Kilpatrick or a Custer, and instances of individual adventure and heroic deeds in the cavalry service could be multiplied by the hundred.

As an instance of the importance of a cavalry expedition ordered by General Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, and how little the loss of life was considered, the order to Gen. Kenner Garrard, bearing date of July 20, 1864, read in part as follows: "I do wish to inspire all cavalry with my conviction that caution and prudence should be but a small element in their character." "It is a matter of vital importance and must be attempted with great vigor." "The importance of it will justify the loss of a quarter of your command." Garrard's division numbered four thousand men, and the order meant that one thousand men should be sacrificed in this one raid, rather than it should fail.

A cavalry raid is defined in a military sense "to be an incursion or irruption of mounted troops into the theater of war occupied by or under the control of the enemy."

One of the main duties of cavalry in time of war is to make raids in the rear of the enemy's army. These raids, when successful, always add to the efficiency and raise the morale of the cavalry arm of the service and give forces engaged confidence for any expedition, however hazardous it might seem.

In fact, the cavalryman is always in his element when on reconnoissance or raid, teeming with dash and adventure. Cavalry raids have been in vogue more or less from the earliest times of which we have any history of the cavalry service, yet in no prior war was it practiced to the extent that it was during the War of the Rebellion.

There is no kind of service that so develops the skill of the officer and the endurance and intelligence of the soldier as the cavalry raid. From the time he cuts loose from the main army until the object of the raid is accomplished, the commander must depend on his own resources, as he has nothing to draw from, and his command is being constantly weakened by

contact with the enemy. His men are being killed and wounded; his horses are exhausted, or killed by hard marching or by the bullets of the enemy; his ammunition is being rapidly consumed; his rations eaten up, and there is a continuous destruction of his forces.

The object of the raid is to destroy the enemy's communication by burning bridges, filling up tunnels and railroad cuts with rocks and timber; cutting telegraph wires; burning ties; heating and destroying rails; burning and destroying army supplies; capturing railroad and bridge guards, and creating general consternation and havoc in rear of the enemy's lines. Raiding expeditions must carry all their ammunition from the start, as they have no resources from which to draw should their ammunition become exhausted. Therefore, they usually avoid all large bodies of the enemy, excepting those in their immediate front, who are endeavoring to repel the expedition from striking some point on a railroad or depot of supplies.

They capture all prisoners that come in their line of march, but the prisoners are usually paroled, as the command moves so rapidly, often marching fifty and sixty miles a day, that prisoners can not be guarded if they are mounted, and if on foot could not march the distance required; besides, all the good mounts captured are needed for the dismounted troopers of the command, as many horses become exhausted, while others are killed or wounded by the enemy.

When prisoners are captured on such raids, they are taken to the commanding officer and questioned very persistently as to their commands, strength, name of commanding officer, and any other information that may be of interest or benefit to the commander.

No rule can be adopted for the time and place of raids, but the commander must be governed by the developments of the campaign. If he sees an opportunity that he may think desirable to draw the enemy's cavalry away from the front, before making an attack in force, if he has the cavalry to spare from his own army, a raid may be made in the enemy's rear; or if he fears the enemy will receive reinforcements, he may attempt to cut his communications. All these matters must be governed by circumstances, and the commander considers carefully all the surroundings, and whether or not the sacrifice will justify sending out the expedition.

One of the most daring and successful raids made by the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland during the Civil War was the raid made by two divisions of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, in August, 1864, and as an officer of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, I participated with my regiment in that expedition.

General Sherman's magnificent army moved out from Chattanooga May 5, 1864, and the Confederate army, commanded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, had been driven back steadily through the mountain passes and across the rivers of northern Georgia during that great battle summer of 1864—the "one hundred days under fire from Chattanooga to Atlanta." The battle of bloody Kenesaw Mountain had been fought, the Chattahoochee river had been crossed, and by the middle of August the Union army was closing in around the "Gate City."

During the month of July two cavalry expeditions had been sent out, one under General Stoneman from the left flank, and the other under Gen. Ed. McCook from the right flank. Neither of these expeditions had been as successful as General Sherman had hoped for, as McCook's division had been repulsed by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and Stoneman, with about one thousand of his command, had been captured. Sherman, therefore, decided to make another effort to break the enemy's communication before beginning his grand flank movement to the right. General Kilpatrick, who had been severely wounded early in the campaign at the battle of Resaca, had just returned to the front, and was chafing to again be in the saddle for a raid full of dash and danger, was selected to command the two divisions of cavalry detailed for this hazardous undertaking.

The expedition was composed of five brigades of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. The Third Cavalry Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Kilpatrick, was, on August 17, encamped on the Chattahoochee river at Sandtown, on the right and rear of the army. The three brigades were present; Lieut.-Col. Robert Klein commanding the First Brigade, composed of the Third Indiana, Major Alfred Gaddis, and the Fifth Iowa, Major J. Morris Young. Lieut.-Col. Fielder A. Jones commanding the Second Brigade, composed of the Eighth Indiana, Major Thomas Herring, commanding; Second Kentucky, Major Owen Starr commanding, and Tenth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Thomas W. Sanderson commanding. Col. Eli H. Murray, commanding the Third Brigade, composed of the Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry, Col. Smith D. Atkins commanding; the Third Kentucky, Lieut.-Col. Robert H. King commanding; Fifth Kentucky, Col. Oliver L. Baldwin commanding; the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe commanding.

The First and Second Brigades and a battery of artillery of Gen. Kenner Garrard's division were ordered to report to General Kilpatrick at Sandtown, to engage in the movement against the Macon Railroad. The First

Brigade, commanded by Col. Robert H. G. Minty, consisted of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Major Frank W. Mix; Seventh Pennsylvania, Major William H. Jennings; Fourth United States, Capt. James B. McIntyre. The Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Eli Long, consisted of the First Ohio, Col. Beroth B. Eggleston; Third Ohio, Col. Charles B. Seidel; Fourth Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Oliver P. Robie, and the Chicago (Illinois) Board of Trade Battery, Lieut. George Robinson commanding.

The whole command, numbering about 4,800 men, was composed of veterans of long service, well drilled, splendidly officered, and was ready and anxious for any expedition which had promise of adventure and fighting.

The brigades of Minty and Long were on the extreme left of the Union army at Buck Head, and marched all night on the 17th of August in the rear of the army and joined the Third Division at Sandtown, on the right of the Union army, on the morning of the 18th of August at sunrise, and General Kilpatrick assumed command and turned over the command of his division to Col. Eli H. Murray, who in turn turned over the command of his brigade to Col. Robert L. King.

We lay in bivouac all day, and on the same evening at sundown we were in the saddle, and the order from General Kilpatrick was read, stating that we "had been selected as the last hope of the commanding general to break the enemy's communication, and we must go forth with the determination to do or die."

General Sherman, in a communication to General Thomas, bearing date of August 17, said: "I beg you will convey the following orders to govern Kilpatrick in his movements on the Macon road. It is not a raid, but a deliberate attack for the purpose of so disabling that road that the enemy will be unable to supply his army at Atlanta. He will have his own division of cavalry and two brigades from General Garrard's division. With these he will move tomorrow night, aiming to cross the West Point road between Red Oak and Fairburn. If he has time, he should remove a small section of the road without using fire, simply to lessen the chances of an infantry force being sent to intercept his return. He should move then in force to the nearest point on the Macon road, about Jonesborough, and should destroy as much of that road as he possibly can do, working steadily until forced to take to his arms and horses for battle.

"He should avoid battle with infantry or artillery, but may safely fight any cavalry he encounters, and all the army should so engage the attention of the enemy that he can not detach infantry as against General Kilpatrick. Instruct the General to advise at the earliest possible moment of his success.

"I wish to notify General Garrard to have one of his brigades ready to make a demonstration, without risking battle on our left, and have this effective part of two brigades, under Long, if possible, ready to move this night by moonlight by Pace's Ferry and Sandtown bridges, to operate with Kilpatrick on our right."

Strong demonstrations were made along the front of the Union army as soon as the command drew out from Sandtown, by infantry and artillery, making feints by the display of troops as if to assault on both the 19th and 20th. General Garrard with his remaining cavalry force made a demonstration to the left toward Stone Mountain, and drew a force of Hood's army in that direction. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, with his division of the Fourteenth Corps, moved out from the right and drove the enemy across the West Point Railroad and destroyed a portion of the track.

In spite of all these aggressive movements of Sherman's army, Hood detached a division of his army to attack Kilpatrick's cavalry, which was seen from the signal station, as shown by the following dispatch:

"Howard's Headquarters, August 20, 1864—5 p. m.

"General Schofield: The following just received from signal officer: 'A train of fifteen freight cars just left Atlanta, loaded with troops inside and outside; tops of cars were crowded.'

"O. O. HOWARD,

"Major-General."

This force proved to be Clebourne's division, which fought Kilpatrick at Lovejoy.

Every officer and soldier in the command realized that the proposed expedition was very perilous, and the chances were that many of us would be either killed or wounded, or, what seemed worse, land in a rebel prison. After the order was read, the command was given for "the pack train to fall out and all troopers whose horses were lame or exhausted should go to the rear." In a few minutes, and just as the sun was dropping behind the mountain, the command was given, "Right forward, fours right!" and we were off on what proved to be one of the hardest cavalry raids during our four years' service. Soon after dusk we struck the enemy's pickets, which proved to be the advance of Ross' and Ferguson's brigades of cavalry, and a brisk skirmish was kept up all night, and during a greater part of the time we were dismounted, as the enemy would throw up barricades at every good position at bridges or along the edge of a wood, and they gave us so much

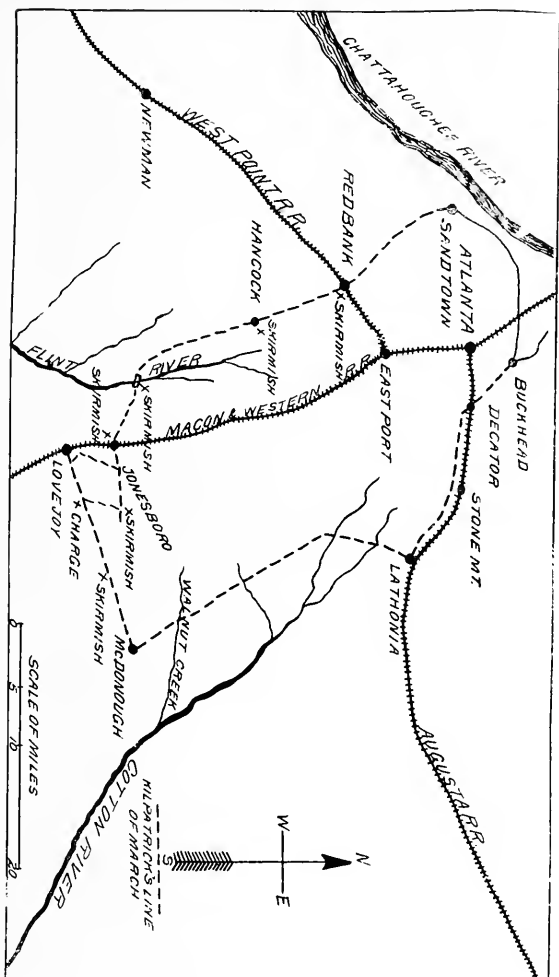
trouble that instead of reaching the West Point Railroad at midnight, as we intended, we did not strike it until just at daybreak of the 19th. King's brigade of the Third Division had the advance during the night, but before daylight and before we struck the West Point Railroad near Fairburn, King's brigade swung to the left, and Jones' brigade of the Third Division had the advance when we reached the railroad. When the railroad was reached Long's brigade dismounted and commenced tearing up and destroying the railroad track near and southwest of Fairburn.

Cavalry, when they become accustomed to this kind of work, would tear up a track very rapidly. When the order is given to dismount, number one, two and three dismount, and number four always holds horses, remains mounted, and leads the other three horses. Number three hands his reins to number four; number two ties his reins to the bit of number three, and number one to reins of number two. The men then form along one side of the track in close order, and at command grasp the rails and ties and turn the track over, and sometimes a half mile of tracks is turned before a joint is broken. The men move along rapidly, and many rods of the track will be standing up on edge. If there is time, the rails are then torn loose from the ties by picks and axes, carried for that purpose; the ties are piled up and the rails on top of them, and then the ties are fired; thus the rails are heated in the middle and bent out of shape by being twisted around trees or telegraph poles, are left there to cool, and no doubt some of them are there yet to mark the trail of the cavalry raiders. The brigade destroyed about a mile of track, when we were attacked by the cavalry and artillery of the enemy in both the rear and left flank. The brigade was ordered to mount, and galloped forward to join the First Brigade, under Minty, which had crossed the track and had the advance.

Long's brigade formed a line of battle facing toward the left, and as we began to advance a battery galloped into position on a little knoll to the right of our line. Just at this moment General Kilpatrick, who had been giving orders to the commander of the battery, came dashing along in front of our line, mounted on an Arabian horse, looking the ideal cavalryman. He directed Colonel Long to move his brigade forward at a gallop, and we dashed across a field in front, over ditches and fences, and into the woods, routing the enemy and taking a number of prisoners.

Still farther to the left the First Brigade, under Minty, had a sharp fight with cavalry, mounted infantry and a battery of artillery, which had been carefully masked, and the fighting was terrific for a short time. The Eleventh Wisconsin Battery was brought into action, shelled the woods to

KILPATRICK'S RAID



the left, and very soon the enemy retreated in confusion toward Atlanta, and were driven back a mile or two from the left of our column.

During all of this time General Kilpatrick's headquarters' band mounted on white horses near the railroad track, where the work of destruction was being prosecuted vigorously, was enlivening the scene with patriotic airs, which was rather an unusual innovation during a fight.

As the real objective point was the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, as soon as the left of the column was cleared of the enemy harassing the flank, that part of the command which had been participating in the fight joined the main column and moved forward toward Jonesborough, Long's brigade having the advance, while Minty's brigade was in close support in column, and the Third Division was protecting the rear and flanks.

We struck the enemy in a short time and attacked them at once, pushing them back slowly but steadily. The country was thickly wooded, and a very bad place for cavalry to operate. The enemy would throw up barricades at every favorable position, such as woods, streams or ravines, firing on the advance from ambushes. The progress of the column was much retarded, and the enemy made every effort to keep our column back from the railroad until reinforcements could be moved down from Atlanta. About noon the advance halted and dismounted in a thick piece of woods to let the horses rest, and to eat a hard-tack, raw-pork sandwich. The men were all sitting or lying down, when all at once the rebels fired a volley and charged the advance guard, driving them back on the reserves before we could mount.

Colonel Long ordered the brigade forward, dismounted and on the double-quick, and the bang of the carbines was soon ringing out and the rebel horsemen were suddenly checked and sent scurrying back through woods and fields. The brigade then advanced, dismounted, with a strong skirmish line in front and flankers to protect the column, as the rebel cavalry kept a continuous fire from the woods to the right and left. The rebel force was pushed back steadily until we reached Flint river, and on the east side of this stream they had thrown up works, dug rifle-pits, and had a strong position.

As soon as our advance appeared a rebel battery opened up and the Chicago Board of Trade Battery was put in position, and after a lively artillery duel the rebel battery was silenced. The First and Second Brigades of the Second Division dismounted, advanced some distance in the woods on the west side of the stream, where we halted, and both of our batteries, with eight guns, were put in position on a hill in our rear, and at a signal they opened up by volleys for several rounds, and as soon as the batteries ceased

firing the two brigades rushed forward with a yell, and the rebel line left their works and rifle-pits and fell back rapidly toward Jonesborough.

When the bridge was reached the planks had been torn up, and there was nothing left but the stringers, on which the First and Third Ohio and Fourth Michigan crossed. As we crossed, Kilpatrick himself came up, and was ordering the men to jump into the stream after the planks to repair the bridge. The dismounted men moved forward, and reached Jonesborough about sundown. The bridge across the stream was soon repaired, and the artillery, mounted men and led horses were closed up by the time we reached the town.

We had some skirmishing in the outskirts of the town, and to the south on the opposite side of the town a strong force of rebel cavalry was drawn up in line of battle in plain view, and the officers could be seen dashing to and fro forming the lines. Our lines were straightened up, and, moving forward, the rear guard of the enemy dismounted, opened up fire on our skirmishers from houses and buildings, and a brisk fire was kept up from a brick church. A section of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery came dashing down the street up to the skirmish line, unlimbered, and sent a few shells into the church, making the bricks and mortar fly, and the church was evacuated in short order.

The sound of the guns and scream of the shells was sweet music to the ears of the skirmishers, and they moved forward with a shout, and the bang! bang! of their sharp-ringing carbines swelled the chorus as the mayor and a few citizens appeared in the main street with a white flag to surrender the town and claim protection for the citizens.

The line advanced rapidly through the town, the rebels fell back along the railroad, and we soon had undisputed possession. The shells from the artillery had fired the cotton bales, used as barricades around the railroad building, and soon both cotton and buildings were blazing, and the water tank at the station had been shivered by a shell. Our men took possession of the telegraph office, and it was reported that an old operator in our command caught a dispatch stating that reinforcements were on the way from Atlanta, which was very important news to Kilpatrick. Jonesborough is about twenty-five miles south from Atlanta, and a considerable amount of clothing and commissary stores were found, with whisky and other necessary munitions of war. All of these supplies that we did not need for immediate use were burned and destroyed.

As Hood's whole army was now between us and Sherman's army, it was not particularly desirable for less than five thousand cavalrmen to re-

main in this position very long, and the destruction of the railroad, which ran through the main street of the town, was commenced at once. Tearing up the track and destroying the rails and ties was done principally by the Third Division, as they had not been engaged in the fight when we entered the town. The Second Brigade formed a line of battle south of the town and across the railroad; the First Brigade was formed facing Atlanta, and skirmishing was kept up all night. It was a wild night and a most graphic scene. The sky was lighted up with burning timbers, buildings and cotton bales; the continuous bang of carbines, the galloping of staff officers and orderlies up and down the streets carrying orders or dispatches, the terrified citizens peering out of their windows, the constant marching of troops changing position, Kilpatrick's headquarters' band discoursing national airs, with the shouts of men—all made up a weird scene never to be forgotten by the troopers who were on that raid.

By midnight about two miles of the road had been effectually destroyed, and in attempting to move farther south along the road a strong force of infantry was found posted behind barricades, with timber cut in front. This position could not have been taken without a hard fight and heavy loss, and Kilpatrick then determined to withdraw from Jonesborough, make a detour to the east and strike the road again farther south. The movement was commenced about two o'clock on the morning of the 20th by Murray's division and Minty's brigade of the Second Division marching on the McDonough road to the east, and the Second Brigade, under Colonel Long, remaining in the barricades to hold the infantry in check. The Second Brigade withdrew just as the first streaks of dawn began to appear in the east, and they were followed up closely by the enemy, both cavalry and infantry, the First Ohio holding the rear. After we had marched about five miles, the advance regiments halted to feed their horses, and the enemy made an impetuous attack on the rear guard, and one battalion was dismounted, throwing up barricades hurriedly of logs and rails, and prepared to give the enemy a warm reception.

The enemy attacked the barricades, and as their line was much longer, the battalion was outflanked on both sides, and the balls were soon whizzing from the flanks, and, as the Johnnies would say, they took us "end ways." Although heavily outnumbered, this battalion of the First Ohio held its position until reinforcements were ordered by Colonel Long, and the rebels were soon driven back in confusion toward Jonesborough. General Kilpatrick, in speaking of the fight, complimented Colonel Long for the manner in which he maneuvered his command. As Gen. Phil Kearney once said to a brigade commander who reported to him during one of the great battles in Virginia,

and asked as to the position his brigade should take, "Fighting Phil" replied, "Just go in anywhere; there is lovely fighting all along the line." This seemed to be about the situation at this time.

As soon as the enemy was repulsed, Long's brigade was ordered to the front on a gallop of three or four miles toward Lovejoy Station, where we found that Minty's brigade, on striking the railroad, had been attacked by a heavy force of cavalry and Reynolds' division of infantry. The infantry line was concealed in a railroad cut, and the Seventh Pennsylvania and the Fourth United States Cavalry dismounted, drove the enemy's line in, and were within twenty or thirty rods of the railroad, when the infantry line raised up, delivered a very destructive volley, and, rushing from the cut, drove the line of Minty's brigade back in considerable confusion. Just at this moment Long's brigade arrived on the field with the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. The brigade was dismounted, formed a line of battle, and by this time some of the dismounted men of Minty's brigade came rushing back through our line, and it was not safe to fire, as it would endanger the lives of some of our own men. Although the balls from the rebel infantry were whizzing on all sides, the officers of Long's brigade made every effort to keep their men from firing until the rebel line was almost upon us, but when our troops did open up, the rebel line was repulsed and driven back with heavy slaughter. The Chicago Board of Trade Battery was up on the front line, and did excellent execution, and the rebel infantry fell back into the railroad cut. During this fight the lines were so close together that the officers of the First and Second Brigades used their revolvers with good execution.

Our ammunition was exhausted, and a detail was sent back to the ammunition train and got a supply in boxes, and the boxes were broken open with stones, and the cartridges were distributed in a few moments, much to the delight of the troopers.

The Second Division held this line for an hour, and during this time staff officers were busily engaged in forming the led horses in columns of fours facing the rear. One of the guns of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery was disabled in a cornfield just to the left of the First Ohio, and it was hauled to the rear by some of the troopers of the Second Division. When the Second Division had driven the rebel line back, and the firing had about ceased, Colonel Long and Minty were ordered to withdraw their brigades and fall back to the led horses, a few hundred yards in the rear.

Now we began to realize that we were surrounded, and the chances began

to look desperate, as our ammunition had already been pretty well exhausted, and we must cut our way through the lines. The distance between the two lines of the enemy could not have been more than three-fourths of a mile. When the Second Division was fighting along the railroad and near the station, King's brigade was in support of the rear and right and had some hot work. Jones' brigade was protecting the rear, and was hard pressed by the divisions of Ross, Ferguson, and Martin, and kept up a continuous fight for two hours all along the lines. The rattling volleys from the front and rear echoed back and forth alternately, mingled with the shouts and cheers from both the Union and Rebel lines.

At this critical time the situation was as follows: In our rear were two brigades of Clebourne's division of infantry, the cavalry brigades of Ross and Ferguson, and about a thousand state troops which had been sent from below Lovejoy Station, and on the right were the remaining brigades of Clebourne's division. Martin's and Jackson's brigades of cavalry were on the left, while Reynolds' division of infantry, with a brigade of infantry and a six-gun battery sent up from Macon, were along the railroad at Lovejoy Station, with twelve pieces of artillery sent down from Atlanta. A total of five brigades of infantry, eighteen pieces of artillery, six brigades of cavalry, in all a force of more than ten thousand of all arms surrounding our two divisions of cavalry, numbering less than five thousand.

Kilpatrick, finding that he was completely surrounded, ordered his division and brigade commanders to cut their way out. His cavalry had been up to this time fighting almost entirely as infantry, but they soon were going to be given the privilege of drawing their sabers from their rusty scabbards for a cavalry charge, and the opportunity was hailed with delight. Saddle girths were tightened, revolvers examined, saber belts and spurs adjusted, and all equipments were made taut for the shock and melee of the charge. When all was in readiness and the order was given to mount, many a brave trooper sprang into his saddle for the last time and rode to his death in that wild charge, cheering his comrades on to the front as he fell.

Kilpatrick, a cavalry general, remembering the mistakes which had been made on a former expedition for the same purpose, instead of scattering his troops, massed them. The brigades of Minty and Long were formed on the right of the road, and one regiment of Minty's brigade formed in the road. The Third Division, under Colonel Murray, formed on the left of the road, all facing toward McDonough, while the artillery, ambulances filled with wounded, and ammunition wagons, were formed in the road with

orders to follow up the charging columns as closely as possible. The troops were formed in columns of fours or platoons with the proper intervals, as it was thought best to strike the rebel line and pierce it in several places rather than charge in line, as it was a long distance to charge, and in some places the ground was cut up by ditches and washouts, with two or three fences between our forces and the rebel lines.

During the time the troops were forming the surgeons and ambulance corps were busy gathering up the wounded, and caring for them as best they could. The rebels had formed two or three lines with infantry behind barricades of fence rails and logs, as it seems they had anticipated a charge, and they were not disappointed in their expectations. When our troops were forming two batteries opened up on our lines from the front, and the infantry was closing up from our now rear from the railroad. When all was ready every eye was turned intently toward the line of barricades in front, from whence shells were now coming thick and fast, and through this line and over these barricades we must cut our way out, or surrender, and, perhaps, starve in Andersonville.

Draw saber! and forty-five hundred sabers ring out as they are drawn from their scabbards, the reins are tightened, the horses are excited, with nostrils extended as if they "sniffed the battle afar off."

It was a glorious sight, with horses stamping and champing the bits as if eager for the fray, standards and guidons flung to the breeze, with the dashing here and there of staff officers carrying orders, the serious face of the commander, the stern, quick commands of the officers as the squadrons are forming. Many of the boys who witnessed and participated in that charge, but whose hair is now silvered with gray, can feel the flush of youth again mount their cheeks, and the blood course more rapidly through their veins, as they go back in memory to the day they charged with Kilpatrick, August 20, 1864.

The command "Forward!" is given, the bugles ring out "Trot! Gallop! Charge!" in quick succession, and the columns swept forward under the spur with a yell, scaling fences, jumping ditches, in that wild and reckless charge; the shells from the batteries were sweeping the lines, while troopers and horses were falling on every side.

The First Brigade struck the rebel line at and just to the right of the road, and Long's brigade struck farther to the right, and Capt. W. H. Scott, of the First Ohio, fell mortally wounded in front of one of the guns of a rebel battery. When our columns struck the barricades, the rebels retreated

in great confusion, but a lieutenant, commanding a section of artillery, who gave his name as Young, was mortally wounded just in front of where Captain Scott fell, as he was attempting to fire one of his pieces after all of his men had deserted their posts. Both brigades urged their horses over the barricades, cutting right and left. Many of the prisoners had saber cuts on their hands, arms and heads, and it is estimated that from six to eight hundred prisoners were sabered. Infantry, cavalry, led horses and artillery were fleeing in confusion, and at one time we had at least one thousand prisoners, but they nearly all escaped in our rapid march that dark night following.

After this long charge over broken ground, ditches, fences, and woods, the regiments and brigades were considerably broken up, as many horses had been shot, troopers wounded or killed, and some horses falling in a ditch that we crossed were with great difficulty extricated, so that many of the men were dismounted.

Before Long's brigade could get into position, as Colonel Long had been ordered to cover the retreat, Minty's brigade and the Third Division having moved out on the McDonough road, Long's brigade was furiously attacked by Pat Cleburne's division of infantry, and a battery of artillery, and this fight lasted about an hour, with a part of the brigade dismounted. In this assault Colonel Long was severely wounded, but rode his horse to the rear, supported on either side by two mounted orderlies from his escort.

The First Ohio was forming on some high ground just as Colonel Long rode to the rear, pale and bleeding. As he passed by the regiment he smiled and bowed, and was given a rousing cheer by the boys. The Third Ohio was still fighting, dismounted, and the brigade was falling back by alternate regiments, and just at this time the Chicago Board of Trade Battery came galloping back, dashed through a gate and into the dooryard of a plantation house on the opposite side of the road from where the First Ohio was forming. On the long porch in front of this house there were twelve or fifteen women and children wringing their hands, while some were crying, others were praying.

The battery opened up at once, and the rebel battery in our rear soon got range and sent the shells thick and fast, and at least one of them struck the roof of the house, thus adding to the terror of the women and children. While our battery was firing one of the guns burst, injuring two of the gunners. There was not a grim veteran of our command whose heart was so hardened by the every-day scenes of carnage that it did not go out in sym-

pathy for those mothers with their children, and who would not have freely risked their own life to have saved them; but no aid could be rendered those helpless ones, as no soldier could be spared from his post of duty.

The enemy was crowding the rear guard, and making a desperate effort, by shot and shell, to create a panic and stampede in the brigade. Never were the words of General Sherman more truthfully demonstrated that "War is cruelty, and you can not refine it," than by this incident. Lieutenant Bennett, who commanded the section of the battery in this fight, informed the writer the next day that all of the women and children escaped injury, which he considered almost a miracle under the circumstances, as the shells tore up the ground on all sides of the house.

Soon after Colonel Long was wounded his brigade fell back in column through the lines of Minty's brigade immediately in the rear, and Minty's men covered the column during the afternoon and had some sharp skirmishes with Clebourne's division, following up with infantry and artillery.

The whole command moved rapidly toward McDonough. Both men and horses were tired out and exhausted, and after the excitement of two days and nights of almost continuous fighting, there was a complete collapse when the fighting ceased, and then men had lost so much sleep that they seemed perfectly indifferent to all surroundings. The command marched all night in a drenching rain, but it was utterly impossible to march in any kind of order or to keep out an advance guard, as men and officers would go to sleep. In some instances the horses would halt along the road in fence corners, and the riders would either unconsciously dismount, or fall asleep until dragged out by the rear guard and compelled to mount and move on with the column. Many of them lost their hats, and no doubt others were taken prisoners by the enemy, and the column moved on silently, horses exhausted, half of the men and officers asleep, and the night as dark as pitch. About two or three o'clock in the morning of the 21st the column halted.

We were ordered to unsaddle, as we had not unsaddled since leaving Sandtown on the evening of the 18th, and as soon as the saddles were removed the men tumbled down among the trees on the wet ground at their horses' heads, and were soon sound asleep. We halted there until six o'clock, about three hours, then saddled. Moving on about half a mile, we found ourselves on the bank of a stream called Cotton Indian creek, at high flood, the banks full to overflowing, and no bridge. We had to swim our horses across this stream, and, as the banks were steep, there was a deep cut on either side of the stream, leading to the ford, and it was not possible to get up the bank only at one point, so that the process of crossing the stream was

tedious. Picket ropes were stretched across the stream, and General Kilpatrick and his division and brigade commanders were on the bank superintending the crossing. Men, horses and mules were floundering around in the stream, and it was no doubt the first attempt of some of the horses to swim, and in some instances the men would get frightened, pull on the reins, and as a result many of the riders were unhorsed, and were saved only by the ropes. A number of soldiers were drowned. Forty or fifty horses and a number of mules were lost, and the dismounted gun, hauled in an ammunition wagon, was abandoned. But the ambulances, carrying nearly one hundred wounded, were all safely crossed. Having crossed this stream, we were not again troubled by the enemy; they did not follow us up, as they were in no better condition for fighting than our own forces. Guns and ammunition were soaked with water, as every man in the command was wet above the waist after fording the creek.

The command marched on all day, and about dark reached Lithonia, on the Augusta Railroad, and went into bivouac for the night, rejoicing to have the opportunity for a much-needed rest, as we had now been out three days and nights, had only unsaddled once, and had not more than two hours' sleep, excepting what we had snatched in the saddle. The next day the command marched through Latimer and Decatur, and reached our old camp at Buck Head about sundown of the 22d, having marched completely around Hood's army in five days.

General Kilpatrick, in his report to General Sherman after the raid, stated that the defeat of the Confederates in the charge "was the most complete rout that the rebel cavalry had sustained during the war."

In summing up results he stated that "four miles of railroad track was completely destroyed, and ten miles badly damaged. Two locomotives with one train of cars were total destroyed, and another train partially destroyed. A wagon train and many ambulances were captured, and a large amount of army supplies burned at Jonesborough. One four-gun battery, three battle flags, with a large number of horses and mules, were captured, and one hundred prisoners of the eight hundred to one thousand taken at Lovejoy were brought into our lines, the balance having escaped in the darkness during the rapid march in a pouring rain on the night of August 20th."

General Long, in a letter written to the writer a few years ago, stated that in the fight with Clebourne's infantry, after the charge, and when Long was severely wounded, that he "maneuvered his brigade by bugle commands or signals as he had never seen done before or since in a battle."

The losses in killed, wounded and missing in the two divisions was

three hundred and twenty-six, of which two hundred and sixteen were in the brigades of Minty and Long, Second Division, and one hundred and ten of the Third Division. Among the officers killed were Capt. W. H. Scott, of the First Ohio Cavalry, inspector-general on the staff of Colonel Long; Capt. James G. Taylor, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieut. C. C. Hermans, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. The Confederate losses were heavy, but could not be ascertained definitely, but they were, no doubt, as heavy as our own.

A dispatch sent from Atlanta to the *Memphis Appeal*, and published a few days after the fight, gives the Confederate side, and is herewith published:

"The newspapers have lately been full of accounts of how Martin's division of cavalry was run over by the Yankees at Lovejoy on the 20th ultimo. The writer was on the field on that occasion, and in justice to the much-abused cavalry states the facts in the matter.

"Martin's division, supporting the battery, was formed on the McDonough road. Ross' and Ferguson's commands on foot were in front and on each side of the battery, behind rail breastworks. A brigade of Clebourne's infantry was on the left of the road in three lines, the last one in a piece of woods. About one hundred yards in rear of the position of the battery, on the right of the road (east side) the State troops were formed in line. When the Yankees charged they came in a solid column, ten or twelve lines deep, running their horses and yelling like devils. They didn't stop to fight or attempt to keep any kind of order or formation, but each fellow for himself rushed on, swinging his saber over his head.

"They rode over Ross' and Ferguson's men in the center, and over and through Clebourne's lines, one after another, on the left. Clebourne's first line, they say, tried to use their bayonets, but the Yankees cut them to pieces. After the Yankees had cut through all the other forces and captured the battery, Martin, seeing the field was lost, retreated in good order to the east and joined Clebourne's main body, and aided in the final defeat of the enemy on the McDonough road that evening, and pursued them to and through McDonough that night, recapturing nearly five hundred of our men, which they took in the charge. The effort to arouse the people against Martin and his brave division is more disgraceful and demoralizing than the Yankees' charge itself, and should be frowned upon by all who wish well to our cause."

The distance marched by Kilpatrick's command was about one hundred and twenty miles, and the route can be traced on the accompanying official map.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

This was the first great sorrow this county met in the way of a national calamity caused by the death of a President. It was at first believed that Mr. Lincoln was assassinated as a conspiracy on the part of the southern Confederacy, then in the last throes of a rebellion, and it was so looked upon here in Union county, as will be seen by reference to the first announcement made in the *Marysville Tribune* of that date, in which editor John H. Shearer said:

"The murder of our chief magistrate has cast a pall of gloom over our land such as no other event has ever done. But out of the midst of that gloom arises also a firm determination that henceforth no quarters shall be shown the prime movers of the Rebellion. If they had not before forfeited all right to live in this land they have disgraced, this last act, which was no doubt the deep laid conspiracy between them, should bring them everyone to the gibbet. Our voice is to retain and hang every leader of the Rebellion, who may henceforth fall within our hands. It is the only lesson that will pacify the country and avail against danger in the future.

"The life of Abraham Lincoln is worth more to this nation than the lives of all the traitors and their sympathizers and abettors. They are a pest and a disgrace to this nation and no government official's life will be secure as long as they are suffered to remain in the country. Unless strong measures are taken against that class of scoundrels, one may expect the crime of assassination to be of frequent occurrence."

At the request of the secretary of state of Ohio, a call was made for memorial meetings throughout the commonwealth. In Marysville, a preliminary meeting was held on Tuesday, April 18, 1865, for the purpose of arranging for such memorial. Captain W. H. Robinson was chairman; John B. Coats was secretary and a committee consisting of J. W. Robinson, Rev. Walter Mitchell and M. C. Lawrence drafted resolutions. While

they were at this duty speeches were made by Rev. E. H. Pilcher and F. Wood. After the committee reported, speeches were made by J. W. Robinson, Rev. A. E. Thompson, J. B. Coats and P. B. Cole. There were five resolutions passed, the last of which read as follows:

"Resolved, That we recommend to all citizens that the places of business all be closed between the hours of eleven a. m. and two p. m., on Wednesday, next; that the American flag be in each pulpit in the churches of the town, and that they be draped in heavy mourning; that the several churches are requested to meet at their respective places of worship at twelve o'clock and that all attend the places of worship."

People came in from distant parts of Union county to take part in these solemn services, and each pastor preached a sermon appropriate to the sad occasion. Little did the people think that within forty years from that date, they would be called upon to attend memorial services over the death of two more Presidents taken by the assassin's hands.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT JAMES A. GARFIELD.

The next time the nation was called upon to mourn the loss of a President at the hand of an assassin was when Ohio's son, James A. Garfield, was shot. Upon the receipt of the sad intelligence in Marysville, of his death after weeks of suffering, a hush came upon the populace. While not unlooked for, the blow was indeed crushing. Regardless of politics, the dead general and newly-made President was greatly beloved by all Ohio. On Monday, September 26, 1881, a week after the spirit of the noble man had taken its flight, a memorial service was held at two o'clock in the city hall. Addresses were made by J. W. Robinson, P. B. Cole, J. L. Cameron, M. C. Lawrence, D. W. Ayers and T. B. Fulton.

The Sunday following there were no regular church services held at the English-speaking churches in the city, but all congregations assembled at the Congregational church in the forenoon, when a memorial service was held, and in the evening of the same day a like service was had at the Presbyterian church. In the morning, at the Congregational church, on the left of the pulpit, was a large cross, beautifully wreathed in evergreen and flowers. Behind the altar was a life-sized portrait of President Garfield. The decorations were well planned and attracted great attention and were admired by those fortunate enough to gain entrance to the building. Prof. Cole began the services by reading the Scriptures. The music of the combined choirs of the city was indeed appropriate and very impres-

sive. Rev. Thrall then proceeded to make an address full of sentiment and good sense. It was printed in full in the *Tribune* of that week. In the evening service at the Presbyterian church, Rev. Ferguson discoursed on the same sad theme. The same week appropriate resolutions were framed and passed by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association. These were spread on record, and also published in the Marysville newspapers.

THE DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT U. S. GRANT.

After many weary months of pain and patient suffering, that grand old hero of so many battles, General U. S. Grant, then an ex-President, finally ended his career on July 23, 1885.

On Saturday, August 8, 1885, the day of his funeral in New York City, a memorial service was held at the city hall in Marysville, as well as at other points in Union county. In Marysville the Ransom Reed Post of the Grand Army of the Republic had charge of the services and, as soldier-citizens, paid a fine tribute to their dead chieftain. Many old soldiers were present who had fought and camped and marched many a weary mile with their grand leader in the sixties. The music was furnished by a large number of singers from the several Marysville church choirs under the direction of L. G. Church. The formal ceremonies of the Post were followed by addresses by Col. A. B. Robinson, T. B. Fulton and Judge P. B. Cole. The hall was well filled, and all business houses in the city were closed during the hour. Many of the houses in the city were draped in heavy mourning.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

At the time of the assassination of President William McKinley, in September, 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition, there was grief on the streets of every Ohio town and city; sadder, if possible, than when Lincoln and Garfield were taken by the hands of assassins. The mayor of Marysville called a meeting and committees were appointed preparatory to the holding of regular memorial services in the Methodist Episcopal church. There were over one thousand present. The church was appropriately decorated with the emblems of mourning, and the music was befitting the sad occasion. These services were held on Thursday afternoon, September 20, 1901. The invocation was offered by Rev. D. Bowers, after which was beautifully rendered the lamented President's favorite hymn, "Lead Kindly

Light". Then came other parts of the well planned program, including the able address by Hon. J. L. Cameron in eulogy of "McKinley, the Statesman." This was followed by an address by F. T. Arthur on "McKinley the Soldier," followed by "Crossing the Bar," by the choir, directed by Prof. H. O. Evans. Rev. E. A. King spoke on "McKinley as a Citizen," Hon. J. H. Kinkade read the "memorial paper," signed by J. L. Cameron, J. H. Kinkaid, George M. McPeck, A. J. Hare, R. L. Woodburn and J. G. Venne-man. Rev. Hugh Scott pronounced the benediction.

The places of business and all schools in the city were closed during the afternoon. The fact that McKinley was a native of Ohio, had served in an Ohio regiment in his young manhood, had been governor two terms, a member of Congress from the state, and finally selected as the Republican standard bearer of the successful party twice in succession; contributed to make such a memorial of unusual interest.

OLD DYSERT ROAD-HOUSE.

In October, 1903, there was removed a famous road-house **stage station** and landmark of this county. It was on the old Dysert homestead, on the Delaware pike, between Marysville and New Dover, on the west bank of Mill Creek. It was erected by pioneer John Dysert in 1830, and in it he conducted a stage station up to the date of his death. About 1853, J. H. Wood and William Alexander were present there when Dysert had to have his leg amputated. During the Civil War the house was conducted by Mr. Williams. Before the Civil War it was an "underground railway station," where slaves were secreted while they were being rested up on their flight from bondage in the South to freedom in the North. Soon after the close of the war, John Gibson purchased the property of the Dysert heirs and resided therein until about 1892. He then sold it to John B. Weller, who razed it and erected a modern residence on the ground. Could its old timbers but speak, what a wonderful tale they would have to relate to by-gone years, anti-bellum days, when the negro was held in slavery, and when the mails were carried by stage coach in place of modern mail trains.

MINERAL DEPOSITS OF UNION COUNTY.

While Union county is known as a purely agricultural county, it should be understood that beneath its surface have been found some of the rich and precious metals. In 1904 gold, silver and copper were discovered in

Allen township, and samples of the sand in which these metals were discovered were sent to Washington, D. C., where they were carefully assayed and found to contain mixtures of metals. The total value per ton of these sands was \$3.03, divided as follows: Gold, \$.85, silver, \$.50, copper, \$1.68. The land where these deposits were found was leased by the Six Eagle Mining Company, of Wooster, Ohio, who had the tests made at Washington. Further investigation showed that a pocket of these valuable minerals had probably been washed hither during the glacial period and that they were not really native to this county. Nothing ever developed in these "mines," which at the time created considerable excitement, especially among the old "forty-niners," who had washed gold in California.

THE OHIO CENTENNIAL OF 1888.

When the ordinance of 1787 was formally put into operation on July 17, 1788, the capital was established at Marietta, on the Ohio river. This town had just been started and had been given the name of Marietta on the second of that month. Marietta remained the capital of the Northwest Territory until 1800. In 1888 Ohio celebrated the centennial anniversary of the founding of Marietta and the establishment of a definite government in the Northwest Territory. Union county joined in the state-wide celebration and had its full share of interesting objects on exhibition on the grounds. Early that summer, plans were made at Marysville to erect a genuine old-fashioned log cabin, such as was erected and used by the pioneer settlers in Union county. It was built under the direction of pioneer hands who knew just how to "carry up a corner." When finished it stood east of the *Tribune* office until after the Fourth of July celebration, when it was taken down and shipped to Columbus and again erected on the Exposition grounds. Its interior was filled with all sorts of curious things in use a century before, and the unique building and its interesting contents attracted great admiration and universal attention. The cabin was composed of buckeye logs cut along Mill creek.

The exhibits of this county at that Centennial were described in an item found in the Zanesville *Record* of that year: "Union county has a display of grains and all kinds of vegetables. The arrangement of exhibits shows the taste and handiwork of the ladies of Union county, who had such work in charge. It was done under the direction of Mrs. Chapman. All grades of wool are shown; a model of the Magnetic Springs, and two miniature specimen grain houses. The relics deposited there from Union county

are of rare interest and great value. They contain letters from Gen. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, etc., written to the grandfather of Dr. Shields, who was superintendent of the Union county exhibits. There is also a map of the county exhibiting its five hundred and fifteen miles of free turnpike roads. There was also on exhibition the bark canoe made by John Curry, aged seventy-five years. This attracted universal attention from all the old pioneer band. There was also a butter bust of Governor Foraker."

GOVERNOR FORAKER'S UNIQUE BUST.

Miss Ella Dolbear, aged seventeen, of Union county, executed a life-like bust of Governor J. B. Foraker, which attracted fully as much attention as did the butter model of the Greek slave at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876. This bust was all worked out by the use of two little wooden paddles. The managers announced that young men wishing to correspond with this little sculptor should enclose stamps for reply.

The following disposition was made of the dainty butter bust of the popular Ohio governor:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 19, 1888.

Mrs. J. B. Foraker:

MY DEAR MADAM—We desire to contribute somewhat to the instruction and enjoyment of the thousands who should visit the Exposition commemorating Ohio's first completed century. Miss Dolbear, of Marysville, fashioned a model of butter, of our honored governor and placed it in the Union county exhibit, where it was universally admired. The Exposition is now about to close and as you *possess the original*, on behalf of Miss Dolbear, and the people of Union county, I beg leave to present you with the model.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS P. SHIELDS.

The acknowledgment returned by the good governor's wife read as follows:

Hon. Thomas P. Shields:

DEAR SIR—The model which you so kindly presented on behalf of Miss Dolbear and the good people of Union county, has been received in good condition. It is greatly admired by all who see it. The universal opinion is that Miss Dolbear possesses talent that should be cultivated. My husband

joins me in returning thanks for your thoughtful kindness in the matter. Be assured we appreciate it.

Yours very truly,

MRS. J. B. FORAKER.

OLD-TIME RECORDS.

Concerning the bounties paid for killing wolves in Union county away back in the twenties and thirties, there are still old documents in the courthouse at Marysville bearing on the subject. It should be added that as late as the early forties, the state of Ohio paid bounties from its treasury on wolf scalps. The bounty at first was four dollars each, but about 1837 it was increased to four dollars and a quarter per scalp. According to these scalp records the last bounty on a wolf scalp in Union county was paid on May 22, 1849, to James Thompson. The following is a true copy of a certificate that had to be sworn to before a justice of the peace:

"State of Ohio, Union County: Personally appeared before me a justice of the peace for the said county, Daniel Harris, of the county aforesaid, and produced one old wolf scalp, according to the law, for which he is entitled to four dollars.

"Certified by me June 15, 1820.

"RICHARD GRAVELEY."

The affidavit before the county clerk was drawn up in regular style, one of which such instruments reads as follows:

"State of Ohio, Union County, ss:

"I, George Cowgill, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, that the wolf scalp now produced by me is the scalp of a wolf taken and killed by me in the county of Union, and that within the last twenty days, last past. I verily believe the same to have been over the age of six months and that I have not spared the life of any she wolf with a view of increasing the brood for which I shall answer to God at the Great day. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of March, 1834.

"SILAS G. STRONG, J. of P."

WEATHER COMMENTS.

The great flood of 1912 occurred March 12, and caused a loss of more than \$250,000 in Union county. At the same time \$500,000,000 was lost in the state. At Columbus the distress was fearful, and the first relief train that entered that city was from Marysville. Company E, National Guard, was sent there to aid in keeping order during the calamity.

A great cyclone passed over Union county in June, 1912, causing a loss of \$200,000.

The recent heavy snowy winters have been as follows: 1886-87, 32 inches; 1892-93, 37 inches; 1894-95, 34 inches; 1903-04, 28 inches; 1905-06, 37 inches; 1910-11, 59 inches, the greatest of all within recent years in this county.

POPULATION.

The first census of Union county was taken in the summer of 1820 after its organization on April 1st of that year and showed a total population of 1,996. In the census of 1820 the population was divided among three townships, Darby, Mill Creek and Union. In the census of 1830 all of the fourteen townships were represented with the exception of Claibourne, Dover, Taylor, Washington and York. The 1840 census was divided among all of the townships now existing in the county with the one exception of Taylor. This township was created in 1849 and the 1850 census is the first one which includes all of the present townships.

The following table shows the population of Union county by townships from 1830 to 1910 with the exception of 1840:

TOWNSHIP.	1830	1850	1860	1870.	1880	1890	1900	1910
Allen -----	741	979	1,043	1,198	1,333	1,148	957	783
Claibourne ----	497	919	1,441	1,947	2,758	2,903	3,041	3,033
Darby -----	736	881	1,260	1,142	1,171	1,176	1,239	1,220
Dover -----	459	700	1,066	929	1,006	1,000	893	817
Jackson -----	352	436	719	935	1,454	1,388	1,136	957
Jerome -----	868	1,249	1,398	1,462	1,503	1,485	1,731	1,788
Leesburg -----	720	701	1,232	1,410	1,552	1,586	1,364	1,245
Liberty -----	992	1,257	1,431	1,414	1,398	1,431	1,447	1,488
Mill Creek-----	524	726	844	798	867	800	688	644
Paris -----	1,151	1,587	2,055	2,838	3,718	4,052	4,266	4,688

Taylor -----	400	764	1,141	1,367	1,309	1,156	1,088
Union -----	894	1,205	1,098	1,336	1,535	1,799	1,757
Washington ----	154	333	601	819	1,164	1,285	1,032
York -----		831	1,323	1,369	1,549	1,498	1,311
Total -----	3,192	12,204	16,507	18,730	22,375	22,860	21,871

MURDERS.

The records of this county, like most counties as old as it is, have been stained by the marks of bloody murders, but not nearly as many as most counties within the Buckeye state.

In 1890 Ellis Miller was hung for the murder of his sister-in-law. He was tried before Judge Price, and executed in the penitentiary at Columbus in December of that year.

In October, 1900, Rosslyn H. Ferrell was tried for the murder of Charles Lane. The trial lasted sixteen days, and he was found guilty and electrocuted at Columbus, March 1, 1901. The trial cost the county over five thousand dollars.

SOME PROMINENT MEN WHO SERVED AS STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICERS AND WOMEN FROM UNION COUNTY.

Otway Curry was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio in 1850-51. C. S. Hamilton served as a member from this county and was a member of Congress. James Curry, a member of the House from Madison county, introduced the bill for the formation of Union county in 1820. James W. Robinson was a member of Congress.

John B. Coats was member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73.

William Leontes Curry served as assistant adjutant general of Ohio during the two terms of Governor William McKinley, 1892 to 1896. He was commissioner of soldiers' claims of Ohio under the administrations of Governors Nash, Herrick, Pattison, Harris and Harmon, from April 12, 1900, to March 1, 1910. He served as United States pension agent for the state of Ohio by appointment of President William H. Taft, from March 1, 1910, to January 31, 1913, when all of the pension agencies were consolidated at Washington. At present he is the Civil War historian for the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

Charles W. Fairbanks was a native of Union county. He now resides at

Indianapolis, Indiana. He was United States senator from Indiana from 1897 to March 4, 1905; vice-president of the United States from March 4, 1905, to March 4, 1909.

Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of C. W. Fairbanks, a daughter of Judge P. B. Cole, and a native of Union county, was elected president of the Daughters of the Revolution in 1901.

James Fullington, of Union township, was born in Union county in 1828. He was the son of Moses and Harriet (Guy) Fullington, natives of Vermont. The family removed to Ohio in 1816. James Fullington was reared on his father's farm in this county and attended the common schools. In February, 1844, he went to Kansas in the interest of his father who was in the stock business, and remained in that state for nine years. In 1852, he married Eliza H. McMullen, of Illinois, after which he located on his farm in Union township and there ever afterwards lived. He was elected county commissioner in 1878, and was an early advocate of gravel pike roads free for the public. He served ten years on the state board of equalization, and in the eighties was a member of the state board of public works. He owned at one time thirteen hundred acres of fine land in this county.

Preston Plum, once a resident of Union county, removed to Kansas, from which state he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate.

General Norton Chipman, a native of Union county, removed to Iowa and served in the Civil War as a general. He later removed to Sacramento, California, where he was elected judge.

Hon. Hylas Sabine was born in 1829, a son of John F. Sabine, of Vermont. The father located in Union township and was a successful farmer. Hylas Sabine attended Delaware College; taught in Kentucky; succeeded his father as county auditor; in 1858 established the *Union Press* at Marysville; took a law course at Harvard University. In 1877 he was elected state senator for this district. He was an ardent Republican, and was appointed by Governor Foster in 1880 as state commissioner of railroads and telegraphs. He was a successful man at whatever he undertook.

Hon. Samuel A. Hoskins, now president of the state civil service commission, was reared in Union county. He has made a good reputation for himself and is an honor to his native county.

Col. George Ruehlen retired from the United States Army, September, 1912. He is now superintendent of the grounds and buildings of the Soldier's Home at Washington, D. C.

Col. O. S. Heistand, formerly of Richwood, is now ranking colonel in the United States Army, and is in the adjutant general's department.

Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, who entered the army during the Civil War as a volunteer, was retired a few years ago as colonel. He enlisted from Jerome township and was in the United States Army until his retirement. He was colonel of the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is now an instructor at the State University of Illinois, Champaign, and resides at Oak Park.

E. M. Fullington served as state auditor two terms and made an excellent public official. During the Spanish-American war of 1898 he served as aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. James H. Wilson. He is now serving as budget commissioner of the state, by appointment of the governor.

LOG CABIN CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

During the eight years of Jackson's administration and the four years of Van Buren's the veins and arteries of the government, as is the case generally when a party has been too long in power, had become more or less corrupted. Many of those who were the collectors and custodians of the public moneys, had become defaulters—among the number Price and Swart-out—and the whole of them denominated as "Spoilsmen and Leg-Treasurers." Add to this the belief which was chronic in the minds of many officials, incumbents and oracles, that the party had the right of succession to the government, and was so solidly seated in the affections of the people that no human power could displace it, and we have the key that inaugurated the furore of 1840. Their grievances aroused and combined all the latent opposing forces in the country, and, when aroused, they assumed a spirit of earnestness that foreboded victory from the very start.

It may be interesting, especially to the older class of readers, to recall to their memory a few of the facts and incidents connected with the never-to-be-forgotten "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign of 1840," when the presidential contest was between Martin Van Buren, then Democratic incumbent of the office, and Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was the candidate of the Whig party. That was a campaign which no one who passed through it will ever forget. It was a year noted for its large meetings and its endless hurrahs. The campaign began early in the year, and was kept up with unceasing energy till the day of election. Many people did very little else for a period of seven or eight months than attend the massmeetings and hurrah for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The devices to be hauled about in processions were almost endless and as diversified as the ingenuity of man could make them. The Whigs were confident of victory. They felt it in

their bones, as they expressed it, and hence labored with increasing zeal and energy. The very atmosphere seemed to be full of victory for them. The Democrats were correspondingly dispirited, and felt more than half whipped for the six months preceding the election. People went in wagons, carriages, on horseback and on foot, to attend all the large gatherings within a radius of fifty miles or more, stopping for neither rains nor mud. It was nothing unusual to hear of crowds estimated at from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand persons, and even more. Women engaged in the contest as enthusiastically as the men.

Thomas Corwin, the most powerful orator of his day, was elected governor of Ohio that year, and contributed no small share in getting up the excitement of that memorable campaign, and the victory which followed. The country at that time was full of brilliant orators, but Corwin was more than the peer of them all. He visited all or nearly all the counties in the state, and his meetings were made the occasion of a general rally, not only for the county, but for all the surrounding counties. He could carry his crowd to any point of enthusiasm desired, and could come as near saying what he desired to say as any man living. He often made his audience laugh and weep in the same eloquent strain. No man since his day has been able to draw as many hearty cheers from an audience as he did.

The campaign received its force largely from the remarkable Whig state convention held in the city of Columbus on the 22nd day of February of that year. It was a mass convention, and every county in the state was represented by hundreds of delegates. The city, small then, was fairly overwhelmed with delegates. It was out of the question to obtain lodging apartments at hotels and boarding houses, and many private houses were thrown open and people laid down to rest at night wherever they could find a vacant spot. V. W. Smith, who was one of the *Ohio State Journal* staff of writers, gave a brilliant description of that grand outpouring, which no pen has ever equaled since. It would be interesting to reproduce it here, were it relevant to the design of this work.

The contest of that year was known also as "The Song Campaign." Nearly every Whig could sing, and about every tenth one turned poet, which multiplied songs by the thousand, taking in every phase of the issues between the two parties. These had their effect in producing the results which followed.

It may not be inappropriate with the design of this work to give a short paragraph upon the origin of this song campaign, which became general all

over the country preceding the presidential election. The first impulse to it, so far as can be ascertained, was given by Otway Curry, a citizen of Marysville. He was a poet of national fame, and wrote in February, 1840, what soon became known all over the country as the "Log-cabin Song." This was published in slips and circulated at the state convention, and was sung there with marvelous effect by the young Whigs. Almost every delegate carried one of these songs home with him, and in less than a week it was reverberating from every hillside and through every valley in the state.

As a matter of history so intimately connected with Union county, the song, for better preservation, is worth a place in this work. Its genius is incomparable, its conceptions pointed and forcible, its sentiments pointed for the best effect; its rhythm perfect; its general appropriateness faultless; and the tune selected for its conveyance to the understanding of the masses, towering and popular in its lofty intonations. It was an inspiration that literally set the whole nation on fire with enthusiasm, which swept over the country like an irresistible hurricane to accomplish the work of political regeneration. A writer of that day stated that "it was sung from Maine to Georgia."

LOG-CABIN SONG.

Tune—Highland Laddie.

Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?
 Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?
 'Twas built among the merry boys who wield the plow and spade,
 Where the Log Cabins stand in the bonnie Buckeye shade.

Chorus—'Twas built, etc.

Oh, what, tell me what, is to be your cabin's fate?
 Oh, what, tell me what, is to be your cabin's fate?
 We'll wheel it to the Capital, and place it there elate,
 As a token and a sign of the bonnie Buckeye State.

Chorus—We'll wheel it, etc.

Oh, why, tell me why, does your Buckeye cabin go?
 Oh, why, tell me why, does your Buckeye cabin go?
 It goes against the spoilsmen for well its builders know,
 It was Harrison that fought for the cabins long ago.

Chorus—It goes against, etc.

Oh, who fell before him in battle—tell me who?
 Oh, who fell before him in battle—tell me who?
 He drove the savage legions, and British Army, too,
 At the Rapids and the Thames and old Tippecanoe.

Chorus—He drove, etc.

By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?
 By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?
 The spoilsmen and leg-treasurers will soon begin to run!
 And the Log-cabin Candidate will march to Washington!

Chorus—The spoilsmen, etc.

Oh, what, tell me what, then will little Martin do?
 Oh, what, tell me what, then will little Martin do?
 He'll follow in the footsteps of Price and Swartout too,
 While the log cabins ring again with old Tippecanoe!

Chorus—He'll follow, etc.

Having stated in a preceding part of this sketch that this campaign was known as the "Song Campaign," it is proper to add that it is now referred to as the "Log-cabin Campaign of 1840." It may, therefore, be interesting and proper to conclude by showing how the log-cabin came into the campaign as an important factor in the same, and also give a brief history of the part taken by the citizens of Marysville on that memorable occasion. The idea of the log cabin as a political element in the contest was first suggested by a scurrilous article, published in a newspaper, in the interest of the party supporting Mr. Van Buren for re-election to the presidency. The author of said article had visited North Bend, Ohio, the home of General Harrison, soon after the nomination of the latter as a presidential candidate, was cordially received and hospitably entertained by him in his humble home. In giving an account of this visit to some newspaper, he spoke disparagingly of Harrison's abilities and stated, among other things, that he lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider, affirming that he had no ambition to occupy the position to which he had been nominated, nor abilities to discharge the duties thereof, and concluded by asserting that if the people of the country would furnish him with a sufficient supply of dry crackers and hard cider, he would be contented to live in his log-cabin home during the remainder of the time allotted to him on earth. This article was soon published in all or

nearly all of the newspapers opposing the election of General Harrison; this aroused his friends, and the newspapers in his interest published the article, with bitter editorial comments relating to its tone and spirit. The people were reminded of the days when they dwelt in log cabins, were taught in log schoolhouses and worshipped their Creator in the same rude structures; hence, the log cabin was soon brought into the campaign as an element of strength, and as such served its purpose and has become historical.

Early in February of this year, the leading citizens of Marysville, friendly to General Harrison, decided to attend a mass convention to be held at Columbus, on the 22nd of that month. It was further decided that the delegation should be a large one, and in all its appointments and paraphernalia should equal if not excel that of any other entering Columbus on that occasion. They went diligently to work to carry out their purpose. A log cabin, composed of Buckeye logs, was to be constructed, of magnificent design and proportions, to be taken along as a central figure in the procession. The material was procured from the forest in the vicinity of the town and the building rapidly progressed, under the supervision of Levi Phelps, William W. Steele, A. C. Jennings, James W. Evans, Stephen McLain and Mains Wason. Jackson G. Sprague was the architect and master builder. This is believed to have been the first log cabin constructed for a like purpose in the state, certainly it was one of the best and most capacious, as well as one of the most beautiful in workmanship and design. As it neared completion, the parties in charge of the work concluded it must, when completed, be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies; whereupon, a committee of the leading citizens of the town waited upon Otway Curry with an earnest request that he would write a song for the occasion. After deliberating awhile, he consented to make the effort, immediately repaired to his residence and set about the work, and in an exceedingly brief space of time submitted the result of his labors in the song herein given. It was immediately printed on slips, a band of singers organized, and the author with his flute (an instrument on which he excelled) met with the band in the office of the clerk of the common pleas court, where it was for the first time heard in tuneful notes, as it came from the voices of the band, accompanied by the flute in the hands of the author.

The cabin was, soon after this rehearsal, completed, furnished and duly dedicated, on which occasion the song for the first time was heard sung in public, at which time it elicited rounds of applause. The band of singers was composed of the following named persons: Judge Levi Phelps, William W. Steele, Stephen McLain, A. C. Jennings, the author and doubtless

many others whose names are forgotten. After the ceremonies of dedication were over, the structure was placed on a wagon, and on the morning of February 21st, the day preceding the convention, it was started toward Columbus, going by the way of Pleasant Valley (now Plain City), Amity and West Jefferson; four horses were required to haul it, and these were furnished by Benjamin F. Kelsey and Chester Farnum, each furnishing two, and acting as drivers, alternating with each other.

A large delegation followed from Marysville, which gathered in numbers as the procession moved forward through the county. West Jefferson was reached the first night, where the delegation remained till morning, and then started for Columbus on the National road.

At the latter place, a large delegation from Springfield and Clark county joined the procession. On nearing Columbus, the band of singers already named, including the author of the song, with probably others, took positions in and on the cabin, and moved to and through the city, their voices ringing out on the air, in what might very justly be termed a triumphal song. The cabin was decorated with a coon skin nailed on the outside, while inside was furnished with a liberal supply of corn bread and hard cider, with gourds wherewith to drink the beverage. The delegation remained in Columbus during the day and the succeeding night, and then with their cabin returned home in triumph. Some time during the summer of the same year a large delegation from Marysville and Union county went to Urbana with this cabin to attend a mass convention held there, the same band of singers accompanying it as on the former occasion with William C. Malin added thereto. The delegation entered the town singing their favorite and now deservedly popular song, and were greeted with a storm of cheers from admiring thousands gathered there. General Harrison was present, viewed the cabin and listened to the song. The cabin and song were the center of attraction, dividing the honors of the occasion with "Old Tip," as General Harrison was familiarly called at that time. This was the last appearance of this famous structure outside of the limits of Union county. On its return from Urbana, it served its builders until after the election, the result of which is well known, when it retired from the field of politics in a blaze of glory, and in time crumbled in decay, the common lot of all earthly things.

The writer hereof has given a lengthy, and what may be termed a detailed history of the origin of the idea that led to the introduction of the log cabin into the campaign under consideration, and has dwelt at some length in regard to the cabin built in Marysville, for various reasons, among which

may be mentioned the following: It serves to perpetuate in enduring form a matter of interest which now, and for all time, will continue to be considered as an interesting event in the history of Union county. It serves also to illustrate the vanity of human calculations as instanced in the matter of the scurrilous article referred to. The intention of the writer thereof was to bring General Harrison into contempt and ridicule. He failed of his purpose and produced the opposite result, and reflecting on his work, he may have realized of a truth that

“The best laid plans of mice and men aft gang alee,”

and moreover, it was the building of this cabin by the citizens of Marysville that gave inspiration to the poetic genius of the author that resulted in the production of the most popular song of that or any other campaign in the history of the politics of our country, the effect of which in rousing the people throughout the entire nation can scarcely be estimated.

A VETERAN REPUBLICAN VOTER.

In 1888, the following was written concerning pioneer John F. Sabine of Marysville, who was then eighty-six years of age: “He is the oldest Republican in Union county and cast his first vote for president in 1824 for John Quincy Adams and again for the same man in 1828. Henry Clay got his vote in 1832 and in 1836 and 1840 William Henry Harrison had it. In 1844 he voted for Clay and in 1848 for Taylor; in 1852 for Gen. Winfield Scott, in 1856 for Gen. John C. Fremont; and for the Republican candidates thereafter.”

In 1864, Civil War prices were quoted in the files of the *Tribune* at Marysville as follows: Wheat, \$1.75; corn, \$1.05; oats, \$.60; barley, \$1.70; rye, \$1.25; clover seed, \$.80; timothy seed, \$.55; flax seed, \$.30; salt, per barrel, \$4.50; flour, per hundred weight, \$10.00; potatoes, per bushel, \$1.75; wool, per pound, \$.90.

UNION COUNTY POSTOFFICES.

In the history of this county there have been the following postoffices. The date of establishment is also here noted: Marysville, 1823; Richwood, 1833; Raymond, 1839; Unionville Center, 1848; Watkins, 1840; Woodland, 1869; Pottersburg, 1869; Chuckery, April 8, 1898; Plain City, 1871; Arbela, October 24, 1897; Darby Creek, 1811; Peoria, 1872; New Dover,

1856; Milford Center, established as Milford in 1809, changed to Milford Center in 1829; to Flint in 1865; back to Milford Center in 1866. Magnetic Springs, 1881; Kokosing, 1880, name changed to Pharisburg, January 31, 1881; Claibourne, 1879; Byhalia, 1852; Broadway, 1865; Allen Center, 1851; Boke's Creek, 1854; Arnold, 1894; Jerome, 1894; New California, 1850; York, 1844; Rush Creek, Jackson township, July 13, 1848. The present offices are Marysville, Milford Center, Richwood, Peoria, Unionville Center, Irwin, New Dover, Raymond, Broadway and Magnetic Springs.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT NEW CALIFORNIA.

Union county has a soldiers' monument at New California in this county of which it may be justly proud. This monument was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1913, with appropriate services in the old United Presbyterian church at New California. It was erected as a tribute to the soldiers who enlisted in the Civil War from Jerome township and the money for its erection was all contributed by citizens from this township and those who had lived in the township, but now residing in other states. On this occasion the speakers not only eulogized the soldiers of the sixties but also those who fought in the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Spanish-American War.

The monument cost about \$1,500 and is of white bronze. Practically all of the citizens of Jerome township and many from other parts of the county and from far distant states were present at the ceremonies. The shaft is twenty-one feet and four inches high, with an heroic figure of an infantryman at the summit. The names of the four hundred Jerome township soldiers are cast on the monument. Inside the base of the shaft are the following historical papers: Roster of all soldiers who enlisted from Jerome township; names of the committee who had charge of its erection, photographs of sixty Civil War veterans; names of all school children in the township; names of the subscribers to the monument fund; copies of songs sung by children at the dedication, with program of the ceremonies.

The number of soldiers enlisting from this township during the Civil War was one hundred and fifty-one in excess of the voters, or more than one-fourth of the total population of the township. This is, indeed, a most remarkable record of enlistment and challenges comparison with any township of like population in the state. A number of Jerome boys enlisted under sixteen years of age and at least one was only fourteen years old.

The president of the day was Hon. J. L. Cameron. An address was



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, NEW CALIFORNIA, OHIO

delivered by Hon. Frank B. Willis and the historical address was delivered by Col. W. L. Curry. In view of the fact that Col. Curry was a veteran of long service in the Civil War from Jerome township, it seems eminently fitting that his address on this historic occasion be given here in its entirety, as it is historical:

The citizens from this township may well take a just pride in its citizenship, both civil, military and religious, from the first settlement one hundred and fifteen years ago. To this township belongs the credit of having the first white settlers within the territory now composing Union county. The first cabin was erected by Joshua and James Ewing on the west bank of Darby creek, one mile from Plain City, in the year 1798.

You have assembled today on historic ground. This land known as the Virginia Military District was ceded by the state of Virginia to the United States with the stipulation that it was to be given to her soldiers for services rendered during the War of the Revolution.

The patent for the land on which you stand today was signed by President Andrew Jackson, in favor of a soldier of the Revolution.

When the War of 1812 opened almost every man then a citizen of the township, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, served in some capacity during the war and names of eleven of these soldiers are engraved on this monument. A company was organized at Plain City largely recruited from Jerome township. The captain of the company was Jonathan Alder, who had been a captive among the Indians for many years. This company marched by order of the governor to a point about three miles north of Marysville, where they erected a blockhouse on the west bank of Mill creek which they garrisoned for a short time. This was done for the protection of the settlers along Darby creek and Sugar run.

Captain Alder, who had lived among the Indians for many years, and knew their mode of warfare, claimed that they would not attack the blockhouse, but would murder the women and children in the settlement. Therefore, according to his advice, the company returned to their homes. This is the only fort ever erected within the territory of Union county. No attack was made on the settlers during that war, but there were many alarms and the women and children who were left without protection were kept in a constant fear of an outbreak, as visits were frequently made to the settlements by roving bands of Indians who claimed to be friendly.

How appropriate it is that this beautiful and substantial monument should be erected on this spot of sacred memory—erected on land given to a soldier of the Revolution for his services for fighting for liberty during

that war, and to perpetuate the memory of the heroic deeds of our ancestors. Also in memory of their sons, in the War of 1812, who protected the lands so dearly bought as well as the soldiers of the War with Mexico, the soldiers of the Civil War, who saved the government established by their forefathers, and the soldiers of the War with Spain, who fought to free an oppressed people. All were the sons of worthy sires. Your ancestors of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War and of all our wars, have left you a noble heritage of a republic founded and perpetuated by their valor.

The story of the inception, the progress and completion of this monument, which you dedicate today, is one of patriotic service by the citizens, not only residing in this community, but of many friends of these soldiers residing in other states who have given substantial assistance.

To Robert L. Woodburn, whose generous bequests made it possible to erect this memorial, is due the credit in a larger degree than to any other person. He was born and his boyhood days were passed within sight of this spot. His early school days were spent in the old log schoolhouse in the woods, and in the little brown schoolhouse still standing yonder, a silent witness of this scene. Graduating at Wesleyan College, Delaware, as is well known, he became a successful lawyer and business man and represented the county in the state Legislature with credit. His many generous deeds are well remembered, but it was not that charity that paraded before the world, but the true charity when "the left hand knoweth not what the right doeth."

During all of his busy life he never tired of talking of the old home, old associates and old schooldays. A few years ago in conversation with Robert McCrory and myself, he suggested that he would be pleased if I would write a brief history of the services of the soldiers who enlisted from the township, while some of the old land-marks and buildings were still standing. It was then agreed that they would have photographs of the old church and the old schoolhouse taken and I was assigned to the historical part of the work. The erection of a monument was taken up for consideration after the historical work had been commenced. In due time the photographs were produced and from that day some four years ago, I have been endeavoring to fulfil my part of the contract. Before starting on his European tour, Mr. Woodburn visited me and stated that he had left a bequest in his will for this memorial. I never saw him in life again. But he was true to his promise and with the enthusiastic support of the citizens, and zealous work of your committee, you see before you the result of their laudable efforts.

To secure subscriptions and look after all the details, leading up to the

completion and erection of this memorial, has been no easy task. The committee has worked untiringly and the patriotic citizens have responded cheerfully and generously to every financial call, and by helpful assistance in arranging for this patriotic service.

In the sealed receptacle inside the monument is deposited the name and service of every soldier who enlisted from the township, the name of every subscriber to the monument fund, the names of the school children of the township, photographs of upwards of sixty soldiers of the Civil War, a copy of the program of the day, with songs, and names of the committees who have had charge of all matters pertaining to the erection of the monument.

You all have an interest in this memorial, and some day in the far future, perhaps one hundred years hence, this receptacle will be unsealed, and your names will be read by your descendants.

Fifty-two years ago—April 24, 1861—the first war meeting was held in this church and the older citizens, Presbyterians and Methodists, were prominent in that meeting. Rev. B. D. Evans, a Presbyterian minister, made an enthusiastic, patriotic speech and, although three-score years of age, he afterwards enlisted as one of the Minute Men and went to Cincinnati to assist in repelling the invasion of the Confederate army into Ohio. The Bible and the munitions of war were side by side on the old pulpit. Much enthusiasm was manifested and David O. Taylor, the first to enlist, was killed on the battlefield at Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864.

Doctor James Cutler, a young physician of this village, who had served in the regular army during the Mexican War, was elected captain of the company. The company commenced at once to drill in the fields and meadows surrounding this village, and the shrill fife and the rattling drum were heard two or three times each week.

The busy hands of mothers and sisters in a few days furnished the first uniforms, consisting of red jackets and black caps. Young ladies of the neighborhood purchased silk in Columbus and made a large silk flag, which was presented to the company down on the square, July 4, 1861. Before the company was recruited to the required number, a call was made for three years' service and this company did not enter the field as an organization, yet every one of them enlisted in the three years' service in many different regiments.

These boys marched gaily away to the wild music of war drums, the blare of trumpets, the bright banners and uniforms, fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, cheering them on; but they did not all return. Three score and ten of your boys sleep on the battlefields of the South. Those

who did return came with banners blackened with the smoke of battle, faded uniforms and sun-bronzed heroes of many battles. They served in forty-two different regiments, batteries and other organizations.

Some of your boys, my fellow citizens, fought on almost every great battlefield of the war. They were at Gettysburg, where forty-one thousand boys of the North and South fell in two days; they were at Chickamauga, where thirty-five thousand boys fell in two days; they were at Shiloh, Stone's River, Cheat Mountain, Port Republic, Antietam, Vicksburg and on many of the battle fields of Virginia; they were in the "one hundred days under fire from Chattanooga to Atlanta"; some of them marched with Sherman to the sea, and others were at Appomattox at the surrender of Lee's army. This is the true story of the services of the soldiers of this township to whom you pay tribute today, by this ceremony of dedicating this monument and the strewing of flowers. Three score and ten died for you and me, that we might live and enjoy the many blessings of a free and united nation.

Upward of two million six hundred thousand soldiers served in the Union army during the Civil War. Of that number Ohio furnished 313,180, and the losses killed, including those who died of wounds, were 35,475. Union county sent to the battlefield three thousand soldiers, one-tenth of whom enlisted in this township. Upwards of five hundred who enlisted from the county were killed or died of wounds and disease in the service and the total casualties were one thousand and thirty-five. About one-eighth of that number were from Jerome township.

We had no officers of high rank in the Civil War. One reached the rank of colonel, one of major, five of captain, but the rank and file who carried the musket, the carbine and knapsack, did the fighting and won the battles that saved the nation.

The erection of monuments and memorials to commemorate the sacrifices, sufferings of the fallen heroes, of all our wars, is very commendable. How appropriate the inscription on your monument which reads as follows:

"In honor of the men who served in the Army of the
Union. Those who fought and lived and those who
Fought and died. May this shaft ever call to memory
The story of the glory of these men who wore the blue."

This inscription should be memorized by every pupil in your schools, for the erection of memorials arouses the patriotic enthusiasm of the youth of our land and instills in their minds loyalty to our flag and all that it implies.

The public school is the nursery of patriotism. Its best fruits are Americans and the making of the loyal and intelligent citizen. Then how appropriate it is that they should take part in these patriotic ceremonies. It will be an ominous day in the history of any family when it no longer remembers with gratitude the worthy deeds of its ancestors, and there is no cause, except religion, holier than the service to country and state. First comes the cross, then the flag, for Christianity and patriotism go hand in hand.

One word more, my old neighborhood friends: always keep in mind and teach your children that this is the most sacred and pathetic of all American holidays; let it not become a day of noise and a gala affair. Remember the religious sentiment of honoring the dead and perpetuating their deeds of valor in the beautiful ceremonies which make this day more sacred and nobler than any other holiday.

In the "brave days of old," each year on the anniversary of the battle of Marathon, the Greek sires would take their boys to the battlefield of Marathon, show them the monument erected to their heroes who there fell in defense of their land, and exalt the example of those who sacrificed life and limb for their country.

So should we, the friends and descendants of these brave men and heroes of all our wars, from Lexington in the war of the Revolution, to Appomattox, kindle the fires of patriotism in our boys by holding up to them the imperishable deeds of our soldiers on all our battlefields.

My fellow citizens, when the last survivor who enlisted here has answered his last roll-call on earth, we can see with prophetic eye the descendants of these heroes gathered about this monument, reciting to their children's children the heroic deeds of their ancestors on the battle field.

The victories were not all won by the soldiers at the front, for there was a loyal battle line in our homes in the North. There were heroes and heroines in the old homesteads who were not permitted to go to the front during the dark days of the war. Some citizens with families, others physically disabled, but all through those long and weary years their patriotism never faltered and they were ever ready to open their purses for payment of bounties and to care for families of the soldiers on the battle lines.

Then there were the mothers, the wives, the sisters, and the sweethearts—it has been truly said that there was one line that was never broken during the war; and that was the line of the loyal women. Some of them are here today, who cheered father, brother and sweetheart as he marched away to

the music of the drums in 1861-65. You waited anxiously for many of them who did not return.

You loved them better than life, but you could only hope and pray. Your hearts were on the battle line at the front, for your dear ones were there, and you would have scorned him had he failed in his duty to home and country. Your love and prayers following him on the march and in the carnage of battle, and he could not have been otherwise than brave.

Through all the long and weary years of the war you did not lose faith; you wrote messages of cheer, suffered for every shot that pierced a loved one, and those who were spared returned victorious to receive your blessing. Of the many bright and happy girls who with their willing hands made and presented the silk flag to your boys within a stone's throw of this spot, July 4, 1861, not more than half a dozen reside in this community today.

The fathers and mothers of that day have all passed away and the boys and girls of 1861 are now the older generation. There are some sad hearts here today—widows of soldier husbands who have passed to the other shore, there awaiting the happy reunion, perhaps but a few years hence.

But to you, with all its sadness, you rejoice that your loved ones—husband or father—fought the good fight and is so highly honored today by this patriotic service and memorial.

And where are the boys who marched and drilled over meadows and along the streets of this village fifty-two years ago? Were the first sergeants of the forty-two organizations in which these boys served here today and would give the command "Attention to roll call!" they would not all answer "Here." But on parade he could report to the adjutant: "Sir, all present or accounted for." Three score and ten died with honor on the field, two hundred sleep in the cemeteries of the North, only a remnant of the old guard survives, but "all present or accounted for" would be the answer.

One parting word, comrades of the Great March. You are not only veterans in service, but veterans in age now. Your heads are graying, your step is halting, but you are young in heart—steadily marching behind the great recruiting officer—Death. The ranks are thinning—one hundred going down each day. We will not all meet on this historic ground again, but there are some here today who may live to see the Memorial Day when there will not be a veteran of the great war on earth.

There will be eloquent words spoken; there will be patriotic songs by the children; there will be strewing of the sweetest flowers of springtime over the graves of your departed heroes, but not one will answer "Here."

when the roll is called. My comrades, when we have all been mustered out by the Great Commander, when we have heard the bugle sounding reveille, for the last time calling us to duty, when "taps" and "lights out" have been sounded for the last time, let us be ready to join our comrades on the other shore. It will be "good night" here and "good morning" over there. Salute the flag! Break ranks! Farewell!

CHAPTER XVIII.

REMINISCENCES AND MEMOIRS.

INTERESTING EARLY INCIDENTS.

The following interesting article was written by Captain H. C. Hamilton, who resided in Union county so many years, and whose gallant military service is noted elsewhere in this volume. It was written about a third of a century ago and is a part of the permanent annals of the county:

July 4, 1838, was observed in good style at Richwood. The people turned out enmasse; a martial band was employed, consisting of James Landon, Cyrus Landon and Payne Landon. They were paid fifty cents apiece and came on foot, carrying their drums from Prospect, a distance of six miles. Rev. Jacob Young delivered the oration. In the morning, while the people were gathering, a foot race was arranged between William Bennett and Benjamin M. Hamilton. The latter was young and quick in his motion; he had been in the habit of outrunning his schoolmates in Muskingum county, and gave out word that he could outrun anyone in Richwood. Bennett was an old hunter and once a very powerful man, in which respect he was like all his brothers. They started from what is now the center of town and ran south on the Marysville road. At first Bennett allowed Hamilton to lead by twenty feet or more, but when about half way he began to lope off something like a deer, and in a few jumps he was in the lead. He then turned and ran backwards, calling on Hamilton to "come on" and not to be discouraged. Bennett won the race, making half the distance backwards. He then said he could beat Hamilton any distance and carry old man Cade—who would weigh over two hundred pounds—on his back.

In the summer of 1842, when I was twelve years old, and a small boy carrying the mail from Richwood to Marysville and back every Friday, I chanced to see an old-fashioned militia muster at Pharisburg. Captain Westenhoover was in command. The ground was wet and muddy; the captain had on a large bell-crowned beaver hat and a blue spike-tailed coat with a great many brass buttons. He was in his bare feet and had his home-

made pants rolled up to his knees. As I came into Pharisburg from Marysville, Captain Westenhover came leading his company south with David Welsh in the lead and the Scott boys next. At what is now the south part of town, the Captain countermarched his company and started north and all went well until they came near the cross-roads and to a large oak stump which was near the road. At this point Welsh gave a knowing wink to those around, and then aimed for the stump and fell over it, and was followed by all the company until they all lay in one pile around the stump, with their broomsticks and cornstalks in their hands and raising a roar of laughter. This broke up the muster in a row.

About the year 1841 I chanced to go to Marysville on an errand. I went across the square to the southwest side to Rodney Picket's store where I heard some men indulging in loud laughter. I was a timid boy, but got close enough to overhear the cause of laughter. A man, whose name I did not learn, had taken a contract to paint the court house, and had prepared his paint by mixing in buttermilk in order to save money; but when he carried it to the building to commence work he left it for a short time and some hogs drank it all up, and this was what the men were laughing at.

In early times there lived on the knoll east of the present residence of G. B. Hamilton a person of some notoriety, known by the name of "Dick," and such we will call him in this article. Dick was an innocent kind of a fellow whose life was of the kind to make mischief and whose stealings were on a small scale and of such things as he stood in need of. It was said of Dick that if he borrowed a horse he would feed it well if he had to steal the grain of its owner to do so. He was always ready to do a kind act and was looked upon as rather a good kind of a fellow despite his weakness. He was a man of some talent, had a passion for polemics and was fond of talking of his skill as a debater. He had one besetting sin that was not offset by virtue sufficient in the eyes of his neighbors; it was that of whipping his wife, whose name was Hannah. The old men of the community tried to scold and shame him out of so bad a habit, but it was of no use. Very frequently Hannah's screams would be heard all the country 'round, and the neighbors would be disturbed by his efforts to correct his wife. It was finally proposed that the young men of the neighborhood should take the matter in hand and try the effect of a debate on "Poor Richard." The matter was duly considered and plans matured. It was arranged to hold the debate in the upper room of Samuel Hamilton's house, which was the best room of the kind in the county, save the two churches in Richwood. The time for meeting was set for two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, that all might attend.

First there was to be a question discussed such as Dick was fond of, and he was to be one of the chief disputants. John Graham was to be president, judge of the first debate and when it closed and the decision of the judge was given, he was to retire from his chair and name his successor. Upon doing so, he chose Dick as the president judge on the debate to follow. The first one was cut short to give time for the second. Richard, upon taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor done him, and stated that the next thing in order was to choose the assistant judges; whereupon Samuel Graham and Eleazer Rose were appointed—they being in league with the others in the scheme to give Dick a scorching. The three were placed on the seats of honor, with Richard in the center. It was further agreed that the question should be "What crime should sink a man the lowest in the estimation of the community?" James C. Dobie and S. C. Hamilton were appointed leaders in the discussion. Dobie chose J. H. Hamilton and B. Graham as his assistants, while Hamilton chose John Graham and John Wells. Each leader was to choose for himself the crime he saw fit as being the one that should sink a person the lowest in the esteem of his fellow-men, each speaker to be allowed two speeches. Dobie opened the discussion by choosing lying and stealing as being the worst of all crimes. He was a fluent speaker and made a good address, scoring Dick pretty heavily. He was followed by Hamilton, who had great difficulty in finding a crime that was as degrading as lying or stealing. After naming over all the crimes he could think of, he finally concluded to select "Wife-whipping" as the one which above all others should sink a man the lowest in the scale of human existence. Poor Richard now saw that he was caught, but it was too late, for if he had attempted to leave the two assistant judges would have held him to his post. Hamilton opened for his side by admitting all that Dobie had said as to the meanness of the liar and thief, but argued that the man who would whip his wife was meaner still. When it came to John Graham's turn to speak, he made a fine argument, tending to show that in the single act of whipping a wife were found all the crimes in the list—that the wife-whipper was a liar and a perjurer as well as a thief. Dobie's side made an effort to ward off some of the blows and did well for some three hours until it came Hamilton's turn to close the debate. He, no doubt, made the best speech of his life, taking the position that a man might be a liar, a thief, a robber, a pirate or even a murderer, and yet, if he had manhood enough left in him to live true to his marriage vows he was entitled to some respect from his fellow men. But that when he was so far gone as to beat his own wife—the mother of his children

—he was so low down in the scale of existence, that he was not entitled to any respect from either men or devils; and the wife-beater was to be shunned and scorned in this life as one would shun a viper; even in hell, he would not be accounted worthy to associate with the lost, but that in one corner there would be a place by itself in which to confine none but wife-whippers, for the reason they were so low it would be unjust to compel others to associate with them, even in the regions of the damned. He then appealed to the judges to decide without hesitating one moment that wife-whipping should of all crimes sink a man the lowest in the estimation of the community.

During all this long debate, of three or four hours, poor Richard sat with his head down and only now and then made an ineffectual effort to look up. Afterward he said to one of his associate judges that it was the hardest question he had ever been called upon to decide! Dick was quite anxious to try the same game on some of his neighbors, with a view to their reformation. He would say to his chums, "Let us have a debate over such a fellow and see if we can't break him of some of his bad tricks?"

Dick lived and died near Richwood, and, so far as I know, was not known to whip Hannah after that debate.

THE STORY OF JONATHAN ALDER.

Many of the people formerly living in this locality were more or less familiar with the history of this man, and as he lived in Jerome township, it will not be out of place to give an account of him here, taken principally from Howe's "Historical Collection of Ohio:"

Jonathan Alder was born in New Jersey about eight miles from Philadelphia on September 17, 1773. When at about the age of seven years his parents removed to Wythe county, Virginia, and his father soon after died. In the succeeding March, 1782, while out with his brother, David, hunting for a mare and her colt, he was taken prisoner by a small party of Indians. His brother, on the first alarm, ran and was pursued by some of the party. "At length," says Alder, "I saw them returning, leading my brother, while one was holding the handle of a spear that he had thrown at him and run into his body. As they approached, one of them stepped up and grasped him around the body, while another pulled out the spear. I observed some flesh on the end of it, which looked white, which I supposed came from his entrails. I moved to him and inquired if he was hurt and he replied that he was. These were the last words that passed between us. At that moment he turned pale and began to sink and I was hurried on, and shortly after saw

one of the barbarous wretches coming up with the scalp of my brother in his hand, shaking off the blood."

The Indians, having also taken prisoner a Mrs. Martin, a neighbor to the Alders, with a young child aged about four or five years, retreated toward their towns. Their route lay through the woods to the Big Sandy, down that stream to the Ohio, which they crossed and from thence went overland to the Scioto near Chillicothe and so on to a Mingo village on Mad river. Finding the child of Mrs. Martin burdensome, they soon killed and scalped it. The last member of her family was now destroyed and she screamed in agony of grief. Upon this, one of the Indians caught her by her hair and, drawing the edge of his knife across her forehead, cried: "Sculp! sculp!" with the hope of stilling her cries. But, indifferent to life, she continued her screams, when they procured some switches and whipped her until she was silent. The next day young Alder having not risen through fatigue from eating at the moment the word was given, saw, as his face was toward the north, the shadow of a man's arm with an uplifted tomahawk. He turned and there stood an Indian ready for the fatal blow. Upon this he let down his arm and commenced feeling of his head. He afterward told Alder it had been his intention to kill him; but as he turned, he looked so smiling and pleasant he could not strike and on feeling his head and noticing that his hair was very black, the thought struck him that if he could only get him to his tribe he would make a good Indian, but that all that saved his life was the color of his hair.

After they crossed the Ohio they killed a bear and remained four days to dry the meat for packing and to fry out the oil, which last they put in the intestines, having first turned and cleaned them. The village to which Alder was taken belonged to the Mingo tribe and was on the north side of Mad river, which, we should judge, was somewhere within or near the limits of what is now Logan county. As he entered, he was obliged to run the gauntlet, formed by young children armed with switches. He passed through this ordeal with little or no injury and was adopted into an Indian family. His Indian mother thoroughly washed him with soap and warm water with herbs in it, previous to dressing him in the Indian costume, consisting of a calico shirt, breech-clout, leggins and moccasins. The family, having thus converted him into an Indian, were much pleased with their new member. But Jonathan was at first very homesick, thinking of his mother and brothers. Everything was strange about him; he was unable to speak a word of their language; their food disagreed with him and, child-like, he used to go

out daily for a month and sit under a large walnut tree near the village and cry for hours at a time over his deplorable situation. His Indian father was a chief of the Mingo tribe, named Succoehanós; his Indian mother was named Whinecheoh and their daughters, respectively, answered to the good old English name of Mary, Hannah and Sally. Succoehanós and Whinecheoh were old people and had lost a son, in whose place they had adopted Jonathan. They took pity on the little fellow and did their best to comfort him, telling him that he would one day be restored to his mother and brothers.

He says of them, "They could not have used their own son better, for which they shall always be held in most grateful remembrance by me." His Indian sister, Sally, however, treated him like a slave and when out of humor applied to him, in the Indian tongue, the unladylike epithet of "ornary (mean), lousy prisoner!" Jonathan, for a time, lived with Mary, who had become the wife of the chief Colonel Lewis. "In the fall of the year," says he, "the Indians would generally collect at our camp in the evenings to talk over their hunting expeditions. I would sit up to listen to their stories and frequently fell asleep just where I was sitting. After they left Mary would fix my bed, and with Colonel Lewis would carefully take me up and carry me to it. On these occasions they would often say—supposing me to be asleep—'Poor fellow! We have sat up too long for him and he has fallen asleep on the cold ground,' and then how softly would they lay me down and cover me up. Oh, never have I, nor can I, express the affection I had for these two persons."

Jonathan, with other boys, went into Mad river to bathe and on one occasion came near drowning. He was taken out senseless and some time elapsed ere he recovered. He says: "I remember, after I got over my strange, I became very sleepy and thought I could draw my breath as well as ever. Being overcome with drowsiness, I laid down to sleep, which is the last I remember. The act of drowning is nothing, but the coming to life is distressing. The boys, after they had brought me to, gave me a silver buckle as an inducement not to tell the old folks of the occurrence, for fear they would not let me come out with them again, and so the affair was kept secret."

When Alder had learned to speak the Indian language he became more contented. He says: "I would have lived very happy if I could have had health, but for three or four years I was subject to very severe attacks of fever and ague. Their diet went very hard with me for a long time. Their chief living was meat and hominy, but we rarely had any bread and very

little salt, which was extremely scarce and dear, as well as milk and butter. Honey and sugar were plentiful and used a great deal in their cooking as well as on their food."

When he was old enough he was given an old English musket and told that he must go out and learn to hunt. So he used to follow along the water courses, where the mud turtles were plentiful, and commenced his first essay upon them. He generally aimed under them as they lay back on the rocks and when he struck the stone they flew sometimes several feet in the air, which afforded great sport for the youthful marksman. Occasionally he killed a wild turkey or a raccoon and when he returned to the village with his game generally received high praise for his skill, the Indians telling him he would make "a great hunter one of these days." He had a varied experience during the years he remained with the Indians and witnessed the shedding of blood in more than one engagement between the whites and the savages. He also went on one expedition, with others, to steal horses from the settlers. He remained with the Indians until after Wayne's treaty in 1795. He was urged by them to be present on the occasion to obtain a reservation of land which was to be given to each of the prisoners, but, ignorant of its importance, he neglected going and lost the land. Peace having been restored, Alder says, "I could now lie down without fear and rise up and shake hands with both the Indian and the white man."

The summer after the treaty, while living on Big Darby, Lucas Sullivan made his appearance in that region surveying land, and soon became on terms of intimacy with Alder, who related to him a history of his life and generously gave him the piece of land on which he dwelt, but, there being some little difficulty about the title, Alder did not contest and so lost it. When the settlers first made their appearance on Darby, Alder could scarcely speak a word of English. He was then about twenty-four years of age, fifteen of which had been passed with the Indians. Two of the settlers kindly taught him to converse in English. He had taken up with a squaw for a wife some time previous and now began to farm like the whites. He kept hogs, cows and horses, sold milk and butter to the Indians, horses and pork to the whites, and accumulated property. He soon was able to hire white laborers and, being dissatisfied with his squaw—a cross, peevish woman—wished to put her aside, get a wife from among the settlers, and live like them. Thoughts, too, of his mother and brothers began to obtrude, and the more he reflected his desire strengthened to know whether they were living and to see them once more. He made inquiries for them, but was at a loss to know

how to begin, being ignorant of the name of even the state in which they were. When talking one day with John Moore, a companion of his, the latter questioned him where he was from. Alder replied that he was taken prisoner somewhere near a place called Greenbrier and that his people lived by a lead mine, to which he used frequently to go to see the hands dig ore. Moore then asked him if he could recollect the names of any of his neighbors. After a little reflection, he replied, "Yes, a family of Gulions lived close to us." Upon this Moore dropped his head, as if lost in thought, and muttered to himself, "Gulion! Gulion!" and then raising up, replied, "My father and myself were out in that country and we stopped at their house over one night and if your people are living I can find them." Mr. Moore, after this, went to Wythe county and inquired for a family of Alder, but without success, as they had removed from their former residence. He put up advertisements in various places, stating the facts, and where Alder was to be found and then returned. Alder now abandoned all hopes of finding his family, supposing them to be dead. Some time after he and Moore were at Franklinton, when he was informed there was a letter for him in the post-office. It was from his brother, Paul, stating that one of the advertisements was put up within six miles of him and that he got it the next day. It contained the joyful news that his mother and brothers were alive.

Alder, in making preparations to start for Virginia, agreed to separate from his Indian wife, divide the property equally, and take and leave her with her own people at Sandusky. But some difficulty occurred in satisfying her. He gave her all the cows, fourteen in number, worth twenty dollars each, seven horses and much other property, reserving to himself only two horses and the swine. Besides these was a small box, about six inches long, four wide and four deep, filled with silver, amounting, probably, to about two hundred dollars which he intended to take to make an equal division; but to this she objected, saying the box was her's before marriage, and she would not only have it but all it contained. Alder says: "I saw I could not get it without making a fuss and probably having a fight, and told her that if she would promise never to trouble nor come back to me, she might have it, to which she agreed."

Moore accompanied him to his brother's house, as he was accustomed to travel among the whites. They arrived there on horseback at noon, the Sunday after New Year's. They walked up to the house and requested to have their horses fed, and, pretending to be entire strangers, inquired who lived there. "I had concluded," says Alder, "not to make my-

self known for some time, and eyed my brother very closely, but did not recollect his features. I had always thought I should have recognized my mother by a mole on her face. In the corner sat an old lady, who I supposed was she, although I could not tell, for when I was taken by the Indians her head was as black as a crow and now it was perfectly white. Two young women were present, who eyed me very closely, and I heard one of them whisper to the other, 'He looks very much like Mark' (my brother). I saw they were about to discover me and, accordingly, turned my chair around to my brother and said, 'You say your name is Alder?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'my name is Paul Alder.' 'Well,' I rejoined, 'my name is Alder, too.' Now, it is hardly necessary to describe our feelings at that time, but they were very different from those I had when I was taken prisoner and saw the Indian coming with my brother's scalp in his hand, shaking off the blood. When I told my brother that my name was Alder, he rose to shake hands with me, so overjoyed that he could scarcely utter a word, and my old mother ran, threw her arms around me, while tears rolled down her cheeks. The first words she spoke, after she grasped me in her arms, were, 'How you have grown!' and then she told me of a dream she had. Says she: 'I dreamed that you had come to see me and that you were a little, onorary (mean) looking fellow, and I would not own you for my son, but now I find I was mistaken—that it is entirely the reverse—and I am proud to own you for my son.' I told her I could remind her of a few circumstances that she would recollect, that took place before I was made captive. I then related various things, among which was that the negroes, on passing our house on Saturday evenings to spend Sundays with their wives, would beg pumpkins of her and get her to roast them for them against their return on Monday morning. She recollected these circumstances and said now she had no doubt of my being her son. We passed the balance of the day in agreeable conversation and I related to them the history of my captivity, my fears and doubts, of my grief and misery the first year after I was taken. My brothers at this time were all married and Mark and John had moved from there. They were sent for and came to see me, but my half-brother, John, had moved so far that I never got to see him at all."

Jonathan Alder is well remembered by the older settlers who lived in the county, and principally, perhaps, by those whose homes have been along the Big Darby creek, in Jerome and Darby townships. Benjamin Springer settled near him and taught him the English language and Alder reciprocated by supplying him and other pioneers with meat and he is said to have

saved some of the settlers, on different occasions, from being killed by the Indians. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to his place in 1800, and these were strange animals to the Indians. An Indian, accompanied by his dog, was one day passing by, when the dog caught one of the sheep and was immediately shot by Mr. Ewing. He would have been shot in retaliation by the Indian but for Alder, who was present and with much difficulty restrained him. Through the advice and influence of Alder, many of the Indians remained neutral during the War of 1812, and eventually became warm friends of the Americans. During that war he was one of the party which went north from about the site of Plain City and built a block-house on Mill creek, a few miles above where Marysville now stands. Several of the best known pioneers of the county assisted in constructing said building, of which not a trace now remains. Alder's home was for many years in Madison county.

THE DOOMED WYANDOT.

The following interesting article appeared in the *Hesperian*, published at Columbus, Ohio, by William D. Gallagher and Otway Curry, in the issue of that magazine for May, 1838:

"The great northern family of Indian tribes which seem to have been originally embraced in the generic term Iroquois, consisted, according to some writers, of two grand divisions: the eastern and the western. In the eastern nation were included the Five Nations or Maquas (Mingoes), as they were commonly called by the Algonkin tribes, and in the western the Yendots, or Wyandots (nick-named Hurons by the French), and three or four other nations, of whom a large proportion are now entirely extinct. The Yendots, after a long and deadly warfare, were nearly exterminated by the Five Nations, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Of the survivors, a part sought refuge in Canada, where their descendants still remain; a few are incorporated among the different tribes of the conquerors, and the remainder, consisting chiefly of the Tionontates, retired to Lake Superior. In consequence of the disastrous wars in which they afterward became involved with other powerful nations of the Northwestern region, they again repaired to the vicinity of their old hunting-grounds. With this remnant of the original Huron or Wyandot nation were united some scattered fragments of other broken-up tribes of the same stock and, though comparatively few in number, they continued for a long period to assert successfully the right of sovereignty over the whole extent of country between the Ohio river and the lakes, as far west as the territory of the Piankeshaws, or Miamis, whose

eastern boundary was probably an irregular line drawn through the valleys of the Great Miami (Shi-me-am-ee) and the Ottawah-sepee, or Maumee river of Lake Erie. The Shawanese and the Delawares, it is believed, were occupants of a part of the fore-mentioned country, merely by sufferance of the Wyandots, whose right of dominion seems never to have been called in question, excepting by the Mingoes or Five Nations. The Shawanese were originally powerful and always warlike. Kentucky received its name from them in the course of their migrations between their former place of residence on the Suwanee river, adjacent to the southern sea coast and the territory of the Yendots in the north. The name (Kan-tuck-ee) is compounded from the Shawanese and signifies a land or place at the head of a river.

"The chosen place of residence of the Wyandots was, at an early period, as it is now (1838), on the waters of the Saun-dus-tee, or Sandusky. Though greatly reduced in number, they have, perhaps, attained a higher degree of civilization than any other tribe in the vicinity of the northwestern lakes.

"The foregoing sketch of the history of the Wyandots, though certainly not strictly necessary, will, it is hoped, be deemed not altogether inappropriate as an introduction to the following brief narrative of the circumstances attending the death of a chief of that nation. The particulars have been recently communicated by persons who were eye-witnesses of the execution, and may be relied on as perfectly accurate:

"In the evening of the first day of June, in the year 1810, there came six Wyandot warriors to the house of Benjamin Sells, on the Scioto river, about twelve miles above the spot where now stands the city of Columbus. They were equipped in the most warlike manner and exhibited, during their stay, an unusual degree of agitation. Having ascertained that an old Wyandot chief, for whom they had been making diligent inquiry, was then encamped at a distance of about two miles farther up the west bank of the river, they expressed a determination to put him to death, and immediately went off in the direction of his lodge. These facts were communicated early in the ensuing morning to John Sells. Mr. Sells immediately proceeded up the river on horseback in quest of the Indians. He soon arrived at the lodge, which he found situated in a grove of sugar trees close to the bank of the river. The six warriors were seated, in consultation, at the distance of a few rods from the lodge. The old chief was with them, evidently in the character of a prisoner. His arms were confined by a small cord, but he sat with them without any manifestation of uneasiness. A few of the neighboring white men were likewise there and a gloomy looking Indian who had been

the companion of the chief, but now kept entirely aloof, was sitting sullenly in the camp. Mr. Sells approached the Indians and found them earnestly engaged in debate. A charge of 'witchcraft' had been made at a former time against the chief by some of his captors, whose friends had been destroyed, as they believed, by means of his evil powers. This crime, according to the immemorial usage of the tribe, involved a forfeiture of his life. The chances of a hunter's life had brought the old man to his present location, and his pursuers had sought him out in order that they might execute upon him the sentence of their law. The council was of two or three hours' duration. The accusing party spoke alternately, with much ceremony, but with evident bitterness of feeling. The prisoner, in his replies, was eloquent though dispassionate. Occasionally a smile of scorn would appear, for an instant, on his countenance. At the close of the consultation it was ascertained that they had re-affirmed the sentence of death which had been before passed upon the chief. Inquiry having been made by some of the white men with reference to their arrangements, the captain of the six warriors pointed to the sun, and signified to them that the execution would take place at one o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Sells went to the captain and asked him what the chief had done. 'Very bad Indian,' he replied, 'make good Indian sick—make horse sick—make die—very bad chief.' Mr. Sells then made an effort to persuade his white friends to rescue the victim of superstition from his impending fate, but to no purpose. They were then in a frontier situation, entirely open to the incursions of the Northern tribes and were, consequently, unwilling to subject themselves to the displeasure of their savage visitor by an interference with their operations. He then proposed to release the chief by purchase, offering to the captain for that purpose a fine horse of the value of three hundred dollars. 'Let me him see,' said the Indian. The horse was accordingly brought forward and closely examined, and so much were they staggered by this proposition that they again repaired to their place of consultation and remained in council a considerable length of time before it was finally rejected. The conference was again terminated and five of the Indians began to amuse themselves with running, jumping and other athletic exercises. The captain took no part with them. When again inquired of as to the time of execution, he pointed to the sun, as before, and indicated the hour as four. The prisoner then walked slowly to his camp, partook of a dinner of jerked venison, washed and arrayed himself in his best apparel and afterward painted his face. His dress was very rich, his hair gray and his whole appearance graceful and commanding. At his request the whole company drew around him at the lodge. He had observed the exertions made

by Mr. Sells in his behalf, and now presented to him a written paper, with a request that it might be read to the company. It was a recommendation signed by Governor Hull, and in compliance with the request of the prisoner, it was fixed and left upon the side of a large tree at a short distance from the wigwam.

"The hour of execution being close at hand, the chief shook hands in silence with the surrounding spectators. On coming to Mr. Sells, he appeared much moved, grasped his hand warmly, spoke for a few minutes in the Wyandot language and pointed to the heavens. He then turned from the wigwam and with a voice of surpassing strength and melody commenced the chant of the death-song. He was followed closely by the Wyandot warriors, all timing, with their slow and measured march, the music of his wild and melancholy dirge. The white men were all, likewise, silent followers in that strange procession. At the distance of seventy or eighty yards from the camp they came to a shallow grave, which, unknown to the white men, had been previously prepared by the Indians. Here the old man knelt down, and in an elevated but solemn tone of voice addressed his prayer to the Great Spirit. As soon as he had finished the captain of the Indians knelt beside him and prayed in a similar manner. Their prayers, of course, were spoken in the Wyandot tongue. When they arose the captain was again accosted by Mr. Sells, who insisted that if they were inflexible in the determination to shed blood they should at least remove their victim beyond the limits of the white settlements. 'No!' said he very sternly and with evident displeasure, 'no good Indian 'fraid—he no go with this bad man—mouth give fire in the dark night—good Indian 'fraid—he no go! My friend,' he continued, 'me tell you—white man bad man—white man kill him—Indian say nothing.' Finding all interference futile, Mr. Sells was at length compelled, reluctantly, to abandon the old man to his fate. After a few moments' delay he again sank down upon his knees and prayed as he had done before. When he had ceased praying, he still continued in a kneeling position. All the rifles belonging to the party had been left at the wigwam. There was not a weapon of any kind to be seen at the place of execution, and the spectators were, consequently, unable to form any conjecture as to the mode of procedure which the executioners had determined on for the fulfillment of their purpose. Suddenly one of the warriors drew from beneath the skin of his capote a keen, bright tomahawk, walked rapidly up behind the chieftain, brandished the weapon on high for a single moment, and then struck with his whole strength. The blow descended directly upon the crown of the head and the

victim immediately fell prostrate. After he had laid awhile in the agonies of death, the Indian captain directed the attention of the white man to the drops of sweat which were gathering upon his neck and face, remarking, with much apparent exultation, that it was conclusive proof of the sufferer's guilt. Again the executioner advanced and with the same weapon inflicted two or three additional heavy blows. As soon as life was entirely extinct the body was hastily buried with all its apparel and decorations and the assemblage dispersed. The Wyandots returned immediately to their hunting-grounds and the white men to their homes. The murdered chief was known among the whites by the name of Leatherlips. Around the spot where his bones repose the towering forest has now given place to the grain field and the soil above him has for years been furrowed and re-furrowed by the plowshare."

In "Thatcher's Indian Biography," as stated by Mr. Curry, the Indian name of the old chief is given as Shateyaronrah, and Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet (Elskwatawa) were his accusers. By the same authority it appears that the famous chief Tarhe, or the Crane, was the leader of the band of Wyandots who executed the unfortunate chieftain. This would hardly seem probable from most evidence, and in Drake's Life of Tecumseh it is stated, in connection with this incident, that "the six Wyandots who put him to death were headed, it is supposed, by the chief, Round-head."

THE LAST INDIANS SEEN IN JEROME TOWNSHIP.

(Previously published by the author.)

"Sugar Run falls, on the land of Col. James Curry, was, in the early days, a beautiful and attractive place. The stream wound its way through a little valley, shaded by burr oaks and black walnut timber, and surrounded, as it was, by good hunting and fishing grounds, it was a favorite place for the Indians in the early years of the present century. The old Indian trace, leading from the Wyandot nation south, ran past the falls, and the Indians continued to travel this route after there was quite a settlement along Sugar Run.

"The last Indians who visited this vicinity came about the year 1816-17. In the early spring four Indians came from the north and encamped at the falls for a few days. They visited Colonel Curry's house and, as usual, were supplied from his table, as he was well known to all the Indians passing

along this route and was one in whom they had great confidence. When they left the falls they separated, two following the old trail and two traveling in a southwesterly direction. In a few weeks two of them again reached the falls and had with them an Indian pony. They remained a day or two and their two companions not arriving (it is supposed this was to be their place of meeting), they then stripped the bark from a burr oak tree and taking yellow keel, which was in great abundance along the stream, traced on the trunk of the tree in rude characters, an Indian leading a pony, while another Indian was in the rear with a gun on his shoulder and the ramrod in his hand as if in the act of driving the pony, traveling northward. This done, they covered their camp fire and took the old Indian trail north. A few evenings after their departure, their two comrades arrived from the south and, learning by the drawings on the tree that their companions had preceded them, they remained over night, and the next morning took the trace and moved rapidly north. And thus the last Indians ever seen on the southern border of Union county took their departure from their once happy hunting grounds."

CHAPTER XIX.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The territory now within Union township, prior to the county's organization, was embraced in two counties, Delaware and Madison. As organized by the county commissioners of Delaware county, it included the northern portion of its present territory and a large scope of the western portion of the present territory of Union county. The act of the Union county board, after its organization, defined the bounds of Union township at that date to be as follows: "Agreed that the county of Union be divided into townships as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Union county, running east five and a half miles; thence north to the north line of the county; all west of that line to be Union township." In 1822 Liberty township was created out of a portion of Union township. In 1827 another sub-division was made and Allen township was organized from some of the territory left, until finally the territory of Union township was narrowed down to its present domain. It is now the extreme southwestern township in Union county. Its original surveys commenced in 1799. The first was for Lucas Sullivant and included two hundred acres. The population of Union township in 1810 was 1,757.

Of the topography, soil, etc., it may be stated that former records and surveys show that the township is exceptionally level, only a small portion near the Big Darby of which is in any way rolling or hilly, while the central and southern portions are famous for what is known as "Darby Plains." This is a deep, rich soil with a very level surface. When the first settlers came here they found this land covered with small oak openings and prairie lands, where grew the wild grass in great luxuriance. So tall did this grass grow from this wonderfully rich soil, that a person riding on horseback could easily grasp the heads of the grass on either side of his horse as he rode through and tie the two ends together above the rider's head. Not until about 1876-80 did the owners of these fertile lands (some of which were almost too flat and damp for profit) begin to ditch by tiling. Here, as in all new countries, the pioneer thought the prairie lands unfit for cultivation, hence did not care for it only as grazing land, preferring the rougher, more sandy lands along the river and creek banks.

However, there was one class—those from New England—who saw in these flat lands a mine of agricultural wealth and they took up large tracts of it. For a few years they endured hardships and encountered the dread fever and ague, until they had partly subdued the damp soil and rank growth of vegetation. But to repay them for this, they and their children and children's children have been the owners of the most valuable land in Ohio. When first entered these lands were sold at about one-half the price of the rolling lands. Tens of thousands of acres were purchased at from fifty to seventy-five cents per acre. Today these lands are worth fully three times as much as the clay hill lands of the township. The township has for its streams the Big and Little Darby, with their many tributaries.

THE EARLY PIONEER.

George Reed, who settled on the Big Darby, near Milford, in 1799, was beyond any question the first white man to invade this part of Union county for the purpose of making himself a home. He was a native of Pennsylvania and became a very useful and energetic citizen of the part now known as Union township, but which then was little other than a dreary wilderness. As settlers came in it was necessary to have milling privileges, and Reed erected a grist mill between 1810-12 and later a saw mill where Milford now stands. He was in fact the founder of Milford Center. He died in 1836, at the age of sixty-seven.

In the autumn of 1800 Robert Snodgrass, who married a sister of Pioneer Reed, came from Pennsylvania. They settled on the Big Darby, in survey No. 3,311. There they lived, labored and finally died. He died on September 30, 1834, aged seventy-six and his wife died on January 13, 1833, aged seventy years. Herbert Reed, one of this pioneer's children, was the first child born in the township and the third in Union county. The date of his birth was December 2, 1800. His birthplace was in a cabin where later stood the railroad water tank, on the opposite side of the river from Milford Center. In his childhood he was a playmate of the Indian children in that vicinity. He and his estimable wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1878, and he died in February of that year. His wife died in 1879. They had seven children.

Paul Houston, who married Miss Reed, sister of George Reed, settled here in 1800, about the same date of Mr. Snodgrass. These were perhaps the only three families within the township in 1800. In 1801 and 1802 came Samuel Reed, brother of George Reed, and later Samuel Reed, no kin

of the other Reed; Vandever Reed, David Reed and possibly a few other persons came in early in the century.

Among the next settlers were three brothers, Richard, William and John Gabriel, all of whom located along the Darby. There has for many years been a dispute as to when these families settled, but it is certain that it was between 1800 and 1809, probably not later than 1805. It is known of record that they took an active part in the organization of the township and general growth and prosperity of the community. William Gabriel became an associate judge of Union county. His son, John, rose to be a man of more than ordinary note and at one date represented his county in the Ohio state Senate. He died in January, 1872, aged seventy-one years. William, who never married, was a man of great ability, but full of oddities and whims; he died in 1875, aged sixty-five years. He lies buried in the Milford cemetery and his ashes are marked by a monument which was erected to his memory. Another son of the old pioneer, William Gabriel, Sr., was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Bellefontaine. There was a very large family of the Gabriels and most of them stood high in the community and helped to lay well the foundation stones of Union township and county.

Rev. Samuel Woods, father of Judge W. W. Woods and Samuel, his brother, settled on the Big Darby in 1806. He was from Pennsylvania and was a noted preacher at an early day, becoming the first minister of the Presbyterian church at Milford Center in 1808. It was then styled "Upper Liberty." He was ordained minister in 1808 and died in 1815, at the age of thirty-six years.

Alexander Reed, brother of Samuel Reed, the second, from Pennsylvania, located here about 1810.

David Comer, a Pennsylvanian, settled on the Plains on survey No. 7,406, about 1811, and was one of the first county commissioners in Union county; he was a major in the militia and a leading man of his day.

Another emigrant from Pennsylvania was John Irwin who came here in 1806, locating in the southwest part of the township. He lost his life by being injured by falling from his horse. He was a ruling elder in the old "Upper Liberty" Presbyterian church (now Milford Center). He was the leader of the singing at this church; was a teacher of music and had in his large library a collection of tunes of his own composition, made with pen and ink. He organized the first Sabbath school in Union township, the sessions being held at his own home for some years. He was an excellent farmer and had mechanical genius. Politically, he was a Jacksonian Demo-

crat. He was justice of the peace several terms. He married Anna Steel, who, when seven years of age, was housed in a Revolutionary block-house at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Her father was a member of the famous Minute Men in that great struggle for independence and kept his knapsack on his gun near the door ready to start at a minute's warning. Her mother was a Harper, for whom Harper's Ferry was named.

John Steel Irwin, oldest son of John and Anna Irwin, was born in Ohio county, Virginia, about 1793. He married in 1816 and lived three miles below Milford Center on the north bank of Big Darby, where he died in 1844 of consumption. Mr. Irwin served in the War of 1812 as a teamster; he was a teamster and farmed by occupation before the days of railroads. He was a justice of peace in Darby township, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church at Milford Center.

William Brisband Irwin, second son of John and Anna Irwin, a native of Virginia, died in 1878, aged eighty-three years. He entered the militia as the lowest commissioned officer and became a brigadier-general, resigning his commission in 1840, having served as a commissioned officer for twenty-six years. He served as a justice of the peace twenty-eight years when he moved to Lebanon, Ohio. A remarkable feature of his official capacity was the fact that in no case ever tried before him was there an appeal taken to a higher court. He was county commissioner several years and held such office when the old courthouse was erected. He also held the office of county surveyor for twenty years; he, too, was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church at Milford Center many years. He possessed great mechanical and inventive genius and would frequently, while his father and brothers were taking their rest at the noon hour, steal away and devote his noon hour to the work of constructing a saw mill. This was all to the displeasure of his father, who had to call aloud many times in order to get him to go to the farm duties in the field. But one day, while walking along the creek, he heard a peculiar noise and upon investigation, to his utter surprise, he saw a toy saw-mill, perfect in construction and running in good order. From this time, he never dictated to his son William how he should employ his noon hours. This was the first and only saw mill ever erected on Treacle creek. In 1820 he erected a saw mill on Little Darby creek, about two miles below the mouth of Treacle creek. He had to go fourteen miles to procure help enough to raise the mill frame. On this errand he started the evening before and it was raining and the creek rising rapidly. He anticipated no damage and went on his trip. But after he was gone his thoughtful wife, becoming alarmed about the safety of the timbers at the mill-site, went to

the creek and found the timbers beginning to float about in the stream. With her own hands, she secured the smaller timbers and went back to the house, tied her babe in its cradle, took a bed-cord out of her bed, ran to the creek and made the timbers fast to the bushes on shore and secured the frame. Thus by the thoughtfulness and energy as well as bravery of this noble wife, the entire timbers for the mill were saved. Mrs. Irwin was Anna Bigelow and was married in 1818. Six daughters and three sons were born to this union. The two youngest were sons who took part in the Civil War, one being William Lee, who was discharged as unfit for service because of impaired health. The youngest son was killed at Cedar Mountain, August, 1862, aged twenty-one years.

William B. Irwin lived over fifty years in Union county and forty-three years of that time on his father's farm. He erected the first frame house in Marysville, which was for Stephen McLain.

Joseph Stewart, a native of Maryland, came to the county in 1807, locating in this township. John Stokes settled in 1809, and died in 1817. Thomas McDonald, of Tennessee, settled in Darby Creek, in survey No. 6,602.

J. R. McDowell, from Pennsylvania, settled here about 1808-10, and James Cochran, from the same state, located in this township in 1811. The same year came John Crawford. His daughter, Hannah H., married William M. Robinson, later of Marysville, and lived to celebrate her golden wedding. She died aged seventy-six years. She had ten children. They settled in Marysville in 1844 and her husband was president of the Union County Pioneers' Association many years.

Charles Colver, a native of New York, settled in this township in 1812, on Treacle creek. His son, Standish Colver, was a millwright and built numerous mills in his lifetime. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-five years, dying in 1882. He was in religious faith a Universalist, a good citizen and esteemed by all his neighbors.

John Parthemore, by birth a Pennsylvanian, located in this township in 1812. Levi Phelps, who came about 1811, was an early teacher and surveyor. Hugh and John Porter, natives of Pennsylvania, became settlers about 1813 and 1817, the latter coming later than the former. He became associate judge of Union county.

Judge Robert Nelson, another Pennsylvanian, came to Union township in 1813, locating a large tract of land in survey No. 6,602. He was one of the county's first commissioners. He amassed a handsome fortune; was an associate judge several years; in religion, he was a Seceder, or as one would now say, a United Presbyterian. He died in Darby township.

William C. Piper, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, accompanied his father's family when eight years of age, in 1814 down the Ohio river. From Portsmouth he traveled overland through an unbroken wilderness, finally reaching the southern boundary of what is now Union county, claiming land near the east line of present Union township, on Big Darby creek. The father got the family partly settled and returned to Portsmouth for the goods needed, and was taken suddenly ill and died. It was a hard blow to the family, but being among good, Christian people, they were cared for and finally became a happy and prosperous family.

THE "POST ROAD SETTLEMENT."

This settlement was made in 1813-14 between Irwin station and Pleasant Valley. In a general way this settlement will be best understood by quoting from an article by John F. Sabine, published in the *Marysville Tribune* in April, 1882, which runs thus:

"In giving a history of the settlement of the southern part of Union county, I will go back to the beginning of this century. At this time great inducements were held out to the people of the state to form settlements in eastern Canada. Consequently many persons from the neighboring state of Vermont went over the line and very soon built up a flourishing settlement. They remained there, prosperous and happy, until the year 1812, when the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain terminated in a war. These people being Revolutionary soldiers, or their descendants, had too much of the spirit of '76 in them to take up arms against their countrymen, or even to remain quiet spectators of the conflict; so they resolved to leave the dominion of His Majesty George III. Accordingly on September 20, of that year, the first installment took up their line of march for the far West. They were composed of the following families: Russell Bigelow, Moses Patrick, Asa Plummer, Joab Hoyt, Amos Hawley, Dr. Gideon Hawley, Peris and Joseph Walton and Nehemiah Sabine. After a tedious journey of more than six weeks, they arrived at Worthington, Ohio. The next summer, 1813, in looking for a permanent residence, they made choice of the Darby plains, until then a barren waste, purchased land and built their cabins, which most of them were able to occupy late in that year or early the next. One Joseph Green, from the state of New York, was the first man to occupy his cabin; and for a long time it was known as the 'Green Settlement.'

"The following year, 1814, another installment from the same place followed in the wake of their predecessors, and settled with us, to-wit: Israel



Cone Howard's boyhood home and the birthplace of his children. The first corn planted in Union County by the Indians was on this farm, which was formerly known as the "Indian Field Farm."



LOG CABIN IN WHICH CONE HOWARD WAS BORN.

Lockwood, James Dockum and Stephen Jackson; also Ephraim Keys, Obadiah Janes, from Vermont; Uriah Wood and Col. Jacob Fairfield from New York state. These families then constituted what was known as the Green Settlement, on the Post Road in what is now known as Union township. Another east of this, on the same road, in Darby township, was formed at the same time, and was styled the 'McCloud Settlement,' the two extending from Irwin Station to Plain City, a distance of eleven miles. This Post Road was established during the War of 1812 for the purpose of conveying the mail from Worthington to Urbana, then very important towns in Ohio. There were but two intermediate postoffices, Darby Creek and Dublin. The former was kept by James Ewing, one of the first settlers, and was for a long time the only postoffice in what is now Union county. Most of the families composing the Green settlement were very large, many of them numbering from ten to twelve souls. By this it will be seen that we were not destitute of material to receive the benefits of free schools, which were soon put in operation, my father being the first teacher. But sickness soon made its appearance among us to an alarming extent, in a short time decimating the inhabitants by death. This state of affairs continued until the country became rid of its poisonous malaria. It is now one of the healthiest portions of central Ohio. About 1817, another colony from the state of Connecticut settled in our immediate neighborhood, known as the 'Burnham and Howard settlement.' They, together with the first settlers, helped very materially in forming the future character of the people of this portion of the county.

"The habits and customs of our earliest settlers differed very much from the latter. Intercourse and associations had a powerful tendency to smooth down the rough places and points of both, and produce a similarity of character, so that at this day it is impossible to distinguish any difference from their language and address."

This ends the description of Mr. Sabin's account of the first settlement in the township now under discussion. Suffice it to say that the sons and daughters of the above named colonists from Canada and New England and York state have always been the prime factors in the carrying on of the township government and in building up her most progressive and excellent systems of schools and roads. It is true that Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland have all had much to do in such improvements, but the solid foundation stones were laid as above noted. Then, the War of 1812 was a good thing for Union county as well as for the United States in general.

The reader will be interested in something further concerning a few

of these early pioneers in Union township, as contained in the following paragraphs:

Samuel Galloway, born in Massachusetts, removed to York state when a young man. He there married and moved to Ohio in 1814, settling in this township. Soon after locating and erecting his cabin, he went out hunting, shot a deer and thinking the animal dead he walked up to it with his hunting knife to cut its throat. The deer suddenly sprang up and pushed its horn into his chest, tearing out a part of his lungs; and there he and the deer were found in the evening, the latter dead. Mr. Galloway was so weak he could not get home. He was carried home and finally recovered sufficiently to preach—he was a minister in the Christian church. However, he never became strong enough to do manual labor. While on a return trip from New York state, he was taken ill as a result of the wound in his lungs and died in 1820 or 1821. He left eight children, four of whom were born in this township, Sabrah, Elijah, Joshua and Joseph. The others were natives of York state. The widow became interested in Shakerism and removed in 1822 to Warren county, Ohio, and there, with the daughter Sabrah, lived and died.

Joel Frankelberger settled in Milford in about 1813 and started the first tannery in Union township. He was clerk of the first board of county commissioners.

George Fullington, born in Vermont in 1775, married; settled in Union township in 1813; lived eight years and then moved over into Madison county and resided until his death in 1835. His wife survived him many years. By trade he was a carpenter but never followed it in this county.

Ray G. Morse, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, born in 1808, settled in Ohio in 1813, being forty-nine days on the road. They first located at Milford, which place then had a log cabin and a mill in operation. The cabin was in the thick underbrush. There was not a clearing on the route between here and Delaware. Mr. Morse stated at the first pioneer meeting that the first slate he ever had he purchased with rabbit skins. He served a five-year apprenticeship at blacksmithing. At one time he sold enough muskrat skins to realize the sum of seventy-five cents which he took and paid for the treats to twenty-eight persons to "apple jack." In those days everybody drank "apple-jack." He also told of seeing an Indian medicine man cure a snake bite from an immense rattler.

The following is from the pen of that excellent and reliable old pioneer, Eliphas Burnham, who described customs and conditions thereabouts in the long-ago times:

"When I came to Union township, there were a set of religious fanatics in Rice City who were called 'Farnhamites,' Douglas Farnham being their leader. They generally had preaching on Sunday unless Farnham was away. They held night and sometime day meetings through the week; some of them were quiet sociable prayer meetings; some for confessing their sins and some for hugging and kissing each other. The majority of their confessions would look decidedly bad in print. I attended their meetings occasionally, not expecting to be benefited, but out of curiosity. I will relate an incident that took place at one of their meetings which I attended at the log school house where the brick meetinghouse later stood on the pike from Milford to Irwin, as I became interested in the proceedings. There was no preaching; they occupied their time in singing, prayer and exhorting till finally one of the sisters had a revelation from the Lord (so she said) to deliver a short exhortation and to hug and kiss each individual in the house; and she proceeded forthwith to obey the command. She began at the end of one of the slab benches, gave the exhortation, the hug and the kiss, then took the next in rotation. She had to perform on fifteen or twenty before my turn would come, so that I had ample time to decide how to act and the decision was that I would resist; not because I was averse to embracing a female or to kiss one either; on the contrary, I rather liked it—indeed was fond of it on all proper occasions as young men always are, but there was nothing especially charming or fascinating in this one. When my time came she delivered the exhortation and then raised her hands to come around for the hug. I took her by the wrists—my arms were then pretty strong and I had a powerful grip in my hands—and gave the wrists the full benefit of all the strength there was in me. Her countenance changed instantly, and she said, 'What? Don't you want to go to heaven?' I replied that I was in hopes to get there sometime, but did not believe I should get there any sooner for letting her hug and kiss me. The grip was kept on the wrist till I was satisfied she would not make a second effort; then I let her go and she took her seat without a word. I was teased by the boys and girls a good many times on account of the adventure, but it passed away in time, and so did the fanatics."

Continuing, pioneer Burnham writes: "We had no fruit except the native plum; they were generally abundant, but did not last long. But in a few years we began to have peaches, and in a few more years apples, and we enjoyed them all the better for having been deprived of them for a while. For about fifteen years peaches were a very sure crop—more so than apples are now. As I have said, we handled but very little money, and sometimes it was pretty hard scratching to get enough to pay our taxes, though they

were not much compared to what they are now. I recollect one fall I had failed to pay my taxes in time and it made a lasting impression on my mind. It was the only time I ever failed to pay my taxes in season. I had but few hogs that fall and sold them at one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred net weight, just equal to one dollar on foot and I had a sale note out which was due and it took all the money to pay the note. I had nothing left to make the money out of to pay my taxes, except three yearling steers and there were no buyers; so it went on till about the tenth of January, when I heard that Elisha Reynolds (ex-treasurer E. L. Reynolds' father) was buying steers. I went to see him immediately; he said he would come over the next morning and look at them and buy them if I would take what they were worth. When he saw them he said that he would give me three dollars and fifty cents a head for them, I to drive them over; he said he had not paid but three dollars for any, but they were better than any he had bought. I drove them over, got the money, ten dollars and fifty cents, paid the taxes, eight dollars and had two dollars and fifty cents left and I don't think I have ever felt richer since. I did not owe any person a dime, and had two dollars and fifty cents in my pocket; and as the Irishman said, "What more did I want?" I have never failed to pay my taxes in good time since.

"I have assessed the chattel property of Union township thirty-two years and I never failed once to return the assessment to the auditor's office in good time. The commissioners never had to adjourn the board of equalization because I had not made my return. There were one or two years that I had to hurry things a little more than I liked in consequence of the delay in getting blanks."

The history of the schools and churches of Union county will be found in chapters on these topics.

CEMETERIES.

The cemeteries of this township include, among the older ones, Wood cemetery, Hathaway cemetery, Teeter's cemetery and Milford cemetery. Probably the first of these burying grounds was the first named, which was situated a mile and a half east of Milford on the north bank of Big Darby creek. Some of the tombstones show burials to have been made there as early as 1813, and no doubt several were made prior to that time. Here lie many of the Woods, Reeds, Gabriels, Gills, Erwins and others. For many decades these sacred grounds were taken the best of care of by the friends of the departed dead.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election in Union township after the organization of Union county was held at the house of John Mathers, in Milford, October 10, 1820.

THE TOWN OF MILFORD CENTER.

The origin of the name Milford is rather queer and probably few now living know its real origin. In the first few years of the nineteenth century a number of brave frontiersmen located on both sides of Big Darby creek, and, desiring to cross with their teams and wagons in the interest of their business and social intercourse, they cleared out the brush and trees from the stream, and this place was then known as a ford. So the stranger and settler used to talk about crossing at Darby Ford. A little later on came George Reed and erected a mill, hence the name was changed to Mill-ford, and when the town sprang up it became natural that it should be called Milford, and in time one "l" was dropped, leaving it Milford. The place got a postoffice in 1809 and Aaron Watson was made postmaster. Then, along in the twenties, the place was looked upon as the town of the county, and aspired to be the county seat. It was then that it put on more dignity and was called "Milford Center."

When the postoffice was established here letter postage was twenty-five cents; now it is two. At first there were no stamps, but all had to be paid in advance and letters marked "Paid" at sending place. There were no envelopes used in the world then, and so paper was neatly folded and it was then held together by means of a sealing wax wafer. Vast the changes in Union county and also in postal facilities since that long-ago period.

This town was laid out and platted by George Reed on land then situated in Delaware county, near Reed's Mill, in Survey No. 3016. The plat is recorded in Vol. III, pages 492-93, and the date thereof was April 9, 1816. It appears that a postoffice was established at this point in 1809, with Aaron Watson as postmaster. It so remained until 1820, when the office was changed in name to Milford Center, with William Gabriel as postmaster. From July, 1865, to January, 1866, it was called Flint (that is, the postoffice was), then changed back to Milford Center, same as today.

In 1837 the *Ohio Gazette*, published at Columbus, gave the following account of Milford: "A post town of Union county, situated near the center of Union township, on the south bank of Big Darby creek, five miles southwest of Marysville, thirty-two miles northwest of Columbus, and

twenty-two southeast of Bellefontaine, on mail route No. 1,616, carried on horse back once a week from Columbus through the place to Bellefontaine and back. The name of the postoffice is Milford Center. The town contains thirty dwelling houses, three stores, one tavern, one grist mill, one saw mill, one physician, two meeting houses—Presbyterian and Methodist—and several mechanics' shops."

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Milford was incorporated as a village in 1853, as the result of the petition of F. Garwood, E. L. Reynolds and forty others, praying to the county commissioners for such an incorporation. For a time this village government went forward, but when the Civil War came on, and many went to the front in defense of their country, the corporation was at a standstill until 1866, when it was re-incorporated.

The following have served as mayors of Milford Center: David Burnham, 1838-41; Andrew Keys, 1841-43; David Burnham, 1843-44; Andrew Keys, 1844-47; J. F. Mann, 1853-54; Charles Sawyer, 1855-57; Wilson Reed, 1857-58; William Winget, 1858; James H. Neal, 1866-71; William Winget, 1871-75; S. D. Elliott, 1875-77; Jeff G. Turner, 1877-79; Allison Amrine, 1879-1881; Jeff G. Turner, 1881-83; William C. Bennett, 1883-87; Jeff G. Turner, 1887-88; Turner was elected county recorder, and Spencer Garwood was appointed in his stead; A. H. Goodwin, 1889-93; Goodwin was elected county recorder and Spencer Garwood served from 1893 to 1895; William C. Bennett, 1895-96 (resigned); Charles Rice, 1896-97; Orlando McAdow, 1897-1901; John A. Kennington, 1901-03; Charles F. Monroe, 1903-05; M. M. Connor, 1905; he died before taking his office and Frank G. Fullington was chosen until 1907; Frank G. Fullington, 1907-13; Harry L. Agner, 1914-16.

The 1914 town officials are as follows: Dr. W. H. Wills, H. E. McConnell, Frank Brigler, Lewis F. Erb (chairman), Edward Mackan and Charles S. Haines, members of the council. Edward H. Morgan, clerk; A. J. Huffer, treasurer; Oscar Miller, marshal; police justice, John A. Kennington; deputy marshal, Fred Stoll.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The record as sent from Washington, D. C. (especially for this work) gives the following list of postmasters for this office, with the various changes

in names: Office established June 27, 1809; first postmaster, Aaron Watson; the next commissioned was William Gabriel, August 4, 1823; name changed from Milford to Milford Center, July 29, 1829, with William Gabriel as postmaster; Norman Chipman, September 10, 1832; David Burnham, February 4, 1842; O. C. Kennedy, July 23, 1845; name changed to Flint, July, 1865, and so continued until January, 1866, then changed back to Milford Center, with O. C. Kennedy as postmaster; Dwight Webb, January 24, 1870; Larkin Smith, July 26, 1871; William M. Snodgrass, September 29, 1873; J. W. Fleming, December 11, 1885; Charles Rice, December 13, 1886; John B. Cranston, June 20, 1889; George F. Bennett, October 14, 1893; E. R. Hathaway, September 24, 1897; Louis C. Burnham, August 25, 1904. There are now two rural delivery routes from this office.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

Between about 1810 and 1812, George Reed erected a log mill on the Big Darby at Milford. This was about the first mill in the county—the one at Plain City being built about this date, some say a few years before the one at Milford. It was destroyed by fire in 1818 but rebuilt by Mr. Reed, who immediately constructed a frame mill on its site. Other owners of this mill property were William Parkinson, Jacob Fairfield, Standish Colver, Timothy and John Elwell, who added a carding machine to the grist-mill. Later, James Reed, then Moore & Weller, who were succeeded by Weller & Neal, who in 1870 erected a better mill in front of the old one. They were succeeded by Price & Waldron, who sold to S. D. Elliott, who owned the property in 1883. It has long since gone the way of most of the mills in Ohio in the smaller towns—to ruin and decay. The milling industry has materially changed and is now controlled and centralized in larger cities by great milling syndicates. In connection with the pioneer grist-mill, Mr. Reed also had a saw mill which cut much of the early lumber in this section.

At an early day there were several distilleries in this township. These were run on a small scale and after a few years went out of business. Among these was the one operated by Richard Gabriel on his farm; also one by Harvey and David Burnham, near Milford.

About 1815, Joel Frankelberger started his tannery, which he sold to George Reed in 1818. Warren Rose carried it on until too old and feeble to further undertake the work. For many years this tannery was operated to its full capacity and supplied leather for Urbana and many surrounding

towns, with fine saddle skirtings and other leathers. Two other tanneries were started in the township and run a few years each.

About 1845, Childs & Colver erected a building at Milford for the manufacture of fine carriages and wagons. It was carried on until 1855, when Charles Erb succeeded them. He made a large addition to the first buildings and ran on a large scale many years. After his death the work was carried on by his sons, who turned their special attention to heavy farm wagons. This, like other industries, has changed with the time and larger factories in great centers make most of the wagons produced in the country.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF 1914.

In November, 1914, the following business and professional interests were represented at Milford Center. The population was about seven hundred and fifty:

- Attorney—F. G. Fullington.
- Agricultural Implements—Robinson, Richter Company.
- Banks—Milford Center Bank, Farmers & Merchants Bank.
- Barber Shops—"Citizens," William Bonham, E. T. Evans, J. F. Snyder.
- Blacksmith Shops—Olie Wright, D. E. Wade.
- Bakery—Mrs. C. F. Goetz.
- Cement Works—Milford Center Lumber and Supply Company.
- Drugs—George Lyons.
- Dray Lines—Pearl Woodson, Henry Woodson.
- Dentist—George L. Coe.
- Elevator—Ohio Elevator & Grain Company.
- Furniture—E. E. Gabriel.
- Grocers—N. C. Madden, W. M. Snodgrass, A. J. Huffer, Arthur & Gansheimer.
- Harness—C. S. Haynes.
- Hardware—Robinson, Richter Company, C. S. Haynes, John Whitiner.
- Hotel—"Richter," John Richter, proprietor.
- Insurance Agency—John A. Kemmington & Son.
- Jeweler—George Ryan.
- Lumber—Milford Center Lumber and Supply Company.
- Livery—Fred Stoll.
- Millinery—Mrs. Mary Snodgrass.
- Meat Market—Olin Carter, D. C. Black.
- Mills (Feed)—Ohio Elevator & Grain Company.
- Newspaper—"The Ohioan," H. L. Anger, editor.

Physicians—Baylor & Baylor, W. H. Wills, B. E. Baker.

Restaurants—Fred Richter, C. S. Lawson.

Stock Buyer—John Clemans.

General Merchandise—Ed. C. Madden.

Shoe Repairing—Joseph Upchurch.

The lodges of the town are the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities. The churches are the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopal and African Methodist Episcopal. There has been a Baptist church, but of late it has discontinued services.

IRWIN STATION.

This little village now has about one hundred and twenty-five residents. It was made a station on the Big Four railroad, as now known, and is situated five miles southwest of Milford Center. It was named in honor of a very early settler, who became a prominent citizen in the township. The first house erected here was that of James Miller; the first store was owned by John Parkinson; the pioneer blacksmith was William Phelps; David Clements was the first postmaster. In the eighties this was a great hay and straw shipping point; also an extensive business was done in buying and selling wood. In 1880 a large brick school building was erected at a cost of six thousand dollars. This place has not grown to be one of any great importance, but has the usual number of small shops and stores found in villages of its size. It is particularly noted for soldiers' reunions each year, with free dinners furnished to all—numbering thousands—by its citizens.

HOMER.

Homer was another hamlet in this township and at one time was a sprightly business point, but with the passage of years it went down. The county records say "Surveyed, October 10, 1834, for Elisha Reynolds, Surveys No. 7,780 and 4,046, on the waters of Little Darby creek. Filed and recorded November 1, 1834, F. B. Smith, recorder." In 1880, there were only a half dozen tumble-down houses left within the village, where at an early date there was a good saw mill propelled by the waters of Little Darby, a large general store, a furniture factory, a wagon and carriage shop (first in Union county for the making of buggies), one cabinet shop, a shoe shop and a woolen and carding mill with a spinning jenny. In 1840 it was at the zenith of its glory.

CHAPTER XX.

DARBY TOWNSHIP.

This was one of the three original sub-divisions of Union county. Its territory covered a large extent of the domain now found within Union county. It derived its name from Darby creek. It may also be stated that Darby is the oldest township in the county. It was at first formed as a part of Franklin county, May 10, 1803, and took in a large scope of territory. After its organization as a part of Union county in 1820, the first election was held October 10, for state and county officials. Frederick Sager, Samuel Robinson and James Boal were the judges; forty-nine votes were cast; James Ewing received forty-seven for sheriff; James Kennedy, forty-two for coroner; Robert Nelson, forty-four for commissioner; Ethan Brown, forty-four for governor, and Joseph Vance, thirty-one for Congress.

The outlines of this township are very irregular, conforming as they do to the topography of the country contained within its borders. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad traverses the township from northwest to southeast. South of the Big Darby creek in this township, most of the land is a part of the famous Darby Plains, which extends far down into Madison county, and were so named from the scanty growth of forest trees. Probably one half of its surface was originally covered with small burr oak and hickory groves. Among the wild fruits here found and enjoyed by the pioneers were the luscious plums. The openings, or prairie lands, were considered almost worthless by early settlers, hence were the last to be entered and improved. Today these lands are of the most value for agricultural purposes. As time passed and other lands became scarce, the settlers ventured out onto the plains where the land was wet, black and impregnated with the dread malaria. They commenced to ditch and drain and within a few years it became known that the possessors of these lands had a veritable gold mine in this rich soil, which, when properly drained, produces all crops common to this latitude. Lands here only sold at from forty cents to two dollars per acre, while north of the river or creek, in the same township, they sold at about three dollars and sometimes five per acre. The northern portion of the township was originally heavily covered with timber, including sugar

maple, white ash, elm, walnut, white oak, hickory, and a profuse growth of underbrush, iron and dog wood, with some sassafras, hazel, etc. Here the soil is a limestone clay, and the topography is usually level, except near the streams where it is but slightly broken.

LAST OF THE INDIANS.

A former writer on the annals of Union county gives the following concerning the last of the Indian and the first of the white race in this part of the county:

"At the time the earliest settlers took possession of their farms in this region Indians were numerous. They lived farther north and only descended the Big Darby to engage in hunting and fishing. They encamped here and often remained for several months at a time. The site of North Liberty was one of their favorite tenting grounds. When the War of 1812 opened apprehensions of trouble with these Indians were entertained, but they remained friendly and no hostilities arose to mar their peaceful relations. Some of the rougher class of settlers were on intimate terms with the Indians and would go to their camps and join in the feasts that were held there. The children of the earliest pioneer were for a time in mortal dread of them and it required a long time before they could be accustomed to their presence.

"James Robinson had one of the earliest orchards in this part of the county, and an interesting incident is related of him in the township history of Jerome, to which the reader is referred.

"When the troubles of 1812 had commenced, it was several times rumored that the Indians had taken up arms and were preparing to make a raid on the settlement. Many families, panic-stricken, deserted their homes and fled to the south. At one time a party of the settlers, including Moses Mitchell, then a lad of sixteen years, fearlessly marched to the Indian villages, far to the north, to ascertain if they had concluded to put on the war paint and make the rumored attack. They found the Indians sitting in council but with no hostile intent. The band of whites remained with them all night, then returned to the settlement and quieted their every fear. Game abounded in the forests for many years after the work of clearing and tilling farms began. A favorite mode of hunting deer was as follows: In the low country along the Big Darby, mosquitoes were as great a pest to beast as to man, and in warm weather to escape them the deer descended into the water after night fall, and remained there for hours at a time with only their noses above the water. The hunter approached in a canoe, a torch or candle fastened to

his hat, and by the use of bark lighted up the surrounding gloom, but concealed himself and his canoe from sight. He thus approached within a few feet of the deer, dazed by the light and easily killed it.

EARLY SETTLERS.

To have been a pioneer in this township, meant much of heroism and hardship for the fathers and mothers who came in here from the older communities in the Southern and Eastern states. These immigrants came chiefly from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and settled in the valley of the Big Darby. These settlements commenced about 1798 and continued until about 1812. The plains to the south, extending over into Madison county, were settled first by people emigrating from New England, mostly from Vermont. They began to arrive about 1810, continuing until 1820. In the north part of the township the rougher, more rolling lands were occupied largely by a class of squatters and hunters, who depended on their guns for the support of themselves and their families. Shortly before 1840, the German element got a foothold and within a few years held nearly the entire northern half of Darby township.

The first settlement in this township was made in 1798 by James and Joshua Ewing on the site of the village of North Liberty. It was of short duration, however. Joshua Ewing purchased a lot in the new village plat, built a log cabin, and with his brother, James, resided there for a short period. As no effort was made by the proprietor of the village to further improve the place, the Ewings soon tired of the community and left, settling in Jerome township.

The next settlement in Darby township was made by the Mitchells in 1799. This consisted of an aged farmer and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, their two sons and two daughters and David Mitchell, Samuel McCullough and Samuel Kirkpatrick. This colony bought the Lucas Sullivant tract of one thousand acres, survey No. 2,879, north and bordering on the Big Darby, in the western part of the township. This little colony all came in from Pennsylvania. At first they set out to settle in Kentucky, but after sending men (younger of the party) on in advance, they came back and reported unfavorable, hence they headed for Ohio and finally selected this township as their future home. They fell in company with the paper-town man Sullivant, who gave them favorable accounts of his country and town site operations. They then visited the spot in the summer of 1799 and put in a small amount of corn, returned home in the autumn time and brought



UNIONVILLE SCHOOL BUILDING.

their families on. Their belongings were all stowed away in three large lumber wagons, and from Deer creek to Darby they were obliged to cut a roadway through the thick tangled forest.

Pioneer David Mitchell was not only among the first but among the most influential citizens of the township. He was a life-long Presbyterian, served the township as justice of the peace many terms and was an associate judge under the old Constitution of Ohio. He was well educated and enterprising and was always known as Judge Mitchell.

Samuel Kirkpatrick died in 1824; Samuel McCollough died in the spring of 1800 and neither saw much pioneer life in this township.

Among the better known and larger families which came and remained permanent settlers was the Robinson family. They made a temporary settlement in 1800, though it was five years before they became really located as a family of sturdy pioneers in this and adjoining townships. Samuel and James Robinson, sons of James Robinson, were born and reared on their father's farm consisting of several hundred acres, in York county, Pennsylvania. James was a cooper and Samuel was a carpenter and joiner. They went west to seek their fortune. They were sturdy and daring men, in the prime of their young manhood when they reached Tennessee where they met Lucas Sullivant. He was a surveyor and induced them to join his surveying party, James as a chain carrier and Samuel as marker, and they wended their way to Ohio. The party consisted of five men, one of whose sole business it was to provide game for the remainder of the company. For six weeks they were busily engaged surveying and during all that period saw no other men but Indians. The Robinson boys selected the Samuel Robinson survey of six hundred acres, No. 2,977, located in the southeastern part of Darby township, and early in the spring of 1800 cleared up a small piece of ground and planted corn thereon. Both were unmarried, and in the fall they returned to York county, Pennsylvania, but both soon after married and brought their brides to this township. They divided the land above named between them, James taking the northwestern half. Upon his arrival, James erected a comfortable log cabin in which he died in 1823, aged forty-nine years. A family of eight children survived him: Ann, wife of James Reed; Sarah, wife of Stephenson Curry; William M., of Marysville; Eleanor, wife of Robert Snodgrass; James, of Jerome township; Jane, wife of Thomas Reed; Samuel, of the old homestead; and Nancy, wife of Perry Buck. The various members of the several generations of this branch of the Robinson family were foremost in developing this township and this part of Union

county. They were of the Presbyterian faith and most of them strong, radical Abolitionists, voting the Whig and later the Republican ticket.

The Sager settlement was very early, the Sager family coming here about 1805. The family was one of the earliest and also the largest in this township. It consisted of George Sager, Sr., and his children, George, Christian, Frederick, Jacob, Henry, Samuel, Abraham and Barbara. All were grown and several married when the family came to this locality. Within a few years there were cabin homes in Darby, Union and Jerome townships, all containing families from this stock of pioneers. They were Germans from Loudoun county, Virginia. The farm on which they first settled was survey No. 3,272, on the south bank of the Darby, about a mile and a half below Unionville. While their first cabin was being erected the large family remained at the home of James Robinson across the creek. In early days these Sagers were all voters of the Jacksonian ticket.

George Sager, Jr., settled in the western part of the township; Christian settled on the present site of Unionville; Samuel Sager settled on a farm east of Unionville, where he died after a long and very useful career; Jacob settled in the south corner of the township, where he farmed and operated a still-house; Abraham, Frederick and Henry settled in Jerome township; Barbara, the only daughter, was married several times.

The Post road crosses the township, east to west, near its southern line. This was so called from the fact that it was over this highway that were transported the military stores to Ft. Defiance on the Maumee from Franklinton, then a small military post. The plains on the other side of this road were occupied largely by Yankees.

Dudley Bridges, of Vermont, came about 1815, remained until 1830 then removed to Illinois. Another pioneer on the plains was Elihu Knall from Vermont. He purchased land in survey No. 10,793, about one mile south of Unionville. This was some time previous to 1810. Besides farming he carried on the shoe-making business. Another Vermont immigrant was Ahira, who came in 1814. Later he moved on to Indiana. Clark Provin was a Yankee who shifted from one location to another. He served as justice of the peace in this township and at Plain City conducted a hotel, or inn as then styled. He taught school a good portion of his time, and was well versed in law. Later, he removed to Illinois.

Charles McCloud, another genuine Yankee, settled in 1814 in the southwest corner of the township. He was born in New Hampshire in 1769, immigrating to Darby township in 1810. He was an exhorter in the Meth-

odist church. He removed to Michigan in 1831, returned to Madison county, Ohio, in 1843, and died the following spring.

Samuel Tyler, a Pennsylvania German, located on a small tract, in survey No. 12,075, a mile southwest from Unionville; he died at an advanced age.

Benjamin Tinkham, from Connecticut, born 1795, came to Ohio in 1817 and lived in Franklin county for a time. He came to this township a year or two later, and took the contract for making the brick with which the house of Samuel Robinson was constructed—this being the first brick house in Union county. He bought a place on the plains in the south part of the township, and there spent the remainder of his days, dying at the age of eighty-five years. He married and was the father of twelve children. He was a man of many good traits and was odd in a way. He wrote his own funeral sermon and invented many curious machines, including a so-called perpetual motion machine.

Judiah Smith, of Vermont, settled on the Post road in 1812. He was an early justice of the peace and died in Jerome township in 1856.

James Russell, from Loudoun county, Virginia, came here among the first lot of early settlers, locating in the southern part of the township.

Josiah Harrington, of Vermont, located in 1814 along the post road and there farmed until his death.

James Snodgrass emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1815, settling on Robinson's Run, in the lower part of Survey No. 3,687. He died about 1825.

Just to the south of Unionville, in 1812, located James Marquis. He was both a farmer and Methodist preacher; later he moved to Illinois.

James Boal, as early as 1811, settled in survey No. 2,671, later owned by John Knock. He was a Seceder Presbyterian in religious faith.

North Carolina sent forth some few settlers to this community, including John Jolly, a Quaker, who left his home state on account of his hatred of human slavery. He located in survey No. 7,218. He farmed and followed shoe-making to some extent. He became an earnest supporter of the Methodist church. He died in 1860, at Unionville, aged seventy-eight years.

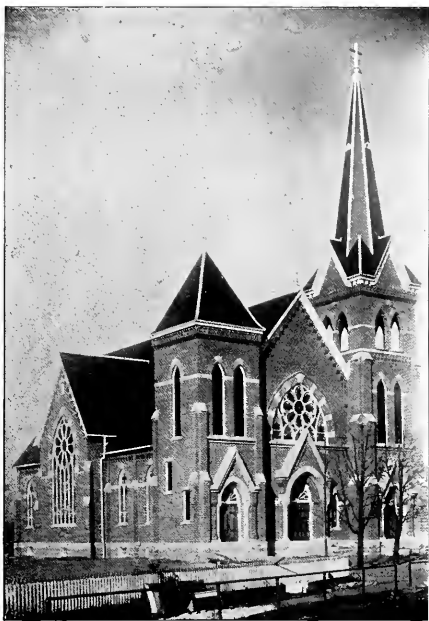
John W. Robinson was among the foremost citizens in the township. He was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born 1803. In the autumn of 1808, his father, Rev. James Robinson, of the Presbyterian church, removed with his family to Pickaway county, and in 1821 to near Milford Center, to accept the pastorate of Lower and Upper Liberty churches. He lived on his farm and raised much fancy stock and after a useful career died of typhoid fever in 1853, his wife surviving him many years.

Other pioneers in this township were Gideon B. Cutler, Garrett Harris, Thomas Parr, William Orr, Thomas Andrew, Thomas Ally, John Bartholomew, William Cooperider, John W. Goldberry, John S. Irwin, Stephen Johnston, Jacob King, William Leeper, Robert Maze and Samuel Patch.

GREAT EPIDEMIC OF 1822-23.

The sickly seasons of 1822-23 visited Darby Plains and scarcely a family escaped its ravages. As the greater portion of the plains lay in Madison county, the loss there was greater, but Union county suffered its full share in proportion to its area of prairie land. To Dr. Jeremiah Converse, of Madison county, is due the following account of the dread disease. "There was scarcely a family but what had its sick or dying. The few who were not prostrated with the disease were soon down with constant watching, yet these messengers of mercy visited each day all the sick that were assigned to their division. No tongue can describe nor pen portray the scenes of suffering witnessed and experienced by these early settlers. All business transactions ceased, gloom brooded over the minds of the people, and many a stout heart was made to tremble over the impending doom which seemed to await them. Men and women who were not prostrated with disease were busy night and day, administering to the wants of the needy, mitigating the suffering of the sick and consoling the bereaved. There were a few instances where the father was compelled to construct a rude coffin, dig the grave and deposit beneath the clods of the valley the loved form of his child. The territory invaded by this epidemic extended from a short distance east of Big Darby to perhaps the same distance west of Little Darby."

The cause of the disease was supposed to arise from the decomposition of vegetable matter and the malaria which would ensue. The tall, luxuriant growth of grass on the prairie lands was at first burned every autumn, but after the settlers began to occupy this land, this habit was abandoned through fear of setting fire to the grain and buildings of the pioneers. During the few years that then elapsed before the land was mostly occupied and cultivated, this rank native growth of grasses became a wet mass of decay and bred the germs of disease. The symptoms of the disease were various. Usually, a general lassitude, nausea and thirst would continue several days, when the disease would be announced by a severe rigor or chill. The skin would become livid and purple; the pulse quick and feeble; the respiration accelerated. Subsequently severe heat would ensue, the pulse becoming full and frequent, accompanied by thirst, severe headaches, nausea and vomiting,



ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, DARBY TOWNSHIP.

and sometimes delirium. In children there were convulsions generally. The patient would sink into an inflammatory type of fever, which ran its course from seven to fifteen days; most frequently death occurred about the eighth day of the inflammatory stage.

OLDEST CEMETERY IN THE COUNTY.

On the old Mitchell farm, on the north side of Big Darby creek, is found the earliest burying ground in Union county. It is now one hundred and fourteen years old. There had been an Indian burying ground at this point many years before it was used by white men. Samuel McCullough was buried there in the spring of 1800. There were no boards to be had, and of course no coffins in reasonable reach of the settlement, so this pioneer was buried within a casket made by cutting down a black walnut tree and making from it slabs by splitting as if one were going to make puncheon for a floor. From this the coffin was fashioned. This is known as Mitchell's cemetery and in it were buried most of the early settlers of Darby township.

Long before the year 1880, the Sager cemetery at Unionville was being properly cared for by the township authorities. Brown's cemetery in the northeastern part of the township has many years since been entirely abandoned. Two large Lutheran cemeteries were later established in the northern part of the township.

NORTH LIBERTY.

The first town platted within what is now known as Union county, was North Liberty. It may also be recorded that it ranked among the very earliest plattings in Ohio, for it was laid out by Lucas Sullivant in 1797. Sullivant was a young Kentuckian surveyor who was engaged in surveying lands and locating warrants in the Virginia military district. He believed that the locating of a town site in Darby would be well received and no doubt saw some good money in corner lots, so he platted his town here. It will be also remembered that he claimed the Big Darby a navigable stream as far north as his town site. He then changed his mind and laid out Franklinton on the opposite side of the river from Columbus. No one has ever claimed that North Liberty had more than three buildings, all occupied by the Ewings who bought lots of the "Town-site" Sullivant.

UNIONVILLE CENTER.

Platted as Unionville, but since the establishment of the postoffice in 1848, known as "Unionville Center," this is the largest village in Darby township. It is nicely situated on the south bank of Big Darby, and was laid out February 8, 1847, by William B. Irwin, county surveyor, for John B., Frederick and David Sager. Originally, the plat only had fifteen lots and two streets, Main and Cross. The public square, twelve poles and twelve feet square, was in the northeast corner of the platting. An addition, however, was made to the platting in 1852 by Christian, Frederick, John and David Sager.

In 1879, when the citizens desired to incorporate, the petition asked that the name be changed from Unionville to Unionville Center and the petition also declared that there were two hundred and twenty-nine persons residing within the proposed territory to be incorporated.

The first building there was erected several years before the platting of the village. It was built by Benjamin Cutler, a shoemaker who followed his useful trade there. He also kept a small supply of necessities for the households of the community. That he had a very limited stock may be inferred from the fact that in filling an order for a small piece of indigo bluing to a man who wore a "biled shirt" sometimes, he desired the purchaser to go easy with him and not take but half as much as he had asked for, saying that he did not care to "break his stock."

Really, the prime mover in the town at an early day was John Sager, who built a two-story frame building and conducted a good country store there for several years and became the first postmaster. A tannery was put in operation and successfully operated several years by John and Jeremiah Jolly. John and Frederick Sager built a saw mill on Big Darby about 1835 and a few years later added a corn-cracker. In 1881, a steam flouring mill plant was erected at this point and a saw mill and tile factory were then running full blast. All factories have suspended operations at this time and one views only the windowless and doorless mill buildings and the old flume through which for many years ran the waters of the Darby in propelling the various machinery of the place.

The business houses in 1882 in Unionville Center included a dry goods store by William B. Dumfee, and three groceries conducted by L. A. Dockum, Wetzel & Ferguson and Joseph E. Fouke, respectively. There was then in

operation a good carriage and wagon factory owned by Harper & Son, and two blacksmiths shops.

The following have served as mayors in Unionville Center: Dr. Matoon, John Dunfee, S. W. Dunfee, W. E. Cooperider, F. B. Davin, S. W. Dunfee, W. E. Cooperider, W. M. Goff, N. P. Gilliland, W. E. Cooperider, tenth and present incumbent, elected in 1913.

The town officials of November, 1914, are as follows: Mayor, W. E. Cooperider; J. P. Kritline, treasurer, who has served ever since the town was incorporated in 1879, and has been township clerk twenty-five years and never asked for the nomination for either office. The town clerk, Benjamin Penrose, is the station agent; marshal, F. A. Covenger; councilmen, S. Preston, A. J. Peters, N. P. Gilliland, W. P. Hompsher, G. E. Brown and J. A. Clark.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

The department at Washington has furnished the following list of postmasters for this place: John Sager, appointed September 8, 1848; A. J. Ferguson, March 13, 1856; Isaac N. Hamilton, June 18, 1861; A. D. Doolittle, August 12, 1863; D. R. Harper, May 7, 1866; William Harris, November 2, 1868; M. M. Stimmel, December 13, 1871; John Dunfee, May 22, 1884; C. A. Ferguson, December 14, 1886; A. K. Minthorn, November 2, 1887; H. H. Marshall, August 4, 1888; William J. Dunfee, July 10, 1889; Ethie Stinson, April 11, 1893; D. F. Beaver, July 26, 1895; William E. Cooperider, May 26, 1898; N. P. Gilliland, December 17, 1902; J. F. Hindcrer, July 11, 1904; L. G. Harper, June 13, 1905; Carrie E. Clark, October 7, 1912; Ella Yealey, July 8, 1914.

The present church organizations are the Methodist Episcopal, served by Reverend Rogers of Plain City, and the United Brethren, who have no regular pastor at this writing.

The Improved Order of Red Men is the only secret order in the town. It has a membership of about forty.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS IN 1914.

- Blacksmith Shops—William Reed, A. L. Cunningham.
- Barber Shop—Lewis Page.
- Bakery—Claude Wentzel.
- Coal Dealer—W. K. Bailey.
- Dray Line—M. E. Pyers.

Elevator—H. E. Gunnet.

Furniture and Hardware—N. T. Henders.

General Merchandise—W. J. Dunfee, W. H. Willis.

Harness—N. P. Gilliland.

Hotel—Mrs. Louis Wetzel, R. W. Myers.

Physician—Dr. James L. Davis.

Postmaster—Ella Yealey.

Restaurant—L. Page.

Stock Dealer—Frank M. Andrews.

Shoe Repairs—A. N. Dunfee.

Tobacco and Cigars—Charles Knock.

Tile Manufactory—M. W. Horn.

Saw Mill—M. W. Horn.

The tile works of Mr. Horn are very extensive. He secures the clay from his own land near the depot and has immense kilns, doing a very large annual business in the making of a superior drain tile for farm use. His steam saw mill cuts thousands of logs, brought to him by the surrounding farmers.

CHAPTER XXI.

JEROME TOWNSHIP.

March 12, 1821—ninety-four years ago—Jerome township was organized, its first election being held on May 10th of that year. It was then that Clark Provin received the entire fifteen votes for the office of justice of the peace. The judges of the election were James Ewing, Frederick Sager and Simon Hager, with John Taylor and John McCune as clerks.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Beyond any doubt the first to become permanent settlers in this township, as well as in the county of Union, were two brothers, Joshua and James Ewing, who settled in this township in 1798 and erected the first cabin of the township and county. A town had been laid out the year previous by Lucas Sullivant, who named his town North Liberty. This town never materialized, not even a house being erected by its proprietor. Then, all was wild and Indians roamed at will along Darby creek. The pioneer band of this township were remarkable men in many ways. They were temperate, intelligent, educated and a God-fearing people. It is to their credit that a saloon has never cursed their fair domain and none of them or their descendants have ever been convicted of a felony. Many of the first settlers emigrated from Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and some one of the New England states. Many were from Revolutionary War ancestors and others had served in that struggle for independence. Among others was Colonel James Curry, who received a thousand acres of land in part payment for his services in that war. He was an officer for seven long years during that conflict, belonging to the Virginia Continental line. Henry Shover, a settler of 1800 was also a soldier of the Revolution. Some of the land granted to Colonel Curry is still held by members of the Curry family.

The greater part of the original settlers in the township were stanch Presbyterians and Seceders, the latter now known as the United Presbyterian church. This was, indeed, good stock from which to erect a prosperous division of the county. It was James Ewing who established the first store

and kept the first postoffice within the limits of the township, and it was also the first in Union county. It was kept on his own farm.

It was not long after the settlement effected by the Ewings was made until a goodly company came in and cast their lots with the little handful of settlers who had already set the stakes and commenced operations as home builders. Among those who came to the township and county within the next few years may be mentioned the Taylors, Robinsons, Mitchells, Kents, Currys, Cones, McCulloughs, Bucks, Provins, Notemans, McCunes, Sagers, Shovers, McChungs and Connors. A little later came in the families of the Wises, McCampbells, Liggetts, Robinsons, Beards, Woodburns, Hawns, M. C. Croy, Flecks, Ketches, Ruchlens, Dorts, Crottingers, Nonnemakers, Beaches, Colliers, Bishops, Hudsons, Kiles, Stones, Donaldsons, Dodges, Pattersons, McKittricks, Frys, Norris, Jacksons, Laugheads, Evans, Stewarts, Magill, Biggers, Moss, Rickards, Roneys, Adams, Herriotts, Hensels, Chapmans, Kilburys, Brinkerhoofs, Hagers, Morrisons, Wells, Cooks, Arnolds, Channels, Warners, Bethards, Cramers, Hills, Hoberts, Greens, McCunes, Bowersmiths, Cases, Herringtons and Wagners, all being considered settlers of an early date.

When the pioneer band first came here to make homes for themselves, Jerome township, especially along the banks of Darby creek, was a favorite hunting ground of the Indians. The marks left by their peculiar customs, their trails and wigwams, were all in evidence. The country was also full of wild game and beasts, including bears, deer, wolves, panthers and small game. Just to the north of Plain City, the Indians had a town or village where they lived in large numbers, in wigwams covered with bark, until about the year 1800.

On the old Kent farm on Sugar run was a sugar camp where the Indians made maple syrup. Parties from Chillicothe frequently came here for the purpose of trading with the Indians, exchanging goods for their raccoon skins and other valuable furs. The Indians had by that date become quite friendly to the whites.

Pioneer James Ewing brought the first sheep to Jerome township. He kept them in a high pen built of logs to keep the wolves from killing them. On a certain day a number of Indians called at his cabin and one of their dogs jumped into the pen and attacked the sheep, whereupon Mr. Ewing took his rifle and killed the dog. Over this incident the Indians were enraged and some trouble arose in the settlement, but Jonathan Alder, who had been among the Indians many years and fully understood their ways, interposed and peace was established between the red-skins and the pale faces.

In this connection it is well to state that Jonathan Alder resided on the west side of the Darby, just north of Plain City. He was taken prisoner by the Indians in Virginia when but a small lad and lived with them until he reached manhood. In Jerome township he lived with a squaw wife. He then talked the Indian dialect, but soon learned the English. He subsequently parted from his squaw, she accompanying her tribe to the far north. He then married a white woman, but always feared that his first wife might make him serious trouble. On one occasion she did return during his absence and destroyed his white wife's clothing. She then left the settlement and never returned. The following inscription is on the tombstone marking the resting place of Jonathan Alder:

"Jonathan Alder, born September 17, 1773.
Taken prisoner by the Indians in 1781.
Died January 30, 1849."

He is buried in Madison county, between Plain City and West Jefferson.

At the beginning of the War of 1812, it was feared that serious trouble would ensue in this section of the state, but the Indians remained friendly to the settlement. Some of the rougher class of pioneer settlers would join in the feasts and frolics with the Indians and this made the savages feel that the whites in this section, at least, were friendly toward them—hence peace prevailed. But there were numerous scares and threats enough to greatly alarm the whites. Many families were panic stricken and fled farther south. Finally, a party of settlers went to the Indian village to learn for themselves, if possible, the attitude held by the Indians toward the settlement. They found them engaged in a council, but after remaining all night they concluded it did not refer to an invasion or destruction of the white settlement but to other matters. This was reported at home and things soon quieted down. Among the number who went on this scouting trip was Moses Mitchell, then a lad of sixteen summers. It took much bravery and courage for a small band of whites to enter an Indian camp when war was going on, as it was at that day, but all ended well.

In the history of Jerome township published in 1913, Col. W. L. Curry wrote as follows: "James Robinson had one of the earliest orchards in the vicinity, and after the trees approached the age of bearing he was greatly annoyed by the birds that had a strong liking for his choice fruit and manifested the design of indulging their appetites before it was ripe enough to pluck. Some Indian lads belonging to several families near by were very

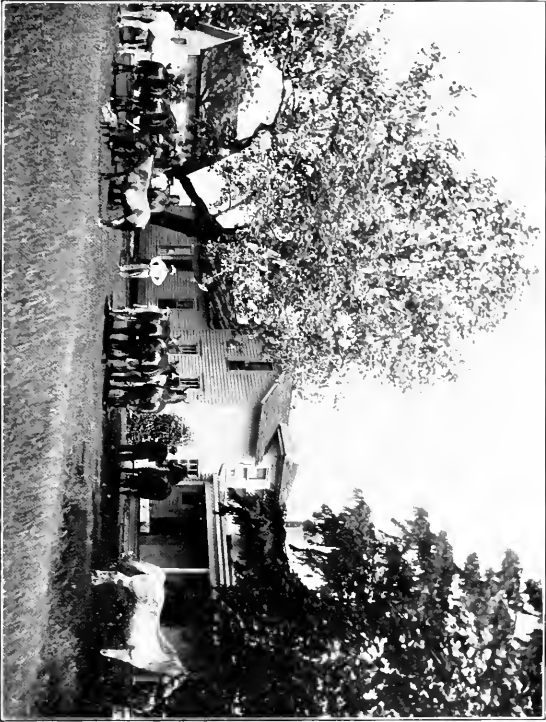
expert in shooting birds with small bows and arrows, and Mr. Robinson agreed with them, by means of signs, that for each bird they killed in the orchard he would give an apple. It happened the following day was Sunday and as Mr. Robinson, who was a God-fearing Presbyterian, was engaged in the usual morning prayers, the Indian lads rushed in with a bird they had killed. The conscientious pioneer could not tolerate the idea of profaning the Sabbath by this unhallowed sport and by shaking his head and gesticulating intimated to them that they must not engage in it that day. They departed highly incensed, thinking he had withdrawn from his agreement, and after the old folks had gone to church that day, the Indian youths amused themselves by pointing their weapons at the children left at home, who fled to the house for protection and remained within bolted doors till their parents returned."

EARLY MILLING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The first mill erected in the township was by Frederick Sager, who settled on Darby creek in the early years after 1800. Before this mill was erected the settlers had to use a pestle and stone mortar, the same as those in use by the Indians. In this manner they would mash the corn and make coarse meal and hominy. At intervals they would place a wooden pack saddle on the back of a strong horse and load it up with sacks of shelled corn. The pioneer would mount his horse and start on a long and tedious journey to Lancaster of Chillicothe followed by the pack-horse. This trip would consume several days and his return was anxiously awaited by the family and neighbors as he would not only bring the precious meal but the capacious saddle-bags would be filled to full capacity with newspapers and other reading matter which would be liberally distributed among the settlers.

The site of the old mill erected by Frederick Sager is just above the bridge on the California and Plain City road on the east bank near the farm of Samuel H. Ruehlen. The dam was built of logs and brush and this work was very largely done through the volunteer assistance of the settlers. The building was erected in the same manner as they were all intensely interested in this new enterprise.

The first burrs for this mill were chiseled out of a boulder that Mr. Sager found on the farm of John Taylor. After weeks of tedious work the boulder was split open and the stone dressed ready for use. As soon as the mill was in running order there was a great rush by the pioneers and also by the Indians who came both on foot and horse back from many miles around with their sacks of corn.



SCENE AT PLEASANT VALLEY STOCK FARM, JEROME TOWNSHIP.

For a few years he only ground corn but there was a demand for flour as the farmers began to raise wheat and he installed a flouring bolt. For many years the bolting was done by hand. During the dry season the mill could run but little as there was not sufficient water, but when the creek was not frozen in the winter and spring months, it was a very busy place as farmers came with their grain for great distances. When the water power was sufficient the mill ran day and night.

Mr. Sager also erected the first saw mill in this township, attached to his grist-mill and run by the same water thus furnishing the first boards and sawed lumber used in the cabins. Before that date the floors and doors were made of puncheons split out of timber and smoothed by a drawing knife and adz. Mr. F. Hemingway finally purchased this mill and it bore the name of the "Hemingway Mill" for many years until it was finally abandoned for want of water power.

The Kahler boys erected a saw mill in the fifties on Robinson Run just above the bridge on the Plain City and California road which was run by water power and was the last mill in Jerome township operated by water power. They also erected a grist mill near the same site run by steam power which they operated successfully for a number of years.

The above described are the only grist mills that were ever erected in the township although some of the saw mills have had burrs attached for corn grinding.

Many times a boy sent to mill on horseback on a sack of corn would have to wait all day for his grist. If the fishing was good he did not object as he always took his hook and line along. The miller did not exchange meal and flour for corn and wheat, as was the custom in later years, but took toll out of the grain. He did not have the facilities for weighing the grain and generally took the farmer's word for the amount that the proper toll might be taken out for grinding.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

In the early days the tanning business was quite extensively carried on in the township. William McCune operated a tan yard for many years just over the line in the township near Plain City. In those days in the spring when the sap was coming up many large white oak trees were cut down and the bark peeled for tanning purposes. Unless the trees were needed for rail timber they were frequently allowed to rot.

The tan-yard of Asa Converse, located on his farm just west of the David Moss farm, on the California and Unionville road, was perhaps the most extensive tannery of those days. In addition to the tanning business, he ran a boot and shoe manufacturing and repair shop. He employed a number of shoemakers during the winter season and did quite a large and profitable business.

Arthur Collier for a number of years carried on the tanning business in Jerome. The country tan-yard was so convenient to farmers in either selling hides or having them tanned for their own use, but is now a business of the past and of which the younger generation has little knowledge.

Asheries for the manufacture of black salts and sometimes salteratus were quite common. The proprietors had wagons running all over the country buying up the ashes saved by the housewives or by the boys in the spring-time when burning logs in the clearing, and it was quite a source of revenue.

Kiburne and Amos Beach operated quite an extensive ashery in the village of Jerome for many years. Peter Beaver was also engaged in that business at New California, but these industries are all abandoned, although in the early days the business was quite profitable.

The manufacture of barrels was engaged in quite extensively in this township by a number of citizens. The McCampbell brothers, John, Joseph, Andrew and Charles, were all coopers by trade and engaged in that business on their farms during the winter season. Robert Curry, John Oliver, James and William Woodburn were also engaged in that line. They made sugar, flour and pork barrels, many of which were disposed of in the neighborhood, but the bulk of them was hauled to Columbus. They had great high racks on heavy wagons which were used to transport the barrels to market, and merchandise of all kinds was brought back in return. The loads were immense, and while we have no definite knowledge as to the number of flour barrels that could be loaded in one of these wagons, it seems that fifty would be a safe guess.

The tradesmen of all kinds were in the country, and there was scarcely a farmer's family that did not have some member who could do mechanical work, either as shoemaker, harnessmaker or a woodworker. Nelson Cone was, perhaps, the best mechanic along Sugar run. He made boots and shoes, harness and saddles. He was also a woodworker and made sleds, ox-yokes, plow-stocks and all kinds of farm implements.

Among the shoemakers were Perry Buck, the Fleck hoys, David Beard and some of the Germans, a Mr. Myers and others. George Reuhlen, who arrived in Jerome township direct from Germany, along in the fifties, was

an expert wood workman and erected one of the first cider mills and presses in the township. He also operated a saw mill for a number of years.

Nearly every farmer had a good set of tools and made and repaired all kinds of farm implements himself instead of running to town and to the shop of a carpenter or blacksmith every time it was necessary to have a nail driven or a board sawed. They were especially expert in the manufacture of ax handles out of tough hickory timber.

The fathers always took a great deal of pains to instruct their boys in the use and care of tools. There was one kind of work along this line that did not appeal to the farmer boy particularly, and that was filing a cross-cut saw. He was well aware that getting the old saw out in company with a rat-tail file meant hard work as soon as the saw was sharpened. If there was one kind of labor harder than another on a farm, it was for a boy to tackle a saw log about four feet in diameter with a cross-cut saw, for the other fellow was sure to "lay down" on the saw. Did you, my old farmer-boy friend—now three score and ten—ever know it to be otherwise? I think not.

SOCIAL GATHERINGS AND SINGING SCHOOLS.

Before the days of the Civil War the young people residing along Darby creek and Sugar run were noted far and near for musical talent, both vocal and instrumental. Every winter singing schools and literary societies furnished the principal entertainments for all, old and young.

These entertainments were held in the school houses of the neighborhood, and on special occasions, such as concerts or literary exhibitions at the close of the schools, they were held in the old Seceders' church, either at New California or in one of the churches at Jerome.

Until about the year 1850, the old square or "buckwheat" notes were used in the music book. The first singing book that used the round notes was the *Carmina Sacra*, and the first teacher was a Mr. Maynard. Then came a Mr. Dixon, Pinney Case of Jerome, Mr. Moulton of Boston, William M. Robinson of Marysville, Sireno B. Phipps of Columbus, Samuel Robinson of Darby township and Nelson Cone. In later years James Curry, a Presbyterian minister, now a resident of Newark, California, taught a few terms.

After the regular terms of the singing school closed with a day concert in the spring, the teachers would insist that the young people keep up the practice during the spring and summer months. These practices were held in the evening and Dan Cone, James Curry and David G. Robinson were

usually the leaders, standing up in front, giving the key with a tuning fork and beating time.

There was great rivalry between the choruses of Jerome and Darby townships, and there were many concerts and musical contests. In the summer of 1860 the singers of Jerome, Darby and Milford Center held an all-day concert in the grove on the farm of Michael Sager at Unionville. A number of the music teachers were present in the interests of their favorites and considerable feeling was displayed by the different factions, each chorus claiming the laurels.

There were few pianos and organs, and violins, flutes and violincellos were the principal musical instruments. Some of the young people were quite talented, and all of the Cone family of seven boys were violinists.

No public dances were held, but when the young people would meet in the evenings, even at the house of a strict Methodist or Presbyterian, they would indulge in a little social dance, a cotillion, swinging eight, Virginia reel, or French four, with a jig by a few of the boys to the tune of *Mony Musk*.

Then there was the apple cutting which closed at nine o'clock sharp, after all the tubs, jars and crocks had been filled with apples, pared, cored and quartered ready to be strung on cotton cords two or three yards in length and hung to the joist above the fireplace to dry. There was no canned fruit and the apples and peaches were dried around the open fireplace or on kilns. The kilns were usually made in the orchard by digging a trench a foot deep, a yard wide and two or three yards long. This trench was arched over by brick and at one end a chimney several feet in height was erected. The brick over the trench was given a coat of thick clay mortar, smoothed down carefully, and was soon dried ready for use by building a fire in the kiln. Newspapers or cloth were spread over the kiln to keep the fruit clean when it was put in and in this manner apples and peaches were dried for winter use.

When the apples were all pared and cut at these evening gatherings, the floors, without carpets, were swept, refreshments were served and the evening's festivities commenced. The old plays were *Snap Up*, *March to Quebec* and many others. Some of the older persons will remember the old songs as the boys and girls would march around the room by couples.

Then there were wood choppings, when the young men of the neighborhood would gather at some farmer's home, especially when the father or some of the boys were sick, but frequently for a visit, chop wood and haul it to the home in long lengths, working all day and getting out a sufficient

amount of wood to last many weeks. On the same day the girls would assemble at the house and have a quilting party. In the evening a great supper would be spread and all would be merry with songs until the "wee small hours."

Corn huskings were also evenings of amusement and helpfulness among the farmers. There was always some strife among the boys to see who could find the largest number of red ears, as every red ear found entitled him to kiss his best girl. It would even be intimated that a girl would quietly pass a red ear to the right boy, or if a boy had any doubt about finding one, he would place an ear in a convenient pocket before he started to the husking bee.

The debating society furnished entertainment and amusement for many winter evenings at the school houses. These debates were participated in by many of the old settlers, who were well versed in current events and were good historians as well. In fact it may well be doubted if the average citizen of today is as well versed in the early history of the republic as the pioneers of fifty years ago, and these debates were usually quite interesting.

The best class of farmers usually took two or three weekly newspapers, one of which was the church paper, and it is recalled that the favorite one among the Presbyterians was *The Watchman of the Valley*, published in Cincinnati. *The Dollar Newspaper*, published in Philadelphia, was also a favorite among the farmers, as, in addition to all the current news, it had continued stories by one of the good writers, which continued for months. There were no dailies outside of the cities and the arrival of the weeklies in the Saturday's mail was hailed with great interest.

The writings of some of the standard prose writers and poets were in many households, including Shakespeare, Byron, Burns, Shelley, Scott, Young, Josephus, Rollin and many standard histories. The Bible and hymn book were always on the stand in the living room and they were both used every day.

JEROME.

Jerome, sometimes known as Beachtown, Pleasant Hill or Frankfort, was platted in 1846 by William Irwin, county surveyor, for Henry Beach, and the Beach family was the only one residing there at the time. At an early day it was a lively little trading place, but, like all other towns off the railroad, it has never come to be a place of any considerable importance. Good citizenship has always been the boast of its few people. The farming country around this pretty village is excellent and the business transacted by the

few dealers there has generally been on the square deal order, and hence successful at all times. Amos and Kilburn Beach were the first to engage in merchandise, and William Case was the pioneer tavern keeper. Other dealers may now be recalled as H. B. Seely, Lattimer & Hamilton, George Dixon and Oliver Asbury. Coming down later, the dealers were Daniel Landecker and the H. B. Seely Company. This last-named firm descended from the old pioneer store of Herrick B. Seely, who for many years was a thrifty merchant and the postmaster of the village. He stood high among wholesalers and jobbers. At his death the business fell into the hands of his sons, one of whom still carries on the business.

The population of Jerome is about seventy-five. The following have served as postmasters in this village since the establishment of the postoffice, in April, 1848: Joel A. Converse, appointed April 17, 1848; Isaac N. Wells, April 1, 1851; William Andrews, August 8, 1853; Lyman Andrews, June 3, 1854; William H. Brinkerhoff, February 22, 1856; Horace Beach, June 10, 1856; George Leisure, December 23, 1857; Hurd Lewis, July 16, 1866; S. H. Brake, February 17, 1868; William O. Harra, May 18, 1869; John Latham, November 27, 1871; J. C. Collier, July 20, 1874; George Leisure, May 26, 1875; Joseph Brobeck, January 14, 1878; Jemie Wells, November 5, 1883; H. B. Seely, August 21, 1885; A. L. Seely, April 11, 1892; George H. Dickson, April 21, 1897; O. T. Asbury, March 17, 1899; George H. Dickson, February 16, 1903; Pearl E. Hyland, November 7, 1903; office discontinued December 15, 1905. It is now furnished with mail from the rural free delivery out of Plain City.

The history of churches and schools will appear in the special chapters of this volume on such topics.

NEW CALIFORNIA.

This little hamlet was platted in 1853, and the first general store was opened by S. B. Woodburn and Dr. Albert Chapman. Soon after the plat was executed, Samuel Ressler, of Marysville, erected a two-story frame building on the southwest corner of the public square and there transacted a good business for a number of years. He carried a good grocery stock in the same building. New California soon became the center for live stock business in the southern portion of Union county. Scales were put in and hundreds of hogs were driven there for marketing in the swine shipping seasons. These hogs were usually driven to Worthington or Pleasant Valley, from which points they were shipped to New York. Some droves would exceed

four hundred fat hogs. Neighboring boys were paid fifty cents a day to help drive these hogs to market. As there were no bridges, it was a great task to land the hogs on the right side of half-frozen streams of water. It was the work of hours, even on the solid frozen ice, to force a large drove over the ice.

The first physician to practice medicine in the village was Doctor Culver, who was succeeded in turn by Milo Lawrence, Thomas J. Hayes, James Cutler, B. F. McGlade, J. S. Howland, Doctor Merriman and Doctor Vigor.

The pioneer "Village Blacksmith" was John Walley, in whose shop, beside the glowing forge, used to congregate the school boys at noon hour. He used to interest the boys by telling wonderfully big stories, not all strictly true. He claimed to have invented a magnifying glass through which he could look into the earth three miles. With this glass he said he located several gold mines in the neighborhood, as well as rich silver deposits, but these were never developed for lack of funds. He never allowed anyone to see this magnifying glass, as he claimed he did upon one occasion let a man look through it and it magnified so strong that it killed the man.

Other blacksmiths were the Gowan boys, Wilson Martin and John Hickman, all possessing queer traits of character. Especially some of these characters should find a paragraph in the annals of Jerome township. While Martin, the blacksmith, was shoeing a farmer's horse, a boy came running into the shop and declared that there was a large flock of wild turkeys at a quarry not far distant. Martin dropped the half-shod horse's foot, seized his rifle, powder horn and bullet pouch. He fairly flew to the designated spot. After two hours he returned with three very large turkeys swung over his shoulder. All the villagers assembled to see the big game. Martin related in his own peculiar and elastic manner how he had driven these wild turkeys, swifter on foot than the fastest deer hound in the country, to cover and how he had brought them down from the highest oak trees with his good and unerring rifle, "Black Bess." It was really a thrilling story and well told. But it was not long before a neighboring farmer appeared at the shop looking for the man who had been killing his tame turkeys. Martin was much crestfallen when he learned the truth and the farmer, a very liberal man, presented Martin with the turkeys and bade him "sin no more." But the end had not come, for many years afterwards he had to listen to the story in a teasing manner from the village boys, who laughed him to scorn for not knowing a tame from a wild turkey.

The Ressler tavern was a favorite hostelry in its day, as there was a

great deal of travel on the old State road, running from Pleasant Valley to Delaware, as well as on the road from Columbus to Marysville. Many were the yarns spun in the dingy old bar-room as travelers, drovers and others gathered around the open-front wood fire Franklin stove, smoking the pipes and "stogies" furnished by the genial landlord. The first mails came once a week on horseback from Dublin. The mail was usually carried in large saddle-bags and in these were the weekly papers and, of course, all were eager to hear the latest news—but a week old.

The postmasters (who also ran the one store in the village) serving at New California, according to a recent list forwarded from Washington, D. C., especially for this history, have been as follows: Samuel B. Woodburn, January 7, 1850; Perry Buck, July 8, 1856; John T. Liggett, Jr., June 19, 1857; Thomas Robinson, Jr., September 9, 1858; William Thompson, June 23, 1862; John P. McDowell, November, 1872; Nancy A. Bain, May 20, 1873; R. C. Hager, November 1, 1875; H. M. Dort, June 26, 1879; Phineas Bell, December 7, 1885; J. W. Kuhus, December 1, 1886; G. E. Herriott, May 11, 1891. Office discontinued May 14, 1904.

PLAIN CITY.

The greater part of this sprightly town is within Madison county. It has one thousand five hundred population, about four hundred of whom reside over the line in Union county. The flouring mill of U. D. Beard, on the west bank of Darby creek, is in Jerome township. It was erected by Doctor Ballinger and Richard Woodruff in 1873, and has always been a prosperous plant. The Methodist Episcopal church building is also in this county. The society was organized at Pleasant Valley in 1812. (See Church history chapter.)

At a very early day there was a tannery operated by William McCune on his farm. Today this site is included in the beautiful Pastime Park, consisting of twenty-seven acres, with a fine race track. The grove makes it an ideal summer resort and here the popular Chautauqua meetings are held annually. Before the Civil War many of the Fourth of July celebrations were held at this beautiful spot. Long tables were erected and "the fat of the land" was placed thereon, free for all.

The postoffice was originally called Darby Creek, but changed to Plain City on September 6, 1871. The postmasters here have been: (Darby Creek) James Ewing, July 1, 1811; D. K. Bigelow, March 22, 1837; Isaac Bigelow, August 17, 1843; P. E. Guitner, February 21, 1850; Israel E. Bigelow,

March 12, 1857; Richard Woodruff, June 25, 1862; A. N. Converse, March 29, 1870; (Plain City) A. N. Converse, September 6, 1871; Minerva Bradley, March 22, 1880; B. M. Irwin, January 3, 1884; I. E. Bigelow, September 2, 1885; C. A. Horn, May 3, 1889; G. M. Russell, January 10, 1895; Daniel Perry, January 28, 1899; Rolla A. Perry, January 19, 1903; Charles Wilson, February 1, 1911.

ARNOLD.

This is a new village, located on the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, at the crossing of the gravel road leading from Plain City to New California. The station and village were located in the fall of 1893 on land belonging to Mrs. George Arnold, for whom the town was named. It was first named "New California," after the old village, until a petition for a postoffice was presented to the department, when its name had to be changed, and "Arnold" was wisely chosen. James Arnold, who established the first grocery there and was postmaster, discontinued business when the postoffice was discontinued. Fred Smith was commissioned postmaster in 1896, but never performed the duties, as he sold his business just as his commission arrived. Carrie Fleck was then appointed to the position and she, with her husband, Perry Fleck, established a general store in the village in the fall of 1896. Mrs. Fleck served as postmistress until the office was discontinued, March 1, 1910, by reason of the establishing of a rural free delivery route from Plain City. Mr. and Mrs. Fleck, in 1914, were doing a thriving business and ran several produce wagons into Columbus each week. Other business factors are the grocery store of J. W. Cunningham, an ex-handle factory and two warehouses, both owned by J. R. Herriott. The village has about thirty-five buildings and a population of over one hundred and twenty-five. The children attend the Central School at New California.

Jerome township occupies the southeastern corner of Union county. It is bounded on the east by Delaware and Franklin counties, on the south by Franklin and Madison; Darby township bounds it on the west and Mill Creek on the north.

Big Darby creek, its principal stream, crosses the southwest corner. Sugar run flows southward through the central portion, and farther east several small streams take their origin and flow into Delaware and Franklin counties. The surface is level or slightly rolling. The valley of Big Darby is narrow, and the soil of it is a rich, black loam. Back of this a ridge of land rises, having a width of perhaps one-half mile, the soil of which is

somewhat gravelly. A fertile black soil is found beyond this, covering much of the southern portion of the township. Farther to the north, clay predominates. In early times the entire surface was densely forested and much timber that would now possess great value, including black walnut and cherry, was felled and burned in large heaps, to make way for crops of corn and grass. Hickory, oak, walnut, elm, beech and swamp ash were the prevalent types of timber.

The first election was held May 10, 1821, for the selection of a justice of the peace. Clark Provin received the entire fifteen votes cast. James Ewing, who was then sheriff of the county, and Frederick Sager and Simeon Hager were the judges of this election. John Taylor and John McCune were the clerks.

It was only a short time after the first settlers came that the woods were filled with wild hogs. Most of the early settlers brought a few hogs with them, and as the mast of the forest was amply sufficient for their sustenance, they were allowed to run at large. Each settler branded his hogs with a private ear-mark, and could thus identify his own property. Many of these swine were lost; they multiplied rapidly and a breed of wild, vicious hogs was the result. They would attack dogs and sometimes men, when the branches of a tree would be the only retreat. For many years it was customary for the settlers to allow their hogs to run at large during the fall and when winter approached it was often extremely difficult to get them back within inclosures. Good hog drivers were in great demand and received high wages. The unruly animals were usually driven in large droves by men on horseback, assisted by dogs, into an inclosed field, where they were assorted and their ownership determined by the ear-marks. Sometimes wide circuits, miles in extent, must be made before they could be secured. Those belonging to widows were always brought in free by the neighbors.

Wolves were plenty at first, but the bounty of four dollars a scalp paid by the county made them much sought after by hunters and the forests were cleared of them before other large game disappeared.

James Ewing was one of the best and foremost citizens of Union county during the first thirty years of its existence. His old homestead in Jerome township was in survey 12,125, where he lived to the time of his death. He was elected and served as the first sheriff of Union county. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian and a firm member and for many years a ruling elder of Lower Liberty church. In politics he was an unflinching Whig. In 1810 Mr. Ewing purchased a stock of goods at Chillicothe, brought them to his farm and opened a country store, thereby becoming the first merchant

in what is now Union county. Through his efforts a postoffice was secured and he was appointed the first postmaster. He operated the store for about ten years and then withdrew for a time from the mercantile business. In 1833 he erected a large frame store room adjoining his dwelling and filled it with an extensive stock of goods. He continued in business this latter time only two years. In 1835 his younger son, David, to whom he was deeply attached, met with an untimely death just as he was entering upon a life of brilliant promise and under his sense of loss Mr. Ewing retired permanently from business. He had been the possessor of some means when he came to Ohio and by his stern, honorable business qualities he accumulated considerable property. He was one of the first trustees of the Franklin County Bank. He was scrupulously honest in all his dealings and his word passed current for almost any amount. Small currency was very scarce, and in order to meet the demand for this kind of money, and facilitate trade, he issued what was termed in those days "shin plasters," payable on demand. They were considered by the people as good as coin and were never dishonored by their maker.

The Taylors were among the foremost pioneers of Big Darby in Jerome township. There were five brothers by this name, Richard, Daniel, Isaac, William and John, all of whom settled on the creek in close proximity to each other. They came in 1800 or 1802. They were Virginians who had settled in Kentucky, but, not liking the country there, emigrated to Ohio.

Another of the earliest settlers on Big Darby in Jerome was Andrew Noteman. No record has been kept of the date of his settlement and the time cannot be definitely determined. The date of his deed is 1802, and it was probably about that year or soon after that he arrived. He was born June 1, 1773, near Harper's Ferry, Maryland.

The Sagers were also among the earliest settlers and occupied some of the best land in the township. Henry, Frederick and Abraham located in Jerome.

Patrick Conner was the first settler on Sugar run, coming from Pennsylvania about 1804-05. He owned and occupied a small farm in the lower part of survey 5,132. He was of Irish descent and a very intelligent man. Joseph McClung came to Sugar run from Pennsylvania very early. He was in the War of 1812. John Kent settled in survey 5,126, on Sugar run, in 1806.

One of the few Revolutionary officers who settled in Union county was Col. James Curry. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1752, came to America with his father when ten years of age, and located in Augusta

county, Virginia. After a most honorable service as an officer of the army throughout the Revolutionary War, he removed, in the year 1797, to Ohio, settling first in Ross county. In 1811 he came with his family to the territory now known as Union county, where he located a large body of land and on which he erected the cabin in which he died. He was a member of the Legislature when the county was organized and was for many years after one of the judges of its courts. The following are brief notices of his children: James A., born in Virginia March 30, 1787; Harriet S., born June 7, 1791; Stephenson, born December 3, 1801; Otway, born March 26, 1804; Louisa, born July 24, 1807; Robert Burns, the youngest of this family, born June 3, 1811.

Samuel McCullough was a son of Samuel McCullough, Sr., who died in Darby township in 1800. He lived with his mother, who married John Taylor in Madison county, till he arrived at the age of maturity. He then purchased a small farm in the southwestern part of Jerome township.

Survey 5,132 of six hundred acres, on Sugar run, in the south central portion of the township, was purchased at an early date by Judge Mitchell, of Darby township. He divided it into three portions, upon each of which one of his sons located. George Mitchell came first, probably as early as 1814. David Mitchell, Jr., his brother, settled on the adjoining tract about 1816. The third son of Judge Mitchell, who occupied land on this survey, was Jesse Mitchell. He was the first white child born in what is now Union county. The date of his birth was November 4, 1799, a few weeks after his parents had settled in Darby township. Jesse remained with his parents until his marriage, in December, 1823, to Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of Rev. James Robinson, then of Union township. He at once settled with his young wife on his farm on Sugar run. Mr. Mitchell remained on the farm, an industrious, energetic farmer until his death, May 13, 1881. He had nine children, all of whom are deceased.

James Buck, a pioneer, served in the War of 1812 and married Harriet S. Curry.

Phillip Hawn settled on survey 3,750 of one hundred acres, in the western part of the township in 1819, and remained there till his death. Simeon Hager and Abner Chapman were pioneers. Samuel P. Morrison came from York county, Pennsylvania, about 1820. Simeon Rickard, a native of Virginia, a soldier of the War of 1812, in 1828 emigrated to Darby township, and a year later to southwestern Jerome. Landon Bishop emigrated from Virginia to Franklin county, Ohio, in 1824, and three years later came to Jerome township.

All of the above named settlers located in Jerome township prior to 1830. Soon after came many other prominent families, whose descendants still reside in the township, among whom were Nelson Cone, Judah Dodge, Titus Dort, Jesse Gill, William McCampbell, Sr., S. B. Woodburn, Dickey Beard, John Fleck, Chester Fox, William Bigger, John W. Evans, Samuel Herriott, William McCrory, John R. McDowell, John McKitrick, John Moss, John F. Norris, Jesse Weldon, Jacob Frederick, John, William and Templeton Liggett, James D. Robinson and John M. Robinson. George Ricard, Samuel C. Ryan and many others came in later.

William McCampbell, Sr., emigrated from Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1835 and settled in Jerome township. He was a prominent citizen, and he, with his large family and the Beard family, who came at the same time, were the principal organizers of the Seceder church in that township. Addison T. McCampbell, a grandson, visited, a few months ago, Staunton, Virginia, and examined the records of marriages, wills and lands, where he found some interesting data connected with the family history, which is of interest to the large number of descendants. As shown by the will of his great-grandmother, she gave to her grand-daughter, Polly McCampbell, a "slave maid," which it is understood she brought to Ohio in 1835. Polly married David Beard, a farmer, school teacher and surveyor, and they resided in the township until about the year 1855, then emigrated to Iowa, where they both died at an advanced age. Mr. McCampbell also visited the old stone church still in use at Timber Ridge, erected in 1756, where his ancestors worshiped, and read the tablet erected in memory of the women of the church "who made and carried the mortar used in the building." The great-grandfather, William McCampbell, served in the War of the Revolution. He also found records of the marriages of the Curry family, who came to the township early in 1800.

CHAPTER XXII.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This was one of the three original townships in Union county. On the second division of the county into civil townships, in 1821, the boundaries of Mill Creek were fixed as follows: "It is agreed to divide the county of Union into five townships, and the fifth township is to embrace all east of Paris township to the west boundary line of said county, and to be known by the name of Mill Creek."

This township is situated in the southeast part of Union county and takes its name from Mill Creek which flows through its northern part. It is bounded on the north by Dover township and the county of Delaware, on the east by Delaware county, on the south by Jerome township, and on the west by Darby, Paris and Dover townships. The original surveys of this township occupied about eleven years' time. However, some of its surveys were made in a remarkably short time, for it is shown that in one day seven thousand acres were surveyed into eight different tracts.

STREAMS, TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL.

Mill creek is the chief stream in the township. It enters from Dover township, passing through survey 3,956, and for more than one mile forms the boundary line between said townships, crossing in an easterly direction till it reaches survey No. 1,307, when it takes a very crooked course in a general northeast direction, passing diagonally through said survey and so on out of the county into Delaware county. At an early day the waters of this stream furnished the pioneers with an abundant water power. Many of the first mills of Union county were built along this stream. Spring run is another fair-sized stream, in the central portion of the township. Few, if any, townships in the county present a better surface for farming purposes than Mill Creek. The soil is deep, rich and very productive. Along the creek bottoms and flat portions it is a black loam, while the remainder is a strong clay soil, most of it underlaid with a disintegrated limestone and gravel, the latter forming a good material for road making. The timber here was similar to that found elsewhere in Union county. The great num-

ber of maple trees afforded an abundant supply of maple sugar and syrup, both for the home and for shipment. Grain, corn and stock raising have always been the main features of agriculture in this township, and from these much wealth has been accumulated with the passing of the years.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To Ephraim Burroughs, a native of New Jersey, must be accorded the distinction of having been the first white settler to invade the wilds of what is now Mill Creek township. In the autumn of 1795 he left his native state with his family for Kentucky. In 1804 he moved to Clark county, Ohio, and at the close of the War of 1812 he settled in Union county. His location was a little east of the village of Watkins. He bought one hundred acres, remained about four years and then moved to Indiana.

There were three or four families, all of whom came in at about the same dates, and soon after the first settler, Burroughs, made his settlement. Among this number was William Conklin, a native of Delaware, who located on land next to that entered by Burroughs and there remained until just before the breaking out of the Civil War. The date of his coming was 1816. Here he reared a good-sized family. One of his daughters married a Mr. Anderson, of whom it was related that he paid for his farm by selling hickory nuts gathered by his own hands. These nuts all grew on his own land and he hauled them over the mud roads to Dayton and Springfield.

Daniel Bell, born in New Jersey, but an early settler in Ohio, came to this township in 1816, settling near Mr. Conklin's place. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed it in connection with his farming operations. Later he moved to the White River country, Indiana, but afterwards returned to Union county and died near Watkins.

John T. Thompson, with his aged father, James Thompson, emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, settling in Union county about 1816 on Mill Creek survey No. 5,477. The father died there in 1843, aged almost ninety years. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary war. This was perhaps one of the first five families to settle in the township. The son became a very prominent factor in the early history of the township and county.

Alvin Randall, a native of New Hampshire, emigrated to York state in 1809; to Worthington, Ohio, in 1812; to Madison, Indiana, in 1813, cast his first vote at the first election after that state was admitted to the Union, in 1816. In 1817 he became a resident of Darby township and in 1819 came

to Mill Creek township. He later removed to Indiana and died in Noble county.

Asa Robinson, a native of Massachusetts, moved with his family from his native state to York state, and in 1809 is said to have moved to Ohio. At a very early date he settled in Delaware county. He was engaged in the milling business at Hinton's mills. Later he sold out and bought land in survey No. 2,992, where he remained until his death.

Between 1818 and 1822 the following came into Mill Creek township and effected a permanent settlement: Joseph Harrison and sons, Aaron, Moses and Benjamin, all locating on survey No. 2,998; Valentine T. Shover, John Sherman, Thomas Daniel, Silas Osborn, Nathaniel Toothacre and John Gray settled in survey No. 5,477; John, William, Asa and Randolph Death, four brothers, colored men, settled near Harrison's, but most of them soon moved from the county.

Another pioneer was Zebadiah Farnum, a native of Rhode Island, who settled near Watkins village in 1823.

George Graham, a native of England, emigrated to America, first settling in York state, but later moved to Ohio. He had a large family, most of whom settled in this township about 1823.

Pierce Lanphere located near Watkins in about 1823. He was an early teacher in the township.

Another immigrant of 1823 was Aaron Tossey, a native of New England. Many of his children lived in the township and were active in its earlier development.

Elder Daniel Long, a native of Maryland, born in 1789, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and became a settler in Mill Creek township in 1820. He had traveled over a large portion of southern and central Ohio, organizing Christian churches. The Watkins Christian church of this township was one of the first to be formed in this section and he was pastor of this church for many years. He died in 1873, at the age of eighty-five years and had preached up to within a short time of his death. He died while in the midst of a revival season. He was one of Ohio's great pioneer ministers. He married and had one child, Thomas W. Long.

Other settlers coming in about 1823-24 were George Lukenbill and John McCawley, the latter a native of Scotland. He moved to Marysville, where he subsequently died.

Bennett Beard, who settled on Mill creek about 1824, erected one of the first saw mills in this vicinity. About the same time the following people

came to the settlement: Jacob Hawk, Alexander Garringer, John Heriff, Samuel Saunders, Z. Smith, Jeremiah Roe, John Keens and Jacob Taylor. Also that year or not later than the following year came Joseph Watkins, Asahel Rose and James Fowler. In 1826 came William Rogers, a school teacher. William Newhouse and Edmond Holycross settled on survey No. 5,477. In 1828 and 1829 we find that Christian Myers, Charles Hamlin, Abraham Stiner and David Smith appear as settlers, all located on survey No. 1,573.

This brings the settlement down to about 1830 and after that it commenced to increase too rapidly to undertake to trace out the coming and going of the multitude, many of whom have lived and labored and finally passed on to the great beyond, leaving descendants to take up the activities of life.

WATKINS.

Watkins is the only village in Mill Creek township. It now has a population of about eighty people. It is within survey No. 1,307 and was platted July 12, 1838. The proprietors were Thomas P. Watkins and William Conklin. James Thompson erected the first house on the village platting just east of where Ray Thompson's store in later years was built. He opened the first store of the place in 1840 in one room of his residence. The post-office was established in 1840 and the government furnishes the author with the following as the correct list of postmasters: James Thompson, Jr., appointed March 18, 1840; William Thompson, November 11, 1842; James Thompson, April 29, 1859; S. R. Heath, April 21, 1862; Warrett Owen, April 9, 1863; W. T. Thompson, October 6, 1885; Warrett Owen, July 18, 1889; R. B. Thompson, August 31, 1893; Lemuel Tossey, December 24, 1896; F. J. Hinterschend, April 10, 1901; L. L. Williams, August 5, 1904; Leonard Kalteis, November 30, 1907. Office was discontinued July 31, 1908.

The various physicians who have practiced here include these, in about the order given: Mains Wasson, Doctor Reed, Doctor Rose, William Andrews, T. P. Shields, John Pounds and several of a later date, whose names appear in the Medical chapter of this work.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

Dover is one of the latest organized townships within Union county. It is in the central portion along the eastern boundary of the county. It is bounded on the north by Leesburg township, on the east by Delaware county and Mill Creek township, on the south by Mill Creek and on the west by Paris township. Its territory originally belonged to Mill Creek township and so remained until in December, 1838, when it was made a separate civil township. The records show that on March 5, 1839, it was ordered by the county commissioners that the boundary line of Mill Creek and Dover townships be altered so as to detach from Mill Creek and attach to Dover township survey No. 3,007. The first land surveyed, 1,087 acres, survey No. 3,007, in the township was executed June 3, 1797, for John Graham.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Blue's and Mill creeks are the principal water courses in the township. The former enters from Leesburg township on survey No. 5,497, and courses a little south of east through the north central part of the township into Delaware county, leaving Dover from survey No. 7,358. One of its chief tributaries is Grass Run. Mill creek enters the township about the center of its western boundary from survey No. 3,355, taking a southeasterly course. It finally falls into Delaware county. This is the largest stream within Union county as regards water power, and at an early day provided much water power, furnishing mill sites for many mills and factories of the smaller sort, but very useful to the pioneer settlement of the county.

Along these two streams, Blue's and Mill creek, the land is rolling and in places quite hilly. The remainder of the township is very level, easily cultivated and the soil is uncommonly productive. The creek bottoms are made up of a deep, black loam. Other parts of the township are made up of clay subsoil, though not liable to be affected by dry weather. These lands were originally very wet, but along in the seventies and eighties the system of tile drainage began to obtain and today the swamps have all disappeared. Wheat, corn, oats and potatoes, the main productions, are raised with profit. Grass

grows here in luxuriance and cattle grazing has long been a leading industry. When the pioneer came here he found great forests covered the most of the township. These forest trees, some hundreds of years old, had to be felled and removed and it took many years before all the stumps of these forest kings were entirely obliterated from the fields. It may be stated that the first generation had all they could do to clear away these forests and prepare sufficient land for cultivation. The next generation, however, commenced to reap the reward of the hard pioneer work performed by their fathers. The timber along the creek bottoms consisted chiefly of walnut, hickory, elm, sycamore and some cherry and oak. Thousands of immense walnut logs were rolled into the log-heap and burned which would bring fabulous prices today. The country has been destitute of walnut timber, practically speaking, for thirty-five or forty years. The sugar maple groves, however, have been cared for on account of the sugar and syrup they afford.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first evidence of a settlement by white men in this part of Union county was when the sound of the woodman's ax broke in upon the green solitude of the immense forests on the south or west banks of Mill creek, in the southwest part of this township. A few years earlier pioneer Ephraim Burroughs had settled in the wilderness of Mill Creek township, near the present village of Watkins. His second son, Jonathan M. Burroughs, born in New Jersey in 1794, married Mercy Bell, and in the winter of 1815 located on Mill creek in what is now Dover township, on four hundred acres of land which he leased of Thomas C. Gary, of Virginia. Here he struck the first blow at clearing the forests of the township. He erected a small log cabin, daubed it with mud and in mid-winter moved into it with his young wife. In one corner of this cabin was erected a frame for a bedstead, consisting of two poles extending from holes bored in the logs of his cabin and supported by a single corner post, with poles laid across for slats, upon which was laid a straw bed. For covering they used one blanket and a feather bed containing seven pounds of feathers. Their table consisted of a large slab with logs placed underneath. Mrs. Burroughs had one broken plate, one knife with part of the handle broken off and a fork with one tine gone. Mr. Burroughs made himself a wooden plate and a wooden fork and used his pocket knife to eat with. Spring and the sugar-making season were soon at hand. Sugar maple trees were found on every hand, and as much sugar was made as possible. But they had no utensils with which to manufacture

the syrup and sugar. Mr. Burroughs finally succeeded in renting three big kettles and with his own hands fashioned out sugar troughs and tapped about two hundred trees. Now the work and labor commenced; day and night, week in and week out, they toiled, gathering the sugar water, boiling it down and making sugar until the season was past. Next the sugar must be marketed and with the money some necessary household articles must be purchased. James Ewing's store at Plain City was the nearest one where goods could be purchased and that was only ten miles distant. He had no horse and the roads were mere bridle paths run by blazed trees. He took upon his back all the sugar he could carry and traveled the entire distance to the store on foot. In exchange for his sugar, he purchased a half dozen plates, a half dozen knives and forks, a half dozen cups and saucers, a tin teapot, a quarter pound of tea, and with these on his back he made his way homeward. His good wife unpacked and washed the dishes, while Mr. Burroughs took his trusty ax and split out a large slab and dressed it up smooth as possible. Upon pins driven into a log in the cabin he placed his slab as a shelf and on this was placed the new supply of tableware. With hearts full of gratitude and eyes beaming with delight, on the opposite side of the room stood the young pioneer wife, gazing upon the small though beautiful outfit, the result of the first united effort toward obtaining a home and livelihood. Years later Mr. Burroughs remarked that "I tapped my wife on the shoulder and said to her 'we'll make it yet.'" He said at that moment he felt prouder than he would have felt years later if some one had presented him with ten thousand dollars. He was highly successful and made a handsome fortune, which he used for the good of his family and for the worthy objects all about him, never once forgetting the early trials and sacrifices he had undergone.

William Bradley was probably the next man to locate in Dover township. He settled on Mill creek just below Mr. Burroughs in 1818. He was a native of Maryland. He was an honest, worthy and upright pioneer. During the same year there were several who found their way into the township as settlers. These included John Hammaman, the third settler, who came from Chillicothe and settled on Mill creek, south of Marysville and Delaware pike. He bought two hundred acres and upon this he located in 1818. After a few years he sold and moved on west.

Stephen Dysert came in from Ross county about 1818 and remained until his death. He and his estimable wife were buried on the farm where they had spent most of their lives.

Isaac Dodd, another immigrant of 1818, located near the Hannaman place, remained many years and then sold and went west.

Lancelot Maze, a native of Ireland, became a settler here in 1818, and died in 1823. It has been claimed that he was the first justice of the peace elected in Dover township.

William Richey, Sr., of Pennsylvania, but whose father came from the north of Ireland, came to Darby Plains in 1813, and in 1819 located in Dover township on Mill creek in survey No. 9,028, and died there in August, 1847. His son, William, Jr., was a Whig and represented his county in the Legislature in 1845-46, and also was justice of the peace for twenty years. He resided here more than fifty years and cleared up and improved a large and valuable tract of land. About 1873 he removed to Franklin county, Kansas, where he died on March 16, 1882, aged eighty-eight years.

Another early settler was John Dinwiddie, a Virginian, who came to Union county in 1823, settled on Mill creek and resided until death overtook him. His remains were buried on his own farm.

Daniel Williams, a native of Maryland, with his father's family, emigrated to Ohio in 1808 and settled near Chillicothe, where the father died. In 1828 the son moved to Dover township and died in the township in 1866.

Jonathan Bowen, a Virginian by birth, emigrated with his family to Ross county, Ohio, and in about 1825 moved to Dover township. James B. Clark, another Virginian, settled in 1825 on Dun's run, Dover township, and there died in 1829, aged forty-five years. He reared a large family, members of which still reside in the township. He taught many terms of school in Dover township.

Still other settlers of the twenties were David W. Worley, a Virginian, who came in 1824; Coats Thornton and George H. Houser. Then came Amos Spurgeon, of Virginia, who settled on Blue's creek in survey No. 5,499. In 1865 he moved to Illinois.

Rev. John Carney, of Virginia, emigrated to Ohio and located in Dover township in 1828 and resided there until his death. He was a very zealous Baptist and an early preacher in this denomination. He was uneducated, but the type of a man who in those early times took well with the masses. He was a power for good in the community in which he settled. In 1828-29 Abner Liggett came in and settled on the south bank of Blue's creek, where he resided until 1882, when he removed to Green Bend, Ohio.

Rev. Ebenezer Mathers was a Methodist preacher. The first class of the Mount Herman church was organized at his house about 1838. He worked

faithfully until his death, in 1852, when he had reached his sixty-third year. Joseph Russell and Elijah Brown settled in 1831-32; Levi and Daniel Longbrake the same year; Mathew Columber and Alexander Ross in 1833.

MILLS OF DOVER TOWNSHIP.

But few mills have ever been operated in this township. Most of the lumber and flour used by the citizens here have been manufactured outside of the township. About 1850 Adam Richey and Beal Selman erected a steam saw-mill three-quarters of a mile from the village of Dover. Later J. H. Felkner and J. D. Burkabill owned the property and did an extensive business. About 1871 L. B. Dennis erected a saw-mill and spoke factory in the village of Dover. Fifteen men were employed along about 1874, when the plant was sold to D. F. Dyal, who in 1878 moved the machinery to Arkansas. There have been numerous portable steam saw-mills within the township from time to time.

DOVER—"NEW DOVER POSTOFFICE."

The village of Dover was platted in May, 1854, on lands owned by William Richey, Adam Richey, Thomas Alpin and B. F. Benton. William B. Irwin was the surveyor of Union county at the time and executed the platting. In the fall of 1854 the first house on the plat was built by Adam Richey. The first industry started in the embryo village was the harness shop of J. Y. Servin, who erected the third house on the plat. Calvin Richey opened a store in a building erected for the purpose in the fifties. M. W. Peck was the first physician to practice medicine at this point. It was the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad through the township in 1852-53 that encouraged the laying out of this village, which in 1882 had a population of only one hundred and fifty people. There have been numerous small manufacturing plants in Dover, commencing in the seventies and eighties. These included the tile factory, erected in 1874 and a factory for the manufacture of heading, clothes racks, chair rounds, etc., built in 1870 by D. & W. A. Shuler. For a small place Dover has always possessed more enterprise and industry than any town in the county. It now has a population of about two hundred and seventy-five with the usual amount of small town stores and shops. The schools and churches of Dover township, including the village, will be treated in special chapters in this work.

The postoffice was established here on February 5, 1856, and these postmasters have served (New Dover is the name of the office): William Shuler, February 5, 1856; J. Y. Sevryn, June 20, 1861; David Shuler, April 8, 1863; E. D. Horton, February 26, 1867; David Shuler, March 11, 1870; J. Y. Sevryn, May 24, 1883; William A. Shuler, January 19, 1885; M. L. Bowen, September 6, 1889; L. B. Thompson, September 7, 1893; Clara Cody, August 4, 1897; J. D. Van Gordon, May 2, 1901; Margaretta V. Van Gordon, April 3, 1907; J. H. Roberts, August 10, 1909.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGES.

The sixth township of Union county was Liberty township, which was organized, as shown by the records, as follows: "At a meeting of the commissioners of the county of Union, the first Monday in June, 1822, the township of Liberty was organized as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Paris township, thence west to the county line, thence north to the north boundary line of said county, thence east to the west boundary of Paris township, thence south with said line to the place of beginning, to be known by the name of Liberty township." When York township was created the northern boundary of Liberty was materially changed, the territory of the latter being made much smaller.

Land surveys began in this township quite early, though not quite so soon as farther south in the county. The first survey was made in September, 1799. The population of the township in 1910 was 1,488.

STREAMS, SOIL AND GENERAL FEATURES.

Liberty is usually spoken of as a level township. The western and southwestern portions are quite flat and originally were very wet, but the ditching and draining of many years has made it an excellent agricultural section. The bottom lands and some of the higher lands possess a rich black loam, but as a general rule it is of a more clay-like mixture and very productive, especially in corn and wheat.

Mill creek is the principal stream of the township. It enters the township on the west from Logan county, meanders through in a southeasterly direction before entering Taylor township. This is the largest stream in Union county and gave water power for all the early mills in this township. It was natural that the first pioneers should settle as near this beautiful water course as possible. There are smaller streams, but none of any importance at this day. Originally this township was heavily covered with fine timber, embracing such varieties as white, red, black and burr oak, hickory, walnut, elm, sugar maple and beech.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The first immigrants to this part of Union county made their way up Mill creek and formed a settlement in the dense forests of what is now Liberty township. This was several years before any settlement had been effected in Allen township. It was about 1813 when Levi Carter, supposed to have been a native of Virginia, invaded this unbroken wilderness. He was one of the judges at the first election when Liberty township was organized. As an inducement to settlers General McArthur offered one hundred acres to any man who would permanently settle upon it and Mr. Carter accepted the proposition. He was a worthy man, a good citizen and kind neighbor. About 1840 he and his family removed to Illinois, where he died.

Charles Colver, a New Yorker, mentioned in the history of Union township, located there in 1812 and in the fall of 1815 moved to Liberty township. He died here in 1823, aged fifty years. They reared a large family which did honor to the name.

Israel Carter, brother of Levi Carter, the first settler, settled in the township two years later than his brother. He married, reared a good-sized family and died in the township in which he had lived and labored so long and hard.

Samuel Porter, a Vermonter, settled, with his family, in Liberty township about 1817, resided until 1823 and then moved back to Vermont, where both he and his wife died. While here he made a valuable and highly esteemed citizen.

James Herd, of Berkeley county, Virginia, emigrated to Clark county, Ohio, just before the War of 1812. In March, 1817, they settled in Liberty township. His wife died in 1834 and he in 1842.

Dr. Winthrop Chandler, from Vermont, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Union township in 1818. He married a Miss Hammond and about 1826 settled in Liberty township on Mill creek, where he practiced medicine until 1846, when he removed to Illinois. It is said of him that he was the laziest man in Union county. It was stated by more charitable ones that "he was born tired."

Isaac Brake and wife, natives of old Virginia, emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, in 1818, remained there two years and settled in Liberty township in 1820. They located on what was known as the Joshua Juddy farm, and there remained until death. They were advanced in years when they came to this county. In her latter years Mrs. Brake was made the victim of a very

peculiar disease and when its attacks came on she felt great desire for water immediately, and that once administered she at once found relief. She had observed that if she was attacked where she could not get water, she believed she would die. In that day shooting matches were frequent and legitimate occurrences. On one of these occasions Mr. Brake and family attended, it being nearby his home. At an early hour, Mrs. Brake took her leave and started for home. Subsequently the remainder of the family returned home. On their arrival they missed her and thinking she had called at a near neighbor's did not look for some time later. Search was instituted, horns were blown and all done to rouse the neighborhood, but not until the next morning was any intelligence as to her whereabouts gained. She was found dead a short distance from the road, near some water. It is believed that on her way home she was attacked by her strange disease and had gone to that spot for water and while there died. This was in 1826. Mr. Brake died about 1833. They left a large and respectable family of sons and daughters.

South Carolina furnished a settler in the person of Mordecai Baughan in 1820. He located three-fourths of a mile below Newton. He removed to Illinois just before the Civil War and died there a few years later.

John Shirk, from Virginia, born in 1787, in 1820 emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, and two years later settled on the old Judy farm. In 1832 he purchased land where the Disciples church was later erected. He died there in 1873. Mr. Shirk was a very large, robust man and physically had few equals. While a resident of Virginia he was the acknowledged champion both in physical strength and activity. He was also possessed of an unswerving character. In kindness and justice to all with whom he had dealings he was excelled by but few. His conclusions on right and wrong were drawn with great nicety of distinction and adhered to with great firmness in all the minutest details of business life. At one time in his life there was a scarcity of corn throughout this section of country, but Mr. Shirk had an abundance and to spare. He always said that the true value of corn was twenty-five cents per bushel; that it was worth that to raise it and no more. Consequently he would never sell his corn for any more or any less than that price. He found many poor people through the neighborhood who had to buy corn and supplied them with what they needed at the above stated price, while at other places, not many miles distant, corn was selling at fifty cents per bushel. One of his neighbors who knew the market value of corn and learned that Mr. Shirk had a quantity to sell for twenty-five cents a bushel, concluded that he would speculate in corn. He harnessed up a four-horse team and drove over to Mr. Shirk's residence and told him he understood he

had corn to sell. Mr. Shirk replied that he had and the man with the team told him he would take all he had. Mr. Shirk replied: "You cannot have a bushel of it; you do not want it for your own use and do not need it, but are trying to speculate off of poor people." So he gave the man some strong moral advice and sent him home without any corn. Thus was his kindness and generosity ever exhibited to the poor. At the time he concluded to make a purchase of land one of his neighbors, Mr. Moore, decided also to buy. They were both poor. Judge McLean owned a large tract of land which they concluded they would endeavor to purchase jointly. The Judge would not sell to speculators. They desired it for their own use and concluded to go and see Judge McLean in Ross county and set the day to start on their journey. Mr. Moore had nothing but an old ragged suit of clothes and felt unable financially to buy a new one. He borrowed a fine suit of his neighbor and on the morning appointed, dressed in his fine black suit, he made his appearance at Mr. Shirk's ready to start on the trip. Mr. Shirk looked the man all over from head to foot and then he told him to go right home and take off his fine suit and put on his old clothes or he would not go with him; that they were going to see the Judge in their plain old clothes and tell him their situation financially and make no fine show of fine dress or any misrepresentation in any form. He did as Mr. Shirk directed; they visited the Judge in that plain way; with plain talk were successful and purchased seven hundred and thirty acres of land for one thousand dollars on easy terms. The same land when correctly surveyed embraced nine hundred and twelve acres. This success was all due to Mr. Shirk's straightforward course and true representation of themselves and circumstances. And the above examples are but good illustrations of the principle and character which made up the warp and woof of this noble pioneer's life.

Other pioneers were Jacob Humphreys, from North Carolina; Elisha White, of Vermont; David Lockwood, another Vermonter; Israel Lockwood, a New Englander; William Gladhill; Allen Rea, a Virginian; William Crowder, of Virginia; Samuel Griffin, a native of Maryland, and David Hosack, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, all settled in this township between the first settlement and about 1835.

Another list furnished for a former history of the township contains the names of many more who may well be termed "first and early settlers:" Silas Burson, 1824; Jesse Judy, 1832; John Raymond, of New Hampshire; Nathaniel Norveil, of Vermont; L. Ford, of Virginia; George Baxley, born in Virginia, in 1801. He left a diary of events covering a period of thirty years. From this we quote the following important entries:

May 7, 1849—David Paul's child was drowned in a cistern.

November 30, 1851, Barnett's child was strangled by swallowing a kernel of meat from a hickory nut getting into the air passage.

Spiritualism—January 14, 1852, spiritualism in full play. Mr. Baxley witnessed the knockings at the house of Mr. Titus—David Rowland, the medium. "People turned nearly crazy about mysterious rappings, which are all the go."

Extremes of Heat and Cold—January 20, 1852, thermometer twenty below zero. June 5, 1852, heavy frost; overcoat and sitting by the fire feels comfortable; thermometer forty-four above zero at sunrise; beans, cucumbers, pumpkins and other tender vegetables killed by frost last night. February 4, 1856, thermometer fourteen degrees below zero. May 31, 1856, heavy frost; June 5, 1859, heavy freeze, thermometer twenty-eight above zero; ice one-eighth of an inch thick, crops cut down. June 4, 1860, ground covered white with hail; duration of hail storm ten minutes; sixty-two panes of glass broken out of the Methodist Episcopal church. January 1, 1864, thermometer ten below zero. May 2, 1864, snow two inches deep. June 12 and 13, heavy frost. February 5, 1866, thermometer ten below zero. February 3, 1868, thermometer ten below zero. April 10, 1868, snow five inches deep. August 18, 1869, thermometer one hundred and eighteen degrees above zero.

Great freshets, January 1, 1847, another on April 14, 1859; and a still greater one April 10, 1860, doing great damage, destroying property all along Mill creek. March 31, 1865, great freshet, highest water known since 1837.

Sickly season—August, 1863, very sickly, flux, diarrhea and fevers; almost every family afflicted, and many deaths.

Great Temperance Crusade—On Christmas, 1865, twenty or more ladies entered a saloon kept in Newton (now Raymond) and destroyed all liquors, decanters, glasses, etc. The ladies were subsequently arrested for riot; also twenty indictments were found against the saloon keeper; he was fined and jailed, and at last completely prostrated financially, and unable to continue prosecution against said ladies; but at this juncture the wholesale liquor men from whom he had purchased his liquor came to his rescue and took up the prosecution against the ladies. Subsequently, the ladies in the case, and numerous citizens, raised money by subscription and paid the damages to property, and thus ended the suit.

MILLING IN THE TOWNSHIP.

The first mill erected in Liberty township was built in 1831-32 by Samuel Orahood. It was a grist-mill run by water power on Mill creek, a mile and a fourth above where Newton now stands, on the old Israel Lockwood farm. It was a good but a small frame mill. After about three years Mr. Orahood sold to G. Smith, who added a saw mill attachment. In the spring of 1843 George W. Baxley became proprietor, continuing to operate the same until 1856, when he rebuilt the flouring mill and ceased to run the saw mill. It was run for more than twenty-five years, but on account of the ill health of its owner and the fact that many freshets washed out the mill dam, making it expensive to keep up the water power, the mill was abandoned soon after the close of the Civil War.

Clements' saw mill was erected by Ransom Clements in 1833 and was driven by the water of Mill creek. It was the first saw mill in Liberty township and run about ten years. In 1847, at a point a mile north of old Newton, Mr. Clements built another saw mill, on the York Center road. It was soon burned and was at once rebuilt. Several men owned it at one time or another, but finally it was allowed to close down forever. The Thomas grist mill was erected in 1845-46 on Mill creek, three and a half miles above Newton. It was operated about a dozen years. The Peoria saw mill was first erected and operated by Mr. Feltner, who was succeeded by Barnet Bennett.

A tannery was put in operation in about 1849 by T. L. and Daniel Wiswell. It was located a mile north of Newton, near Clements' saw mill. It was operated by different men and owners until 1870, when owing to the general changes in the tanning industry, it went down. E. and F. G. Lockwood were the last proprietors.

The history of schools, churches and lodges will be found in special general chapters on these topics elsewhere in this volume.

RAYMOND (NEWTON).

What was originally styled Newton, but, for postoffice purposes, has been long known as Raymond, was surveyed for David Paul and laid off into town lots and streets August 25, 1838. An addition was made in the fifties by the same proprietor. Hezekiah Davis was the first to erect a house on the plat. It was later owned by James Wood. John Raymond kept the first hotel and Edward Inskip started the first general store. The first black-

smith was William Boggs; the pioneer doctor was Doctor Core; then came Doctors Marcus, Blair, Southard, Burkham and Stokes.

By 1882 there had grown up quite a lively town. There were among other dealers and artisans the following: Dague & Wilson, C. W. Case, general merchandise; drug store, Doctor Wright; hotel, E. Wells; two blacksmith and wagon shops; a photograph gallery; boot and shoe repair shop; a harness shop; one two-story frame school house; a Methodist Episcopal, Christian and Free-Will Baptist church. The population was then said to have been one hundred and seventy-five. The town is not incorporated and today has about four hundred, according to the census of 1910.

THE TOWN IN 1914.

In the fall of 1914 there were three churches in Raymond—the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Christian denominations. (See Church chapter.)

The only lodge is the Knights of Pythias. (See Lodges.)

Raymond is the seat of the new consolidated school and takes in all the districts within Liberty township. A thirty-thousand-dollar building has just been finished.

The township hall is located here, a two-story frame structure, the second story being used for public hall purposes by the citizens of the township and village.

The various lines of business are now represented at Raymond as follows:

- Agricultural Implements—I. W. Arnold.
- Blacksmith Shops—Bradford Hess, Joseph Collison, W. H. Ham.
- Barbers—Ivan Wooley.
- Creamery—The Raymond Creamery Company.
- Hotel—Raymond House, E. B. Reynolds.
- Hardware—Linn & Evans.
- Millinery—Susan Titus, Cora V. Gibson.
- Physicians—Dr. C. A. Thompson.
- Poultry—James Hodge.
- Restaurant—F. L. Gibson.
- Meat Market—C. C. Davis.
- Livery—Wesley Flickenger.
- Shoe Shop—William Dawson.
- Veterinary—Dr. Dolph Moore.
- Hay Warehouse—Raymond Hay Company.

Carriages—Ed. Stratton.

Broom Factory—P. J. Bowersmith.

Tin Shop—C. J. Mathys.

Well Drilling and Wind-mills—J. W. Arnold.

Dray Line—C. H. Wilson.

Elevator—John Wootten.

General Merchandise—Dell Williams & Co., E. B. Roberts, I. W. Arnold.

Furniture and Undertaking—William Winters.

Postmaster—Beulah Allen.

Concerning the postoffice it may be stated that a recent list of postmasters sent from Washington to the author of this work gives the subjoined facts:

The town and postoffice seem to have been named for the first postmaster, Nathaniel Raymond, who was appointed postmaster May 6, 1839, then following came appointments as follows: Anson Darrow, October 21, 1851; Nathaniel Raymond, August 8, 1853; J. J. Wallace, June 3, 1854; S. W. Atkinson, September 24, 1861; D. T. Paul, October 6, 1864; George W. Baxley, July 17, 1867; S. W. Atkinson, April 14, 1871; P. A. Graves, March 27, 1872; J. W. McLroy, April 14, 1873; R. P. Amrine, May 9, 1881; William Milligan, March 14, 1882; George T. Lockwood, November 23, 1882; Amanda Lockwood, January 30, 1884; Melinda M. Lockwood, December 26, 1891; M. C. O'Brien, January 14, 1896; A. E. Knox, April 26, 1900; Beulah M. Allen, August 14, 1914.

It appears that there was a town site platted on about the same land as is contained in Raymond (Newton) a few years before this place was platted. It bears date on the county records as having been in existence in October, 1834, four years before Newton was platted and recorded. It would appear that nothing came of this town; at least, there were no houses built on that platting. The project was doubtless dropped. Its proprietor was Samuel King, and he named his village Kingsville.

PEORIA.

Peoria is within Liberty township, at the crossing of the Erie and Toledo & Ohio Central railroads, as well as the junction of the main line and St. Mary's Branch of the Toledo & Ohio Central line. It had in 1910 a population of one hundred and fifty. The platting of this village was executed in May, 1870, and, exclusive of railroad land, had a fraction more than

nine acres within its limits. In 1872 an extensive addition was made to the village for Robert D. Finley, who opened the first store of the hamlet. The pioneer blacksmith was George Wesley. In 1882 Gosnell Brothers conducted the only store of the place, and a warehouse was operated by Rogers & Thompson. The postoffice was secured in 1872 and from an official source the following list of postmasters is here given: Robert D. Finley, appointed September 26, 1872; F. D. Gosnell, February 7, 1881; Samuel Turner, May 14, 1882; William J. Strader, April 10, 1882; J. N. Gosnell, December 29, 1882; William O. Titus, August 13, 1885; Maggie Downs, April 11, 1888; J. N. Gosnell, August 13, 1889; Maggie Downs, April 11, 1893; E. M. Gibson, February 7, 1894; S. H. Hemlen, January 3, 1897; J. F. Finley, April 28, 1897; Thomas C. Danforth, April 1, 1899; J. F. Finley, December 28, 1905; I. Della Finley, August, 1908; William J. Hamilton, August 10, 1914.

In 1914 there were two churches here, the United Brethren and the Friends.

The business consists of a general store or two, hotel, barber and blacksmith's shop, depot for the junction of the main line and Marysville branch of the Toledo & Ohio Central and the crossing of the Erie railroad. There are numerous tasty residences scattered here and there over the extended town platting. The village is less than two miles from Raymond and about the same from Broadway, in the midst of a rich agricultural section. Were it not for so many nearby villages this would have made an excellent place for business.

CHAPTER XXV.

LEESBURG TOWNSHIP.

Leesburg is the central township on the eastern line of Union county. It is on the Delaware county line, with Claibourne township on its north; Taylor on the west; Dover and Paris on the south. Its shape and boundary is very irregular, owing to the manner in which the original surveys were made. Its population in 1914 was 1,245. Its topography and general natural features do not differ materially from other portions of Union county, being generally level and quite low in places. Boke's creek, Blue's creek and Grassy run are the chief water courses, none of which are very large streams. The soil of this township is clayey, with a slight admixture of sand in places. The swale lands are of a black clay, underlaid with a substratum of blue clay. The springs of the township are not numerous, but when found, are of the finest water to be had anywhere. Some are strongly mineral in their character. In this township are found the famous Magnetic springs, of which the world has heard so much in the last quarter of a century. The reader will find an account of these celebrated healing waters at another place in this chapter. When first settled, this township was largely covered by a heavy growth of forest trees, most of which has been cut down and the ground on which the stately kings of the ancient forest stood has been converted into excellent farming sections, which yield up their annual harvests of all crops common to this soil and latitude.

Leesburg was the seventh township to be organized in Union county. The date of its erection was 1825, and originally it embraced the territory of Jackson and Claibourne townships. The first election was held October 11, 1825, when ten votes were cast. Robert Cotrell, Culwell Williamson, Henry Swartz, Samuel Gardner, Samuel Martin, Simon Gates, Sr., Simon Gates, Jr., Cyprian Lee, Edward Williams and Thomas Tunks. At this election James Curry received the entire ten votes for representative, and Matthias Collins all the votes for commissioner. Simon Gates was the first justice of the peace.

The original land survey was made in 1809. William Semple's survey No. 803, of one thousand acres, was made November 17, of that year. It is

located in the central western part of the township. A majority of the surveys in the township were of one thousand acres each, but the exact acreage frequently far exceeded this amount when, in years afterward, the land was resurveyed.

The tax valuations in 1825 of personal property returned in Leesburg township consisted of six horses and twenty-seven cattle. A majority of this property was found in the territory now included in Claibourne township. By 1830 the property had increased to thirty-three horses, one hundred and fifteen cattle; total valuation, \$2,240, upon which the tax levied was only \$22.40. There were 22,975 acres of land, valued at \$24,550, and taxed at \$227.99. In 1840 the total valuation was \$42,848, taxed at \$728.42. In 1850 it had increased to a land measure of 19,217 acres, valued at \$76,326; town property, \$857; chattels, \$18,000. The total valuation, of \$95,000, was taxed for \$1,469. The total valuation in 1860 of real estate \$257,849, and taxes were \$2,665. In 1870 the value of the 19,000 acres of taxable land was \$425,000, with value of buildings, \$24,425. In 1880 it had reached a land value of \$457,000; buildings, \$31,000; town property, \$8,699; chattels, \$172,484. For the present statistics on the township's valuations see table including all townships of the county.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Clark county, Ohio, furnished a majority of the first settlers for this township. Some of these pioneers came for the purpose of hunting, while others came to establish homes. Deer was the principal game sought for at that early day in this portion of the county. Honey bees swarmed everywhere in the forests and wild honey was found on the table of all pioneers. Bee hunting was the chief occupation of many of the first-comers to this township. The bee-hunter was generally supplied with a trusty pocket compass to note the course in which the bees were flying. Bees were attracted to a spot by the scent arising from honey-comb burnt by the hunter between two heated stones. Honey, mixed with anise seed, was sprinkled near, and when the bees alighted they soon became surfeited. After circulating around for a few times, they would fly away in a "bee line" (hence the common term) for their home. By getting the course of two bees of the same swarm from two localities, the swarm would be found in the tree at the intersection of the two lines. When a bee tree was once found, the hunter would cut his initials on the bark of the tree, and by universal consent it became his individual property, to be cut down and the honey extracted therefrom at his

leisure. The Indian method of honey gathering was to climb a tree and cut out the honey. In a three-weeks' hunt an early settler in Leesburg township found twenty-five trees and from two hives in one of them, procured ten gallons of fine honey.

The original settlement in this township was effected on Blue's creek. It is impossible to determine who made this settlement, or the exact date, as all the records concerning such settlement have long since been lost. The first squatters, as these persons probably were, are sometimes called "first settlers." They came here for the purpose of hunting and gathering honey, and this was a long time before any actual settler came with the view of locating permanently. It is known that a small colony came in from Clark county in 1820. In this company was one leading character, Simon Gates. He was highly esteemed in those rough pioneer times. He did not remain long after the township began to develop, but moved on to newer and wilder conquests. His father, Simon Gates, Sr., owned sixty-one acres in Survey No. 5,506, and died soon after coming to the township.

Hale Winchester was among the sturdy and first settlers. He, too, was from Clark county, Ohio, and occupied land on Blue's creek as a squatter, but later bought land. Finally, he went to the west. David Gallant, George Anthony, Nelson Emery and Henry Hulse were probably among the very earliest settlers on the Blue's creek. These all came in from Clark county, and a few years after their coming purchased land.

Culwell Williamson, of Lynchburg, Virginia, early in the nineteenth century, purchased a thousand acres in survey No. 3,694. Of the tract two hundred acres were reserved for two local preachers from the Old Dominion state. These men were Revs. Munson and Denton. In 1811 Mr. Williamson visited the land, riding horseback from Virginia. No white settlers were then near, but the forests were full of Indians. He soon returned to Virginia, and made two more trips before finally emigrating. In 1824 he collected his belongings at his old Virginia home, placed them in his four-horse wagon, bade farewell to his native state and, with his sister, Mrs. Jane Martin, a widow, her three children—Samuel, Culwell and Ann—and James and Nancy Oglesbie, a young nephew and niece, began a long, wearisome journey to Ohio. Eight weeks were consumed on this trip. Upon his arrival he procured assistance from the Scioto river, the men coming before seven in the morning and working like beavers till late at night. In the one day the cabin was raised, clapboarded, roofed, a doorway sawed out and a door hung in place. That night, for the first time since they left their old Virginia home, it rained; but there was a shelter over head, and the pattering rain

drops on the newly made roof were but sweet music to their ears. This constituted the first real settlement in the upper part of the township. The cabin stood on what was later known as the O. Jewett farm, one mile up Boke's creek from the Magnetic springs. Mr. Williamson was an old bachelor, and by trade a house carpenter. He surveyed his land into small tracts and sold much of it to incoming settlers. Thomas Tunks, Joseph Brannon, Henry Hulse and Isaac White each bought one hundred acres from him. Richard Hoskins bought the Rev. Denton hundred-acre tract above mentioned, while William Wells bought the Munson hundred acres. Mr. Williamson died in 1828, having laid well the foundation stones of what has come to be one of Union county's prosperous and wealthy townships.

Richard Hoskins, born in Franklin, Franklin county, Ohio, in 1804, first moved to Delaware county, and in 1827 settled in Leesburg township, Union county, on the hundred-acre tract, later known as the Doctor Skidmore farm, about one mile up Boke's creek from Magnetic Springs. There, in the deep, dark forest, he set to work clearing up a farm. He was married in 1827 to Ann H. Martin, and she bore him ten children, all becoming respected citizens of Union county. The father died in 1870, highly respected for his true and honorable career as a pioneer of the township and county.

Thomas Tunks settled in the township in 1825. The same year came in Joseph and Benjamin White and Arad and William Franklin, from Clark county. The company had but one horse between them. Arad Franklin was just recovering from a sick spell and Joseph White was an aged man. The two rode the horse alternately, while the others walked. They reached Newton and remained there over one night and then traveled northward till they reached Blue's creek, eight miles above Pharisburg, from which point Joseph White returned to Newton with the horse. The other three continued down stream until they had reached the place purchased by Thomas Tunks. That pioneer was there with his sons building a cabin. They remained that night with them and the next day returned. They were pleased with the country and decided to locate here. Isaac White came out first in February, 1826. He died of typhoid fever a few years later.

Henry Gandy, "the Yankee from New Jersey," had originally located in Darby Plains, but came to Leesburg township in 1827, settling up the creek two miles from Pharisburg, on the south side of the stream, in survey No. 3,692, where he bought two hundred acres. He was an old man when he arrived here, and had a family of grown sons and daughters.

Ephraim Carey emigrated from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to near Marietta, Ohio, in 1796, and in 1801 settled near Plain City, Ohio. He

came to Leesburg township in 1826, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of eighty-nine years, in 1878.

About 1827 came John Woods and Alexander Elliott from Clark county. He had contracted the disease known as "milk sickness" before coming to this township. He overworked here in clearing up land and building rude cabins, took a relapse and died at the home of Abijah Gandy. His family later removed to the place he had sought so hard to improve.

Joseph Brannon came from Clark county and settled on the south side of Boke's creek, below Pharisburg.

David Bacon came from Clark county prior to 1830. He died in the township.

Alexander Cowgill was a very early settler on the present site of Mineral Springs. He was from Delaware county, where he served as a scout in the War of 1812. He only remained a short time, selling his holdings to Samuel Barcus, and crossing the line over into Claibourne township, where he died. He had one son, George, and a large number of daughters.

In 1830 the following settlers had commenced operations in the township: Abraham Elifritz, Thomas Foreman, Pierce Lamphere, William McIntire, John Price, David Price, Ira Phelps, John Sovereign and Samuel Simpson.

Deliverance Brown built a cabin and lived with his family on Boke's creek, two miles above Pharisburg. He was called one of the best hunters in Union county, and was occupied most of his time in his favorite pursuit. For a number of years this one man killed from seventy-five to one hundred deer annually. He finally left for the west, having thinned out the game so it was hard work to make a successful business of it.

Coming down to a somewhat later period the settlement was increased by the advent of the following: Stephen Davis, Henry Goodrich, Samuel Lafferty, Samuel Meek and Robert Maskill. John Newhouse located just north of the site of Magnetic Springs in 1824. He remained on the old farm until 1881 and then removed to Magnetic Springs. Robert Pharis purchased survey No. 3,693, of one thousand acres, in 1835. He was a shrewd Yankee. In 1833 Joseph Bellville, of Belmont county, effected his settlement. He died in 1863.

One of the earliest schools taught in the township was taught in a log house a half mile south of Pharisburg by Samuel Pharis. (See Educational chapter.)

MILLS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Milling in early settlements is always an interesting feature of pioneer life. Every member of the household looks forward to the opening of such enterprises with delight. The small boy watches the process of damming up the waters of a creek or river; then watches the men carry up the frame of the building; if a saw-mill, he watches the men put in the old-fashioned upright saw and turn on the water for the first time. The first slab that comes off from the first log sawed is really a prized piece of lumber in the community. If it be a grist-mill, then the small boy watches the millwright place the elevator and see the corn meal or flour drop into the sack, and hurries home to tell the family that they can now have biscuit for dinner.

Nathan Meek, about 1832-33, constructed a mill known as a "corn-cracker," on Boke's creek, a mile below Pharisburg, which had a capacity of forty bushels of corn a day. The mill-stones, about twenty inches in diameter, were still in use at Pharisburg in the early eighties. An upright saw was attached to the mill and both of these mills were duly appreciated by the pioneer band. This mill stood on the farm of Samuel Martin. After selling his mill, Mr. Meek built another on the farm of John Woods, a little less than two miles from Pharisburg. He sold to John Warner, and in a few years it was abandoned. Still later, up the creek, there was erected a saw-mill by Ingham Woods and John Elliott. A long race was dug, but by a mistake of the millwright, a fall of only three feet was obtained where nine had been expected, and the mill project had to be abandoned.

In early days the Scioto and Darby creek mills, and one on Buck creek, in Champaign county, were largely patronized by the early residents of the township.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery in Leesburg township was on the farm of Joseph Brannon, one-half mile east of Pharisburg. Among the goodly number of the pioneers buried there was Alexander Elliott. Before that, the burials took place at the Decker burying ground in Delaware county. The Hopewell church also had an early burying ground. The McAllister graveyard at Union Chapel, though not so large, also holds the dust of many pioneers. Close to the old log Presbyterian church, located in the southwestern part of the township, was a cemetery, which has also ceased to be used. Another, south of Blue's creek, on the farm of William Scott, was known as Scott's graveyard.

do these exist?

VILLAGE OF MAGNETIC SPRINGS.

This village, of less than two hundred population, is situated in the northern part of survey No. 3,696, in a bend on the south side of Boke's creek. It came into existence on account of the accidental discovery of the medicinal qualities of the water from springs there which have become famous over a large scope of this country. Until about 1864, most of the land on which the place is situated was covered with large forest trees. J. W. Hoskins then built a cabin here, and cleared up a great portion of the timber land. In 1872 J. E. Newhouse, having purchased the site of the springs, started a nursery and garden, which supplied the surrounding farmers for many miles with grape vines and other nursery stock. There was a great travel on the roads up this way, and in wet weather the highways were next to impassable. He petitioned the county commissioners for a pike road, and offered to donate the gravel for two miles of the road, from a fine gravel bed on his place. The gravel road was constructed. Intent on utilizing the cavity left where the gravel had been excavated, here he decided to make a fish-pond. For the purpose of supplying the pond with water, in April, 1879, he sunk a well sixty-eight feet deep without reaching the rock and was about to abandon the enterprise, when the water gushed in from the opening, forming a beautiful fountain. The sight was indeed a novel one and many came to view it, and very naturally drank of the spring water. Several were afflicted with kidney troubles and they received much relief. It was not long before wonderful stories were being circulated of the healing properties of these waters, and it was then carried off in a score of ways. In the autumn of 1878 M. F. Langstaff had become a partner of Mr. Newhouse in the nursery business, and after the fountain had created much public notice they erected a bath-house near the fountain for the benefit of those who wished its use. A number of persons desired lots and for their accommodation, November 24 and 25, 1879, fifty lots, known as "in-lots," and five blocks were surveyed by F. A. Gartner for J. E. Newhouse and Duncan and Matilda McLean, the latter two having bought Mr. Langstaff's interest. Since then there have been numerous additions made to the original plat. Among these may be noted Degood's addition, Degood's second addition, Hoskin's addition and McBride's addition.

In 1879 the only building west of the pike was that of Mr. Newhouse. In 1880 about a dozen houses were erected and before two years more there were more than a hundred houses. During the first five years of its exist-

ence, the floating and regular population run from three to five hundred. John Smith was appointed postmaster of the newly created office of Kokosing, the date of establishment being May 17, 1880. The name was changed January 31, 1881, to Magnetic Springs. The postmasters having served here are John A. Smith, May 17, 1880, to November 13, 1884, when S. S. Merriman was appointed, serving until Francis Merriman took the office, December 14, 1886; William King was appointed May 19, 1892; J. M. Hoskins, February 20, 1894; William King, February 8, 1898; Elmer M. Mackan, January 9, 1914.

The first dry goods store was opened by A. L. Smith & Sons, of Richwood, in the early spring of 1881. Other very early dealers were Buffington Lynn and Hill & Jolliff. In 1882 there were also two grocers, L. Roley and John Smith; one hardware store, by Boe & Murphy; one drug store, by Dr. H. McFadden; one jeweler, Ramsey & Son; a billiard hall, bakery and restaurant; a photograph gallery, meat market, an extensive livery stable and a blacksmith and shoe shop. There were also three good hotels and a number of good boarding houses. The Fountain House was built by M. F. Langstaff in 1880. He sold to A. Thompson. The Park House was also soon in operation. The Hoskins House was commenced in 1881. W. M. Murphy & Sons, of Cleveland, in 1882, were engaged in sinking an artesian well to a great depth. It had been sunk seven hundred feet in November of that year. The town prospered until 1907, when the heart of the town was destroyed by fire. In 1914 the business interests of the village are as follows:

General stores—James McIntire, David Franklin, Alvin Miller.

Restaurants—Mrs. H. M. Fadden, L. M. Copeland.

Hotels—The "Park," Ed. Gunderstaff; the "Columbus," William King; also some boarding houses, run only in summer.

Grain elevator—W. H. Perry.

Livery—Albert Hodges.

Blacksmith shop—I. W. McCombs.

Barber shops—Kenneth DeGood, Justin Ballard.

Pool hall—Charles Ferris.

Bath houses—The Sager Sanitarium Bath, "Park" bath.

Mapledale creamery and ice cream plant—James Wright.

Physicians—E. T. Sayres, J. F. Conrad, regular, and J. C. Herman, osteopath.

Churches—Methodist Episcopal and Disciples.

Lodge—Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 308.

There are now four strong mineral springs flowing at this point. The postoffice is a fourth-class office and is a money order station. There is one rural free delivery route, with a total length of eighteen miles. It was established in February, 1908.

The village is the center of the centralized school system for three districts in Union and two in Delaware county. There is being finished a new central school house, made of brick and costing \$15,000. Four wagons will transport the pupils to this building.

Magnetic Springs is incorporated and has for its present officers: Mayor, L. M. Copeland; clerk, John A. Sayre; marshal, Cyrus Hughes; councilmen, D. F. Koffroth, E. Fields, Murle Shirk, George Erwin and Hiram McCombs. The fire department is volunteer, with the town marshal as chief. Four deep wells furnish the water and a chemical engine, with hook and ladder apparatus, furnish the town with adequate service.

FEATURES OF THE SPRINGS.

The chief characteristic of the waters of the springs is found in the fact of their highly charged magnetic properties. There are also special sulphur springs at this point. So strongly impregnated is the magnetic water that a common pocket knife held in the stream a few moments will cause the blade to be magnetized sufficiently to pick up a nail or other small metallic object. Pins will readily adhere to the blade for weeks at a time. The environments are ideal. Parks and beauty spots charm one on every hand.

VILLAGE OF PHARISBURG.

This hamlet was surveyed by William B. Irvin July 21, 1847, for the proprietor, Allen Pharis, administrator of Robert Pharis, deceased. It contained about ten acres. Its location is near the southeast corner of survey No. 3,693, and near the center of the township. It had been known before as Scott's Corners. The residence of Samuel Pharis, a large two-story log house, stood on the plat where the town was laid out. Francis Scott soon after built a frame house west of the road running north and south. Merilla Cameron, a young Kentuckian, sold the first goods here. He brought them before the village was laid out and conducted the store only a year or two. Not long after this Mr. J. Reed opened a general store and did business for some time. Matilda Chuggage taught the first school. Thomas Barcus was

the first postmaster. Benjamin Welch, Samuel Kirk, S. A. Tunks and A. B. Stricker have served as postmasters.

Doctor McClaskey, of Pennsylvania, was the pioneer physician. Among the merchants of the village have been A. B. Stricker, A. G. McAdow and William Hayes. Today it is a small trading point and has about one hundred and twenty-five population. It is now on a rural free delivery from Marysville.

For an account of lodges, churches and schools see special chapters on these subjects.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

Allen was first embraced in Union township. When Liberty township was organized in 1822, Allen was chiefly within that sub-division of Union county. At a board meeting in June, 1827, it was agreed "That a new township be set off to be called Allen township, to be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Liberty township; thence running with the east line of said township, north six miles; thence running west to the west line of said Liberty township; thence south to the line between Champaign and Union counties; thence east with the said Liberty township line, three miles to the corner; thence south with the said line of Liberty township, to the north-west corner of Union township; thence east with the north line of Union township to the beginning." [Levi Phelps, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.]

The earliest survey was made in this township in October, 1797; the earliest recorded was that of seven hundred and forty acres, June 6, 1813, known as survey No. 102. It was surveyed for Henry Whiting.

SURFACE, STREAMS AND SOIL.

This township, in common with others of Union county, is quite level. Along the numerous streams are level bottom lands; in the southern portion is a tract formerly known as the Crane swamp. Another in the northeast portion was called Bear swamp. These lands, now counted among the rich and valuable land of this goodly county, were originally thickly grown up to underbrush and some trees, so thick that it was impossible to get through on horseback. These places, once the home of wild beasts and game, have all been ditched and drained out till they have become fields and pastures of great agricultural value to their owners. The Big Darby is the main water course of this township. Buck Run is the only other stream of any great volume or importance within the township. South of Allen Center it makes junction with Bear Swamp run, which rises in Bear swamp. The flat bottom lands are a dark, rich deposit loam and very productive when once drained. In the extreme south part of this township, on the farm formerly known as the Nathan

Howard farm, are what was once known as the "Indian Fields." This was so called because when the first settlers came to the county they found the Indians cultivating corn on these lands. After the Indians left, and before the settlers came in and took the lands once so clear and easily cultivated, they had become covered with thick underbrush and it required much toil to clear them up again fit for general cultivation. When white men first beheld this township, wild game was here in great abundance and gave them a good supply of meat. One locality south of Allen Center, near Bear Swamp run, where it enters into Buck run, was a notable deer lick. The deer there congregated in great droves.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Allen township was the fifth to be organized in Union county. While there were several settlements made in the county prior to those effected in this township, there were some who entered this locality at a very early date. Settlement was made very rapidly after immigration had once set in. The township is located in the southwestern part of the county. While there seems no way, at this late day, to know fully from record, or hearsay, just who was first to settle in this township, as several immigrated thither about the same date, yet there is no question but Henry Vangordon was one if not the very first to settle here. He was from Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio about 1820 and settled on Buck run on land later owned by Jacob Leonard. Later, he moved to Illinois where he died. He reared a large family of sons and daughters who were prominent in their day and generation. Henry Vangordon was one of thirteen voters at the first township election and one of its early trustees and its fourth treasurer.

Daniel Allen, another son of Pennsylvania, about 1813, married, moved to Ohio and settled in Madison county; about 1821-22 he came to this township; he was thrown from a load of oats and killed in 1832. The township was named in honor of this unfortunate pioneer. As a man and good citizen he was highly thought of by all the early settlers. He was a devoted Christian, a class leader in the Methodist church; one of the township's first officials and had he lived would no doubt have succeeded in his newly found home. His brother, Isaac Allen, moved to Ohio in 1811. In 1829 he came to Union county and became a settler in this township, dying in 1863.

Jonathan Burwell, a native of Pennsylvania, made his settlement about the same date as Isaac Allen.

Southard Mather, of Maryland, came with his father's family to Milford Center, where he married Paulina Rice, and settled in Allen township in 1822.

Later, he removed to Iowa where he died. He was another of the first thirteen voters in the first election. He was elected the first township clerk.

Moses Redford, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Ohio, first locating at Milford Center, where he followed shoemaking. He married Betsey Southard, settled on Buck run and also voted at the first township election. He moved on to Champaign county.

Another immigrant from old Virginia was William Epps, who settled in Champaign county in the years between 1806 and 1809. About 1825 he located in Allen township, where he subsequently died. He was also numbered among the voters at the first township election.

William W. Haines, born at Chillicothe in 1801, and in December of that year moved with his father's family to Logan county; he remained there until 1818-20, then came to Union county, settled in Allen township and remained a resident until his death in 1850. He voted at the first election of this township. He married Atlantic Grubbs and by her had a large family of sturdy sons and daughters.

William Asher, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1800 emigrated with the family to Ohio, first settling in Ross county, then in Logan county, locating in Allen township, Union county, about 1823. He and his son John made two more of the original voters at the original election in Allen township. He had a large family.

William Milligan, from Pennsylvania, with his family emigrated to Union county, Ohio, settling in Darby township in 1824, and there resided a number of years. By trade he was a tanner. He finally located at North Lewisburg.

Nimrod Garwood was another original voter in this township. He was one of the first set of township trustees and a leading man in the organization of Allen township. He was clerk of the township from 1828 to 1831.

Joseph Russell completes the list of the original voters in Allen. Where he came from and at what time cannot be learned.

John Paver, a native Marylander, emigrated to Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1802. In 1829, he removed with his family to Union county, settling in Allen township, where he died in 1851. He was one of the sturdy, hard working pioneers, who married and reared a family of nine children. He performed every duty as a citizen of the newly formed county and civil township in which he was counted among the early settlers.

Abraham Leonard, from Virginia, emigrated to Ohio, settled in Pickaway county, married Elizabeth Paver, and in 1827 removed to this township,

taking land in survey No. 2,983. He lived on this land until his death in 1853.

Hollis Amy settled in 1829 and married Prudence Williams. He died about 1876 at North Lewisburg.

Amos A. Williams became a settler in Allen township in either 1827 or 1828. He suffered the loss of one of his feet by being run over by the cars; it was amputated and he only lived a few weeks after the operation. His son, William, was a soldier in the Civil War and died in the Union army.

Alvin Wilcox, a native of New York state, emigrated to Madison county, Ohio, at an early date, and in the spring of 1829 to Allen township, Union county. He later moved to Illinois and then to Missouri.

Luther Wood, a native of Connecticut, born March, 1799, emigrated with his father's family to York state, where the father died. In 1820, he removed to Ohio, settling in Union township, where in 1823 he married Rosana Cochran. In 1829 he located in Allen township, where he lived until a short time before his death, when he moved into Jerome township, then to Piqua, Ohio, where six weeks later, August 1, 1867, he died. He was the father of a large number of sons and daughters who made up a part of the robust element that braved the dangers and hardships incident to that day in this county.

Matlock Stokes, from Virginia, emigrated to Ohio, settling first in Logan county, but in about 1830 came to the western part of Union county. He resided in Allen township many years and then moved to West Liberty, Ohio.

William Inskeep, Jr., son of John Inskeep, one of the early settlers of Logan county, Ohio, married Mary Stokes and settled in Allen township, Union county, on the tract of land where Hiram Inskeep later resided. There he died in 1845. He was an honored citizen and was elected to many township and county offices.

Other settlers along about 1829-30, were Elisha Cowgill, Edward Tyler of Virginia, Cornelius Meshon of Kentucky, John Milligan, a half brother of William Milligan, John Dawson of Pennsylvania, Joseph Dunlap of Putnam county; in later years, Daniel Spain of Virginia, Abraham Holycross and many more whose names have slipped from the gleaner of this late date.

Isaac Brodrick, born in New Jersey in 1802, was brought by his parents when six months of age to Wheeling, West Virginia. In 1813 he moved to Warren county, Ohio, where Isaac grew to manhood and married Hannah Wood. In the winter of 1833 he settled in Union county. When he came here he knew but two settlers between his place and Newton (now known as

Raymond), one being James Wilbur and another farther north. His wife died in 1876, the mother of four children: Mary Ann, who married Richard Wells; Isaac, who married Sarah Huff; James, who moved away during the Civil War, located in New Orleans as an engineer on a steamboat and was not heard of afterward; Hannah Jane, who married Charles Van Wye, and John W. Brodrick, of Marysville, judge of the common pleas court.

Daniel Coe, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio in 1833, settling in this township and remained until his death.

James Wilbur, born in New York state, settling in Allen township in 1830. He married Sarah Cameron and reared a large family.

James Stillings was born in Maryland in 1785; in 1829 emigrated to Clark county, Ohio; in 1834-35 moved to this county, settling in Allen township where he died many years later.

Samuel Marsh was born in what is now West Virginia, 1809. He married and in 1835 settled in this county and township. He had only one hundred and fifty dollars in cash and a team of cows. He went in debt for his land, but as the years went by he accumulated a handsome property.

The above were early settlers in Allen township and also the following, of whom but little is now known; Vandever Reed, Joseph Coberly, George Miller, John Gabriel, Dixon Mitchell, Samuel Ballinger, Alfred Hale, William Smith, Thomas Dodds, James Cochran, William Hoff, William Rowland, Benjamin Vickers, Thomas Dunn, Elijah Kinney, Elijah Burroughs, L. Hibbard and John G. Hibbert.

One more pioneer couple should be mentioned, James Cavender and wife. Mr. Cavender was born in New Hampshire, May 15, 1776. He married Rachel Buttler, born in 1789, and in 1846 they emigrated to Ohio, locating in this township, where they spent the remainder of their days. They had nine children, Annis, Abraham H., Jonathan B., Sarah, Charles, Mary E. Burnham, Rachel and David. This worthy couple traveled life's journey together for more than seventy-two years, longer than the average span of human life.

MILLS OF ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

One of the earliest mills in the township was the Beltz grist mill, located on Big Darby, near the Champaign county line. About 1820, Samuel Hawkins built a saw mill on this site, run by water power. After a few years it was sold to Thomas Dunn, who was succeeded in 1835 by Beltz Brothers, and it remained in that family's hands for more than a half century. Soon after Mr. Beltz purchased this mill he put in a distillery and it

was successfully operated a number of years. A saw mill attachment was also erected and conducted until 1870.

The older settlers of the county will recall the Wetzel Mill further down the Darby in the extreme southern portion of the township. Daniel Coe here erected a saw mill about 1836-37 and commenced the digging of a race to supply power from the waters of the Darby sufficient to run a grist mill. He was two years in constructing this race and it cost him one thousand three hundred dollars. He also laid a good foundation for a grist mill, but being unable to complete it for want of capital, he finally sold out to Ira Johnson, who then erected the grist mill, and also at one time had a distillery there with a large warehouse for grain. This entire property was destroyed by fire. Later, it was rebuilt on a smaller scale. But this undertaking caused the owner to fail in business and it passed into the hands of Williams & Bennett, who also failed, which put an end to all distilling business. Howard & Leonard purchased the old mill at auction and sold it to Martin Wetzel. While in the latter's hands it was burned in 1856. He re-built and operated it several years, when it was removed to Unionville.

The Finley saw mill, built in 1850, by James Finley on the Milford & Allen pike, was run by steam power. Just before the Civil War it was sold to S. B. Childs.

At Pottersburg, a saw mill was started in 1868 by Williams & Bennett, which ran many years.

POTTERSBURG.

This village dates its platting from February 18, 1869, when David A. Williams and George F. Bennett had surveyed twenty-four lots and named it in the records of the county "Pottersburg." It is situated on survey No. 315.

October 22, 1872, W. A. Armstrong caused to be surveyed fourteen lots as an addition to the original village of Pottersburg, the same being situated on the north side of the railroad then known as the Atlantic & Great Western.

In the summer of 1868, before the first platting was executed at Pottersburg, Jonas Cline, a carpenter, erected a saw mill. He also erected the first house, the same being for Abel Lary. In 1869 he also built a store room twelve by eighteen feet and filled it with groceries, the first store of the village. B. Andrews was the first blacksmith. In 1869 Captain Cline petitioned for a postoffice and was appointed postmaster the same year. In the spring of 1864 the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad was completed and the first train put in operation. Captain Jonas Cline was appointed ticket agent. By 1882 there were about one hundred people residing at Pottersburg.

There was a general store and several small shops. It has declined and today has less than fifty residents.

The following have served as postmasters at this place: Jonas Cline, June 29, 1869 (appointed); J. F. Mellray, February 23, 1883; Daniel Cline, December 30, 1885; Eli Norviel, April 13, 1887; Alexander Smith, September 11, 1890; Daniel Cline, June 1, 1894; A. B. Robinson, April 20, 1896; Joseph Overfield, February 23, 1905; Fay B. Johnson, August 28, 1907; Edgar D. Edwards, March 15, 1909.

ALLEN CENTER.

At this point the first business enterprise was the ashery, carried on at an early day by Joel Everett. It was about 1848-49 when Joshua Eaton purchased five acres and laid out a few town-lots. A postoffice was established in 1851 with Reuben Foote as commissioned postmaster. Ransel Smith was engaged in the cabinet business and Stephen Donahue was the village blacksmith. In 1861 Barnett Bennett erected a large two-story frame building and the next year placed in it a large stock of merchandise. He continued in trade until about 1865, then sold to Jacob Painter, who ran it until about 1875, when he sold and moved to Mississippi. About the opening of the Civil War the postoffice was discontinued and the site of the once hopeful hamlet is now covered with fields of waving grain.

CHAPTER XXVII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This is the extreme northeastern township of Union county and is bounded as follows: on the north and east by Marion county, on the south by Claibourne township, on the west by Washington township. The first land surveys were made in 1831, tract No. 3,473, of four hundred acres, for John Williams, being the first to be surveyed. Rush creek is the only stream of much importance within this civil township. It enters from Washington township on the west, flows southeastwardly until it reaches the interior of the township and then turns northward and crosses over into Marion county. It was named for the large quantities of wild rushes found growing along its banks at an early day. Lime rock and gravel is found along this stream. The surface of the land in Jackson is slightly rolling, though by no means considered rough or very hilly. The few ponds or swamps found by the pioneers in the township have all long since disappeared and their beds have become productive fields of corn, wheat and grasses common to this latitude. Drainage has been very successful in this part of the county. Beaver Pond was a large sheet of water in the northwestern portion and originally contained about forty acres, but no traces of the pond can now be seen. Few springs abound and the water supply is known as limestone water. The father of this township, so to speak, was Ebenezer Cheney, who petitioned the county commissioners March 3, 1829, for a new township. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and the bounds set forth as follows: "Beginning at the county line eight miles south of the northeast corner of Union county; thence running west parallel with the north line of the county of Union to the east line of Liberty township; thence with the Liberty township line to the northern boundary of the county of Union; thence south eight miles to the place of beginning." At the same date it was ordered surveyed by Levi Phelps.

June 3, 1829, the following entry appears of record: "The commissioners of Union county reconsidered the order for the running of the township of Jackson, and ordered that the said township shall be laid off, beginning two miles and one-half north of the first mile-tree north of Bokes creek on the eastern boundary of the county of Union; thence west parallel with the south-

ern boundary of said county of Union to the boundary line between Liberty and Leesburg—all north to be considered as the township of Jackson." The same day an election was ordered to be held June 16, 1829. As thus constituted it will be observed that the new township embraced the greater part of what is now Claibourne township, as well as the Miller settlement in York township. The township was reduced to its present form and size by the erection of Claibourne township in 1834.

Just where the first election was held is not now known, but no doubt in some one of the pioneer houses in what is now styled Claibourne township. In 1832 the election was held at the house of David Carr and in 1838 it was ordered that the township trustees should call the election at the house of Michael Blue. In 1843 the school house at Essex became the regular voting place and so continued for many years.

THE INDIANS.

Before referring to the white settlement in this part of Union county it will be interesting, no doubt, to mention some items connected with the race that preceded the white race. The Indian tribe here found was the Wyandots. These Indians, with possibly other friendly tribes who from time to time visited this tribe, lingered hereabouts until 1833. Several burying grounds of this race reveal their former occupancy. On the old farm of Jason Chapman, in a gravel bed situated between the road and the creek, six skeletons were dug up in 1834 and other evidences were found of the Indian occupancy and a regular camping ground. On the farm settled by Joseph Cameron, later owned by W. F. Cheney, was a large mound that had served as an Indian grave-yard. The mound or knoll was composed of sand and gravel and on the north, east and south rose quite abruptly, while on the west it sloped gradually to the loamy soil below. It covered about two acres. When the gravel and sand were removed for roads and building uses a number of human skeletons were exhumed. Arrow heads and other trinkets were found.

The Wyandots were expert bee-hunters. Ebenezer Cheney, while on a bee-hunting expedition, once found a large bee tree. The hive was in an upper limb and hence inaccessible to him without chopping down the tree, which was the usual course adopted by white hunters. While deliberating whether it would pay to cut down the giant oak, an Indian hunter approached and obligingly offered to procure the coveted honey for him. The offer was gladly accepted. The brave drew his tomahawk and felled a small sapling so that its top fell against the lower branches of the bee tree. He ascended

on this to the lower branch of the oak and then proceeded to cut and trim a limb with a hook at one end. He caught the hook in a limb overhead and climbed up to it hand over hand. Throwing away the hooked limb he cut off the branch containing the honey. Then balancing himself, he leaped down to the lower limb and descended to the ground by the same means he had employed in ascending.

On another occasion an Indian appeared at the cabin of Ebenezer Cheney and desired to obtain a gun-lock to replace his own which was lost. He exchanged a cotton shawl for one and when he had finished hunting returned to the cabin and wanted to trade back. Only a daughter of Mr. Cheney was then present and to the demand of the red man she exclaimed "No swap." "Swap anyhow," said the hunter and taking the shawl from the wall, he threw down the gun-lock and strode out of the door. Miss Cheney, displeased with this procedure, set the dogs at the retreating Indian, but the boys working in the field, not knowing the cause of the disturbance, called them off.

Many of the Indians became christianized. After the race had about disappeared from the township, an Indian minister named Manonku, camped out in the woods and while here attended a Methodist meeting then in progress, and at his own invitation, participated in the religious exercises.

When grain was first grown here the only market was at Lake Erie. The only highways were mud roads. Wheat brought from sixty to seventy cents a bushel, and farmers usually hauled it to Portland, taking forty bushels at a load, and consuming an entire week to make the round trip. The first ground prepared for the seed in this township was by John Cheney, who used a mattock. He sowed the land to beets. Daniel A. White brought the first joint of tile into the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Benjamin Carter was undoubtedly the first white settler in Jackson township. He was born in Tennessee in 1787; emigrated to Ohio in 1805, settling in Champaign county; there he married in 1812, served a short time in the War of 1812. Christmas day, 1826, he landed with his family in Jackson township, purchasing a hundred acres of land in survey No. 9,889, southwest from Essex. He spent the remainder of his life in clearing up and cultivating the soil of his own farm. He died in March, 1866, and his wife in 1871. They had a large and highly interesting family of sons and daughters.

Harvey Moore, a young unmarried man, accompanied Benjamin Carter

to this township. He was born in 1805 and married and settled down here in 1833.

Ebenezer Cheney made the next settlement. He was born in Virginia in 1777; emigrated to Ohio in 1807 and to Jackson township in 1827. He was attracted hither on account of the wild game then found here. The route by which he and Mr. Carter before him reached this country was by an Indian trail from Fulton creek north to Rush creek, which almost followed the line of the present pike road. They came by ox-team and were often obliged to stop and cut logs away in order that their team might pass. Their cabins were reared by the aid of men from far and near. Cheney was a famous hunter in this township and killed hundreds of deer. He had the ill luck to lose one eye by being hit with a brush while working in the timber. He died in 1833.

David S. Allen came in with the Cheney's in 1827 and settled just west of the later village of Essex.

Jacob Reed, born in Virginia, 1807, came to this township in 1829 and erected his cabin a mile or so west of Essex. He did not move his family here until 1830. Subsequently he became a merchant at Essex. He sold out his store in 1851 and then emigrated to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he died in the spring of 1880.

Joseph Cameron's permanent arrival in the township was in 1830. He came with his brother-in-law Reed. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1807 and when two years old accompanied his parents to Ohio. The family settled in Champaign county where he grew to man's estate.

Samuel Sanders, born in Maryland in 1766, was married in 1785 to Nancy Reed. They settled in Jackson township in 1830 at a point about one mile north of the village of Essex. He died in 1846 and his wife in 1851.

John Price settled a mile north of Essex in 1830 and died in 1848.

Jacob Collins in about 1829 built himself a cabin two and a half miles west of Essex. He was not a land owner, but a squatter. He built a small blacksmith shop. When not engaged at the glowing forge he hunted. He sold his squatter's rights to Ebenezer Davis, moved to Washington township and later moved to unknown parts.

David Carr was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and emigrated to Champaign county, Ohio, in 1817. He married Mary Cheney in 1826 and in 1831 moved into Jackson township, settling southeast of Essex, where he died in 1874.

Tabor Randall, a native of Windsor, Vermont, born in 1805, moved

with his parents in 1818 to Franklin county, Ohio, making the journey by teams from New York state. He taught a term of school in Mill Creek township in 1825 and later in Jerome township. He married Elizabeth Cheney in 1832 and settled west of Essex. He farmed, taught and clerked in Essex a number of years. In 1854 he was elected clerk of the courts for Union county. He lived in Marysville fifteen years and held other county positions at Marysville.

James Bell, born in Pennsylvania in 1801, was married in 1822 to Margaret Sanders. They settled in 1832 in Jackson township. He farmed and run a blacksmith shop until he removed to Marion county, where he died in 1872.

John Scott, who came originally from Pennsylvania, moved about 1830 to Jackson township. He was a zealous and successful hunter.

Ira Bennett effected his settlement in the township in 1830; a few years later he wended his way on to the west and was lost sight of in this county.

Albert R. White, born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, came with his parents to Mill Grove, Warren county, Ohio, in 1819, and the following year moved to Franklin county, Indiana. He moved to this township in 1831. He lived to be past eighty.

Jason Chapman, of Frederick county, Virginia, born 1793, married in 1813, came to Ohio in 1825, and in 1833 removed to Jackson township. He made an excellent citizen and did his full share of hard work as a farmer. He died in 1880. He was a strong Whig in the days of that political party. He belonged to the Methodist Protestant church. During the War of 1812, he served eight months in the Northwestern army under General Harrison. He was present at the building of Ft. Meigs. He had eleven children and one son, Joseph, was killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge during the Civil War.

Michael Blue, born in Virginia in 1801, married in 1820; came to Jackson township in September, 1833, settling a short distance northwest of the village of Essex on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres. He purchased the place before his removal here. He died in 1857 and his wife in 1876.

Southworth Mather, a native of New Jersey, when a young man moved to Virginia, and from there the family came to Ohio. He was married in Union township, in this county, to Philona Rice, and in about 1831 moved to Jackson township. He became a squatter a mile west of Essex village. He later purchased land in Washington township, but finally removed to Iowa, where he died.

The names already given, together with the following, all came in before 1840: Henry Bennett, Francis Baldwin, Ira Bennett, Jesse Bowen, John and Henry Baldwin, Benjamin Bradshaw, Daniel Bell, Michael Deck, John Dixon, Absalom Forbes, Samuel Grant, Jacob Honaker, Peter Hinkle, David Jones, William Lockhart, Hiram Keeler, George Knightlinger, Samuel Merritt, Reuben Redding, Thomas Temple, Nicholas Van Buskirk, David Washburn, David, Dennis and Benjamin Welch.

Of the churches and lodges, etc., as well as the schools of Jackson township, the reader is referred to chapters on these special topics.

THE EARLY MILLS.

Notwithstanding Jackson was settled much later than any of the other townships, its milling facilities were poor for many years. It was no unusual thing for a number of families to band together and send a four-horse wagon filled with grain to a mill near Mechanicsburg, thirty miles distant. Mills came in later and they greatly helped the pioneers. While these mills were not in the township, they were within easy driving distance from home, one being sixteen miles distant, at Millville, on the Scioto river. There were numerous "corn-crackers" put in by which corn meal was produced in abundance. These were only used when wheat grinding mills could not be reached on account of high water or bad roads. In 1840 William Britt built a small grist mill and had a saw-mill attachment on Rush creek, a mile below Essex. Later, Warner Bridge constructed a saw mill two miles west of Essex, and soon had a rude pair of burrs set in motion by which a poor grade of flour was made.

A stationary steam saw mill was constructed at the village of Essex by John B. Stout. Later, it was sold to Sprague & Haynes, who added a distillery.

In 1838 Jacob Collins operated a small horse mill three miles west of Essex. It ground corn only.

William Callihan owned and operated a saw and grist mill in Essex for a period of twelve years.

ESSEX.

At what is now styled Rush Creek postoffice, in the central portion of Jackson township, once flourished the little village of Essex. It was surveyed September 2, 1836, by William C. Lawrence, deputy surveyor, for John Cheney, the proprietor. There were but forty lots platted. At that

date it was hoped by the citizens of that section that a new county might be organized and Essex hoped to be named the county seat. The first cabin was erected by Dr. David Welch in 1838. Tabor Randall was the first postmaster, the office being called Rush Creek. M. P. Camp succeeded him as postmaster. Other postmasters there were Sidney Hogden, John A. Peasley, Richard Davis, S. E. Williams and Richard Davis for a second term. The office has been discontinued and mail is received over the rural free delivery route out from Richwood. The village now has a population of about one hundred. It is a small trading point.

The first store at Essex was the stock put in by L. H. Hastings, then a merchant at Richwood. Thomas Cheney operated it for a year or two for its owner. Other merchants were James Stout, Jacob Reed, William Wurl, Camp & Search and possibly a few others. A flour and saw mill was operated in 1881 by W. A. Hall & Son. At one time Lewis Hack, son-in-law of Dr. Welch, operated a potash factory there.

WOODLAND.

This postoffice village is in the eastern part of the township. It is a station on the old New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad line. As early as 1882 it contained a large planing mill, operated by Henry Hazen. A store was started about 1866 and run several years by Ed. Hazen. The village has a population of about one hundred and twenty-five and is nicely situated.

The following postmasters have served at this point: Henry Hazen, appointed April 27, 1869; E. E. Hazen, July 7, 1873; W. E. Hazen, April 4, 1876; E. E. Hazen, August 23, 1878; J. W. Kirts, April 13, 1891; J. J. Lewis, January 16, 1899; T. N. Henderson, December 20, 1901; E. E. Butz, March 18, 1902; William A. Berry, June 17, 1906; the office was discontinued October 22, 1907, since which time mail has been received from the Prospect postoffice.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

On the west line of Union county and in the second tier of civil townships is found York. The organization of this township was completed by the election of its first township officers April 7, 1834. This election was held at the house of Aaron Shirk and he was therefore permitted to cast the first vote at this the first township election. The election resulted in the election of the following officers: Trustees, Herman Tobey, Joseph Miller and Harmon Patrick; overseers of the poor, Charles Miller and John Coons; fence viewers, George Coons, Jonathan Miller and Charles Bennett; treasurer, William Tobey; constable, Aaron Shirk; clerk, William Hartford; supervisors, John Stamates, Hiram Parker and Jonathan Shirk. The trustees met at Mr. Tobey's, April 15, 1834, and divided the township into road districts. Jonathan Miller was elected the first justice of the peace at the fall election in 1834.

The York township of today is not the same in form and size as the one originally planned or even as was originally ordered laid out, as will be seen by the transcript of county records which shows the following proceedings:

"December 3, 1833—The board of commissioners ordered that a new township be laid off on the north end of Liberty township, to be called York; commencing on the east boundary of said township of Liberty, five miles north of the southeast corner thereof; thence west, parallel to the south boundary of said Liberty township, to the west boundary thereof; all north thereof to the north boundary of Union county to be considered York township, to be surveyed by Levi Phelps, when it may suit his convenience, previous to March session next.

"March 4, 1834—The board took into consideration the report of Levi Phelps, surveyor, on his proceedings on laying off the township of York, and its appearing to said board that it would be more convenient to the townships of both Liberty and York to remove the line as now run one mile farther north; it is therefore ordered that the said Phelps, at sometime prior to the next June session, re-survey the said township of York, commencing on the

east line of the township of Liberty at the six-mile tree being six miles north of the southeast corner of the township of Liberty, as originally established; thence to run west with the southern boundary thereof to the western boundary of the county; all north to be considered as the township of York.

"December 4, 1834—A petition was presented by William Hartford, praying for a re-consideration of their order, for running the line between the townships of Liberty and York, and an alteration; whereupon, it is ordered by the board that the said line shall begin five miles north of the southeast corner of the township of Liberty, on the east line thereof; thence running west parallel to the south line thereof three and one-half miles; thence north, parallel with the east line of said township one mile, and two hundred forty-two poles; thence west parallel to the south line of the township, to the western boundary of the county."

In 1836 York township was divided and Washington formed from the northern division. It is useless to try to follow the various changes that have from time to time been made in the lines of York township. As at present constituted its northern and western boundary is regular. The western boundary is the county line. On the east is Claibourne township and Taylor and on the south is Liberty and Taylor. September 11, 1799, the first survey was made of government lands in what is now known as York township.

The principal stream of the township is Bokes creek, which is formed by the confluence of several streams in the western part of the territory. It flows southeasterly. Fulton creek crosses the northeastern part of the township. The surface of the land is usually level or slightly undulating. Originally there was found much good timber, including the beech, sugar, elm, hickory, oak and other less valuable varieties. The present population, according to the 1910 United States census, was one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

Among the first to claim land here was Joseph Miller, who was born in Saratoga county, New York; married in 1801 and reared three sons and one daughter. In 1817, he removed with his family to Ohio and bought land in Franklin county along the Scioto river. After making many improvements, he lost his land by reason of a defective title. He then located on land he claimed in the very northeast corner of York township, Union county. Mr. Miller and his son Jonathan came out ahead of the remainder of the family about February, 1828. There was then no road to guide them to their new home west of the site of present Richwood, and Henry Swartz, of Claibourne

township, who had hunted over the territory, was familiar with it and piloted them, by hacking trees here and there, along a direct course to the land they had claimed as theirs. This trail was the first "road" ever cut from out the dense forest, leading from Richwood to the west. His cabin was soon reared on the spot where in later years stood the brick house of Benjamin Thomas, west of the Presbyterian church. The Millers brought with them two teams and a scanty lot of household goods, with a few sheep, hogs and cows. The sheep were soon all found missing and were probably devoured by the hungry wolves. Mr. Miller was a modest, kind-hearted man and made many friends among the newcomers. He was a Methodist, but in the absence of his church, communed with the Presbyterians. He died in York township, August 31, 1866, aged ninety-two years and almost eight months. The son, James C. Miller, came to the township in 1830.

Among the next earliest settlements in York township was the one effected on the John Brown surveys, near Somerville. Harmon Patrick is believed to have been the first here. He came in from Hardy county, Virginia, indirectly, but directly here from Ross county, Ohio. He came about the date the Millers came in. He occupied a farm on survey No. 3,470, a mile south of the village. He was a splendid man, and remained here many years, finally going to Marion county.

Caleb Arahood, also of Ross county, Ohio, was next to invade the new section; he claimed land in survey No. 3,460. He was born in Hardy county, Virginia. He was a real backwoodsman, rude and uncouth, but clever and kind-hearted. As a marksman and expert hunter he had few equals. He sold his farm to David Davis a few years later and settled in Coles county, Illinois. He died in that county soon after moving there.

William Hartford was a Canadian by birth. When the War of 1812 came on his sympathies were all with the American cause. With his father, he came to the United States and was soon enlisted in the service of this country. At the close of the war he returned to Canada and was imprisoned for bearing arms against his country. He effected a release in some manner and came back to the United States, settling in Muskingum county, Ohio. From there he emigrated to York township, Union county, about 1830. He settled in the southwest corner of survey No. 3,470. His nature was impulsive and positive. At first he was intensely Democratic, but later in his life was a strong party Republican. He was well liked, notwithstanding his hot temper. He finally sold and moved to Illinois, invested in land and became very wealthy. Still later he moved to Iowa.

Samuel Hyde, who had a slight acquaintance with General McArthur, was offered land by the latter in this township. He was born in Pennsylvania, but married and settled in Harrison county, Ohio. In the spring of 1832, in a lumber wagon drawn by a yoke of big oxen, he set forth toward the setting sun and traveled till he had reached the small settlement, just south of present Somerville. Here he was satisfied, and at once built a rude cabin in the midst of a wilderness. He cleared eight acres, fenced it in from the surrounding forest, planted it in corn and returned home by a tedious journey. In the fall he again visited the locality in company with his son, John B. Hyde. They harvested their little crop of corn. Mr. Hyde and wife had eight children, one son and seven daughters. On his trip back to the new found home, with members of his family, in 1833, Mr. Hyde was taken ill with what proved to be lung fever at Berkshire, Delaware county. He believed he would be able to master the disease, and directed that the family proceed to the new home in the township of York. The daughter, Rebecca, soon returned to her father in Delaware county, but upon her arrival was told of the death and burial of her father. John B., the son, was then only seventeen years of age. His father had not as yet contracted for the land he had squatted upon. John B., in his own name, in a short time bought one hundred acres, paying the government price of two dollars and twenty-five cents per acre. He lived there many years and was known as a man of sterling traits of character. He was first a Whig and later a Republican. The family were of the Methodist faith.

Eli Johnson came to York township in the early autumn of 1833 and settled near Somerville. He reared a large family; served a short time in the War of 1812; taught several of the pioneer schools and was highly respected. He died at a ripe old age in 1865.

Charles Bennett settled in this township in 1833. Later he sold and moved to Illinois and still later found a home in Missouri.

In the same fall John Sterling located here. He was born in Ireland, came to America and settled in Tuscarawas county. From that county he wended his way to this county and purchased a hundred-acre tract in the wilderness south of Somerville, later known as the Fulton farm. He sold his farm, attended school at Delaware, returned a Methodist minister and was faithful in that calling until his death.

John Johnson came in with his family from Harrison county, Ohio, in 1834, settling near Somerville. Before emigrating to this township he had traveled on a circuit as a Methodist minister in the Pittsburg conference and

also in New York, but in Union county he served only as a local preacher. He was one of the original proprietors of the village of Somerville. He farmed and also engaged in a small general merchandise business at the town he helped to found. In 1844 he moved to Marysville, having been elected county auditor. At the expiration of two terms he opened a drug store at the county seat. It did not suit his health and he returned to farm life in York township in 1855, there passing the remainder of his days. At Somerville he taught the first term of school at eight dollars per month and boarded himself. He did more than any other person to build up the Methodist Episcopal church at Somerville. He died in July, 1873, aged seventy-three years; his wife survived until 1882.

David Davis, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Harrison county, Ohio, to what is now York township in 1833, settling a half mile south of Somerville, on Bokes creek. He added tract to tract until his land holdings in the township were large. Early in life he was a Methodist, but later united with the United Brethren society. For a time he preached on one of the circuits of the church last named. He died in 1878, aged eighty-two years.

Washington G., Elza and Amon S. Davis, three younger brothers of David Davis, settled in this township in 1837. Amon S. settled at Somerville and worked at carpentering three years, at the same time reading medicine under Dr. Hamilton, of East Liberty. He entered into medical practice at Somerville, continuing until 1866 and then moved to Decatur, Indiana, where he died of milk sickness in 1874.

James R. Smith, another of the original proprietors of the village of Somerville, was born in Maryland in 1794 and emigrated to Ohio when a young man. He came to York township in 1834. He was by trade a shoemaker and in connection with clearing up his land, he followed his trade. He became a justice of the peace and served as an associate judge in Union county eight years. For six years he was engaged selling goods at Somerville. He was then elected probate judge of this county and served for ten years. He then returned to York township and carried on a small garden and flower farm. He was a leading factor in the township and lived to attain the advanced age of eighty-three years, dying suddenly of heart disease in 1877. He had served a short time in the War of 1812.

Thomas R. Price, a Pennsylvanian by birth, came to this township in 1836 and settled at Somerville. He was variously engaged—hotel keeping, selling goods, running a boot and shoe shop, etc., until his health failed in 1865. He was long an invalid, dying in March, 1877.

William Kirk, reared near Alexandria, Maryland, settled in York township about 1834. He purchased a small farm and besides tending that, he made shoes, tailored, and for a few years was a local minister of the Methodist denomination. He lived to a good old age, dying in 1874.

The third settlement in this township was made by George Coons on survey No. 5,289, two miles north of York Center, in the fall of 1829. During that following winter he brought out several loads of goods and in the spring following came his family, arriving April 1, 1834. Being a farmer, he spent the remainder of his years there. He died in October, 1856, aged seventy-eight years. His wife survived him twenty years and died at the age of ninety-three years.

Nathaniel Brooks settled in the Coons settlement in 1832. He was from New York, a Methodist class-leader, politically a strong Whig. He died in 1836, leaving four sons.

Levin Wright came from Fairfield county about 1835, settling in the Coons settlement. He remained a lifelong resident of the township.

Herman Tobey removed from Saratoga county, New York, in 1831, and purchased the survey of one thousand acres in which York Center is now located. He paid one thousand dollars for the tract. He utilized some for himself and sons and sold the remainder to other incoming pioneer settlers. He was a shrewd, honest Yankee and a member of the Baptist church. He died while on a visit to one of his children, aged sixty-four years.

Gregory Storms moved in 1833 from Orleans county, New York, to a farm just north of York Center. He purchased the land of Henry Tobey at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. It is now worth at least one hundred times that amount. He was a Whig in politics and a zealous Methodist in church faith. He helped to organize a class which met at his house for some time. He died at the age of seventy-four years on the farm he had cleared up.

One of the first trustees of the township was Hiram Parker, who came about 1833 and settled three-quarters of a mile from York Center. Later, he removed from the county.

Aaron Shirk, a native of Hardy county, Virginia, when he was eight years of age, with his father, Aaron Shirk, moved to Ross county, Ohio, in 1816, crossing the mountains with a five-horse team and consuming six weeks on the journey. After a two-years' sojourn in Ross county the Shirks moved to Liberty township, Union county. Here the son grew to

manhood and spent his time in assisting his father clear up the land and hunting. Aaron Shirk, Jr., was married in 1833, to Rosanna Tobey. He immediately commenced improving a farm of one hundred and forty-five acres which cost him a dollar and a half per acre. His house was of hewed logs of superior finish for those times. He secured the services of competent workmen and the cabin boasted of a good board floor and three twelve-light windows, an unheard-of extravagance then. Most of the pioneer cabins had but four or six panes of glass or more likely were content with deer skin or oiled paper for window-panes. For many years Mr. Shirk made brick, burned lime and followed shoemaking when not engaged at farm duties. He also hunted much. He estimated that he had killed more than five hundred deer in this and adjoining counties.

The election of this township in 1840 showed eighty-four voters and prior to that date the above, together with the following, were residents of York township:

James Bennett (1835), Simon Coder (1834), Thomas Butterfield, John Barkdale, Hiram Beal, Joseph Cahill, John Cork, William Emis, Jacob Echard, David Fulton, Daniel Gould, James McCrea, David Master, Hartwell Munger, William Sigler (a Marylander), Adam Winters, B. P. Wilkins, James Whitaker, Ephraim Yarrington, Enmet Southworth, Andrew McNeil, Robert McIlroy, William Henson and James Seran.

The first settlers arrived at the township only a few years before the Indians had departed from this neighborhood forever; but while here they hunted in common with the whites. The Indians would, whenever a favorable opportunity presented, steal raccoons and other game from the traps of the pioneers and in return the latter paid little regard to the rights of their savage acquaintances. One of the foremost settlers discovered an Indian robbing his traps and at almost the same instant the Indian espied him and sprang behind a tree. To the demand of the hunter to come forth, the red man made no response for a while, but afterward pled the lateness of the hour of the day and the necessity of reaching his camp immediately. He sped away fleetly, leaving the trapper indignant but in possession of his game. The next morning with his brother he started through the woods in search of the camp of the Indians. It was discovered in the lower part of Washington township, but the Indians were not there. After searching in the vicinity for them they returned to the camp, placed the combustible matter it contained in the center and applied a torch. They lingered about until the camp was reduced to ashes and then returned home. The Indians were

never seen or heard of afterward. Another pioneer missing game from his traps, cut in the bark of a beech tree the figure of an Indian, bound and lashed by a white man. Soon after an Indian drew the figure of a white man on a tree, with a bullet hole through the arm. On the same tree the original artist later sketched a dusky savage pierced through the heart with a rifle ball. This was the last of the series and the Indians avoided that vicinity thereafter.

As has been related, Aaron Shirk in his youth was a great hunter, and on one occasion it is recorded that he shot at a buck with what he supposed was a full charge. It happened that his brother had loaded the gun for squirrels and hence it had but half a charge in it. He hit the buck in the neck, but only stunned him. Not having time to reload, he caught the animal by the horns and tried to cut his throat with his butcher knife. The fight continued for a full hour. Once the young man, despairing of winning out, released his hold on the animal's horns and sprang behind a tree. His dog, however, which had been with him in the terrible encounter, sprang at the buck, caught him by the throat and caused him to stumble, whereupon Aaron again entered the lists. In the contest he had lost his knife, but when the struggling of the animal became feebler through exhaustion, Mr. Shirk succeeded in opening his pocket knife with his teeth and severing an artery in the neck of the buck. It was fully two weeks before the plucky hunter recovered from his contest.

SOMERVILLE.

On Boke's creek in the eastern part of York township is located the quaint old village of Somerville. It was laid out in the southern part of survey No. 3,468. This survey was purchased by James R. Smith, John Johnson and William Summers, who were the townsite proprietors. Mr. Summers was a Methodist minister at Leesburg and never lived in York township, but the other two proprietors did. This platting was surveyed by Levi Phelps and recorded August 11, 1835. It comprised forty-eight lots. When surveyed the land was not yet cleared of its heavy timber and thick underbrush. Thomas Price built the first cabin there. John Johnson had had an ashery at this point and he was the first merchant of the newly platted village in the forest. At first he bought his goods at Columbus and sold them from his cabin home. His stock consisted mostly of groceries with a few dry goods. John Price, son of Thomas Price, moved to the village soon after it was platted and followed carpentering. William Kirk, a Methodist minister, was an early arrival. He came from Carroll

county and started a tailor shop. He later moved to his farm near the hamlet and there died in 1874, respected by the entire community.

The *Union Gazette* of Marysville, published January 28, 1842, had the following notice concerning this town:

"Sale of land and town lots—The subscriber will offer at public sale on Friday, the 25th of February next, lots in the town of Summersville and adjoining thereto. These will be laid off in tracts of various sizes, say from three to ten acres each, fronting on State roads, so as to suit mechanics and tradesmen, several of whom would meet with good employment in this new and growing community. A blacksmith, gunsmith, carpenter and joiner, cabinet-maker, wheelwright, cooper, saddler, etc., are much needed. There are at present in the village one tannery, one boot and shoe-maker, two chair and bedstead factories and one wagon shop; also a good saw-mill within one-half mile. Terms: One-third in hand or to be paid on the first of April, and the balance in two equal payments annually."

"Summersville, January 28, 1842. JOHN JOHNSON, Agent."

The first shoemaker was Charles Bennett; the first tannery was operated by John Thomas, and John Price ran the bedstead factory. The first physician of the place was Dr. Charles Morrow, who came from eastern Ohio in 1837. He was an herb doctor. He later removed to Delaware in order to give his children a college education. (See Medical Chapter.)

When mud roads prevailed this town was a good trading point, but in 1882 it was little better than in that early time. At one date it boasted of two good stores and an excellent hotel. In 1882 the only store was conducted by A. M. Crawford; there were then two blacksmith shops, two churches, a good school and about one hundred and fifty people, with James Darling as postmaster. The postoffice was known as Bokes Creek. The department at Washington, D. C., gives the following list of its postmasters: Amos S. Davis, April 26, 1854; William G. Elliott, December 21, 1863; R. J. Thompson, March 23, 1865; Sylvanius Taylor, May 14, 1866; J. M. Darling, January 10, 1867; L. W. Smith, January 16, 1873; J. M. Darling, March 16, 1874; George W. Westlake, January 29, 1884; Albi Colver, January 28, 1889; Thomas Mulcahy, July 17, 1983; B. C. Bolenbaugh, December 28, 1897. Discontinued June 30, 1904. Mail is now received by rural free delivery from Peoria.

YORK CENTER.

York Center was platted June 24, 1841, but it appears that it never materialized to any considerable extent. There were at one time a dozen or fifteen buildings there. A few years before the beginning of the Civil war the site of the village was void of any buildings, save one or two farm buildings. Charles Corey built a cabin there and brought in a stock of goods which he offered for sale. A few years later Ed Cranston bought him out. A few came in and settled, and in 1883 there was two merchants, Dexter White and George Hornbeck. A postoffice was established early in the history of the township at Jonathan Miller's. The postmasters here have been as follows: John Thomas, appointed May 30, 1844; Henry Tobey, June 10, 1850; H. T. Knox, April 29, 1854; H. R. Tobey, February 20, 1860; H. T. Knox, June 12, 1860; C. L. Corey, February 26, 1862; Edwin Cranston, December 2, 1864; J. J. Watts, May 1, 1867; J. F. Winters, February 21, 1868; William H. Storms, October 21, 1868; Isaac Welshimer, February 11, 1875; H. C. Moffitt, July 19, 1875; Pelatrah Allyn, April 30, 1877; N. L. Moffitt, April 14, 1880; George W. Hornbeck, February 7, 1881; D. G. White, December 30, 1885; J. F. Copelin, October 11, 1886; F. E. Milligan, May 14, 1887; B. F. Newell, February 28, 1888; George W. Hornbeck, May 23, 1888; Thomas Hornbeck, April 18, 1891; L. W. Stiggers, May 8, 1893; Robert W. Kimble, June 3, 1897; Thomas Hornbeck, February 16, 1900; D. S. Davis, March 2, 1903; Maty L. Cody, April 12, 1904; F. M. Hornbeck, March 2, 1905; discontinued May 31, 1905.

MILLS OF YORK TOWNSHIP.

The pioneer mill of this township was the grist mill built by Thomas R. Price on Boke's creek just north of York Center. In order to have the advantages of such an industry, Aaron Shirk and Harrison Storms volunteered to assist in the building of the same. It was within a log structure, stylish by having its logs hewed. Price sold it to Joseph Cahill. It was not finished until about 1840, and after a few years was transferred to H. T. Knox, who added steam power and a saw-mill, using water power whenever the stream was sufficient. This mill run until the early eighties.

Thomas Price constructed a corn-cracker on Boke's creek south of Somerville, near the cemetery. In a few years a great freshet swept it away.

Adam Winters had a saw-mill, operated by water power, west of Somerville, and attached a pair of small burrs, which were useful for some time.

An extensive drain tile factory, midway between York Center and Somerville, was placed in operation about 1879 by John Tremble.

The history of schools, churches and lodges will be found in the general chapters touching on such topics.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CLAIBOURNE TOWNSHIP AND RICHWOOD.

This township has formed a part of numerous sub-divisions of Union county. In 1825, soon after the first settlement was effected here, it became a part of the new township of Leesburg. In 1829, at the formation of Jackson township, most of its territory was embraced in that, and so it remained until the organization of Claibourne in 1834.

The county commissioners' records show the following concerning the township for which this chapter is especially written: "This day Cyprian Lee presented a petition for dividing the township of Jackson into two townships, the southern part to be called Claibourne, and the northern part to retain the name of Jackson; whereupon the commissioners order that said township of Claibourne be laid off from said township of Jackson, beginning at the fourth mile-tree southwardly from the northeasterly corner of said Jackson township; thence parallel with the north line thereof."

March 5, 1833—"This day it was ordered by the commissioners that Levi Phelps proceed to lay off the township of Claibourne, beginning at the fourth mile-tree southwardly from the northeast corner of the township of Jackson; thence running westwardly, parallel with the north line of Jackson township to the division line between the township of Liberty; to be done as soon as convenient."

For some unknown reason the new township was not laid off as directed. The next entry in the commissioners' journal reads as follows: "March 5, 1834—This is the day it was ordered by the commissioners—on the application of various individuals—that a new township be called Claibourne, to commence on the east boundary of the county of Union at the first mile-tree south of the Indian boundary line; thence west parallel with the boundary of said county to the east boundary of York, to be laid off; to be run by Levi Phelps, prior to the next June session."

The first election for state and county officers was held October 14, 1834. The following nineteen men voted: Absalom Carney, Nathaniel Wilson, George Clark, John T. Evans, John Carney, William Price, Nathaniel Wilson, J. P. Brookins, Philip Plummer, William Phillips, George

Clark, John Calloway, John Dakin, William Sirpless, Adam Burge, Larkin Toguet, John Dilsaver, Eleazer Rose, Hiram Andrews and William Jackson.

Politically, this township was at first strongly Democratic, but at the above named election it was Whig and so remained until the ushering in of the Republican party, since which date it has been largely of the same political complexion.

The first land surveys were effected in this township in 1809.

LOCATION, STREAMS AND SOIL.

This is situated in the northeastern portion of Union county. It is bounded on the north by Jackson township, on the east by Marion and Delaware counties, on the south by Leesburg and Taylor townships and on the west by York township. It is one of the largest townships in the county and ranks second in population, Richwood, the second largest town, being situated within this township. It took its name from the Buller-Claibourne survey. This was the largest survey in Union county and at its date contained nearly all the settlers then within the limits. Fulton creek is the principal watercourse. It is related that this stream took its name from the Mr. Fulton, an employee of the surveying party, then surveying the lands in that part of this county. While attempting to cross the creek on a log one cold winter day he slipped and fell into the water. The stream was high and it was with difficulty that he was rescued by his surveyor comrades. The soil is argillaceous; the surface generally level and in places slightly rolling. A heavy growth of timber covered the township originally, as will be observed by the following paragraph:

"Daniel Swartz, residing just north of Richwood, on going to mill at Millville, thirteen miles distant, directed Mrs. Swartz to watch the cattle and not permit them to stray far from home. After a while, not seeing them, she climbed on an old log that had fallen partly to the ground, not far from the cabin door, and on looking around discovered the cows only a few rods away, almost at her feet, in the thick brush that had obscured her view from below. This shows the level country and the dense underbrush growth then growing there."

AN INDIAN INCIDENT.

The Indian occupancy of the soil now embraced within the limits of Claibourne township as a hunting ground was for a long time undisturbed

by the presence of white men after the settlement of pioneers in other parts of the state. It lies adjoining the Greenville Treaty line, the territory north of which had been reserved by treaty for the exclusive use of the red men. Within the township were some favorite hunting grounds. The site of Richwood elevated slightly above the surrounding country was rich not only with an abundant growth of plants and forest trees, but in game as well. That the Indians often tented on these grounds has been handed down by tradition and is established by the many relics that have been found in the vicinity. Knives, fragments of Indian saddles, broaches, tomahawks and all the accoutrements of camp life have been brought to light in the preparation of the soil for agriculture. In a gravel pit situated just north of Richwood numerous skeletons have been exposed.

After the earliest pioneers had taken possession of the country the forest was ranged by hunters from both races for many years. The Indians would not tolerate the presence of white men north of the Greenville line, but frequently hunted south of the line. The best state of feelings did not exist between the Indians and the settlers, though amicable relations were usually maintained. Whether the red or white men were the first aggressors is not now known, but if either committed a wrong, however slight, retaliation would surely ensue. The Indians, either in a spirit of retaliation or from an innate proneness to evil, would occasionally shoot the settlers' hogs as they were feeding in the woods and commit other depredations. In bee-hunting it was a custom sacred among the pioneers, engaged in this pursuit, to mark a bee-tree when found by one of them with the finder's initials. It at once became his property, to be relieved of its honey at the hunter's leisure and for another to abstract the honey was regarded as detestable a crime as to steal a horse. The Indians were not affected by any such scruples and when one of them discovered the home of a swarm of bees he rifled it of its treasure whether or not a prior badge of ownership had been stamped upon the tree. Such proceedings naturally incensed the settlers. The principal game was deer, but the practice of the Indians while hunting on the white man's hunting ground were such as to drive the game from the vicinity. They would crouch low in the tall grass and imitating the bleating of a fawn, attracted the doe to the spot where they were concealed. They would then kill and skin it, leaving the young to perish. The stench arising from the decaying carcasses would drive the deer to other grounds. An old hunter counted in one Indian camp between Fulton and Boke's creek the hides of sixty deer that had been killed in this way. Yet a friendly relation was maintained. The Indians would call at the

cabins of the settlers and eat with them. They would engage with them at foot races and various games and often hunt in their company.

The tradition prevails that Henry Swartz and Ned Williams, two of the first settlers of Claibourne, killed two Indians on Peacock run in the southern part of the township. The fact was never established, but the missing Indians were never heard of again. And circumstances pointed strongly to their removal from this world by these two backwoodsmen. Mr. Swartz possessed an irascible temper, which would often vent itself on the heads of the savages. On one occasion he beat one of them with the ramrod of his gun. He would steal into their camps while they were off hunting and there play annoying tricks. The Indians sought Swartz and wanted a reconciliation. He gave them no satisfaction. They then set up sticks with bullets on the ends of arrows around their camp to indicate war. Soon after two Indians who had gone hunting did not return. Their comrades searched diligently for them, but without any result. Suspecting foul play, they carefully examined brush heaps and thickets and wandered excitedly along the banks of the creeks, peering intently into their depths, but no trace of the lost men was found. They had traced them to Peacock run, but there found no further indication of their presence. Captain Henry Swartz and Ned Williams had been clearing land and burning brush in this vicinity and the Indians suspected them. They visited the Swartz cabin; he was apparently unconcerned but watchful. They wished to be friendly, they said; wanted to shoot at a mark with him, to borrow his gun, but he refused every request. One day an old Indian hunter came to him and proposed a hunt, to which Captain Swartz at length agreed. The Indian desired Swartz to lead, but the latter declined. They hunted for a long time, watching each other more closely than for game. Finally the Indian brave proposed that they divide. "You take this side and I this." "No," replied Swartz, "you take this and I that." He chose the side toward home. They separated and when Swartz supposed he had left the Indian out of sight, he turned and hastened rapidly home. The Indian soon followed and in great rage exclaimed, "You lie, you no hunt!" But as a charge remained in the rifle of Captain Swartz, the Indian made no further demonstration and they parted speedily. Mr. Swartz was afterwards very cautious and vigilant when he believed the Indians were near him. They soon afterwards withdrew permanently from the region.

Captain Swartz, when asked about this affair later, would never commit himself one way nor the other. He neither denied or admitted that he

killed or knew of the death of the Indians. But "Neddy" Williams, when he was made somewhat indifferent to consequences by a few drinks of liquor, loved to boast that he knew where there were two good rifles in the hollow sycamore tree, and said they were put in by climbing a slender tree by the side of the sycamore and dropping them in an opening in the tree made by the breaking off of the upper part of the trunk. There was a well-beaten path along Peacock run by the side of which stood an old sycamore from which had fallen a large limb, sinking deep into the ground. This was near the place where Swartz had been with Williams clearing and around the limb a large fire had been made. After a fall of snow, Mr. Zach Stephens, a brother-in-law of Henry Swartz, while hunting for some lost cattle, stepped into the hole made by the limb. He fell, and upon withdrawing his foot found the lower jaw bone of a human being clinging to the heel of his boot. Suspecting the manner in which it had been placed there, he took it with him to Swartz's cabin and, holding it before the proprietor of the domicile, said: "Henry, do you know anything about this?" Swartz grew pale but made no response. It was currently believed that he and Williams had killed the Indians and buried their remains. The above was published in the annuals of "Ohio Indian Occupancy," many years ago.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is an undisputed question that the first settler in Claibourne township was Cyprian Lee. He was the heir to one-third of the Buller-Claibourne survey of 4,267, and for his portion took the southern third of the tract. This settlement is in question, but all concede that it was effected between the years 1820 and 1825. Mr. Lee was from Delaware. He first came to these parts of Ohio in 1820 to see his land; he was unmarried at that date. He returned to Delaware, married and brought his young bride out to this county. By trade he was a shoemaker, and he followed this some in this township. His was the first cabin built west of the Scioto river in this region. It stood several miles south of Richwood, on the south bank of Fulton creek. When his cabin was finished it was proposed by the men who helped to raise it, that the settlement should be styled "Leesburg." This came about by reason of John L. Swartz, a jolly German, who said, "Boys, ketch Lee." Lee eluded their grasp for some time, but finally submitted with good grace to the ordinance of christening. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Swartz, who took a flask of whisky, and pouring the contents on the uncovered head of Lee, exclaimed with all the solemnity he

could assume, "Well, we calls it Leesburg." The new township later received the same name. Mr. Lee was only there a few years when he was elected county treasurer. He then moved to Marysville, where he became a prominent factor in the building up of the county seat.

The next settlers were Edward Williams, Robert Cotrell and Henry Swartz. Each purchased a farm from Mr. Lee and settled near him. Of this number "Ned" Lee, as he was always called, was the first to arrive in 1822. He was a hard-working farmer and was a good hunter. He was addicted to too frequent use of the product of the still. He died suddenly while on his way with a load of wheat to Portland on Lake Erie.

The third settler was Robert Cotrell, who came in 1823. He was a native of Virginia, but had emigrated to Ohio, living two or more years in Delaware county. He died in the place he had settled in Claibourne township. He was fond of telling big yarns, and when first he came in told many stories of the large amount of stock and other property he held in this and other parts of the country. He related all this to a stranger, who turned out to be the county assessor. This official taxed him much higher than he would have done otherwise. This taught him a lesson which he never forgot. He was, however, an upright and industrious citizen.

Henry Swartz was born in Pennsylvania and emigrated with his father, John L. Swartz, to Highland county, Ohio, and later lived in Delaware county. He bought his land in Claibourne from Cyprian Lee, just north of the Sidle Methodist Protestant church, and erected his cabin northeast of Fulton creek. He was a tall, strong and wiry man; had been in the War of 1812 and understood the Indian character to perfection and had no use for a red man. He was a great hunter, killing from sixty to eighty deers each year for a number of years after effecting his settlement in this county. He also felled some seventy bee-trees. He finally sold his first farm and settled north of Richwood, where he resided many years. For a short time he was engaged in business at Richwood. Later, he removed to Defiance, Ohio, where he died.

Probably the next settlement in Claibourne township was made by the four Clark brothers, James, George, Henry and John. The first three became the owners of one thousand six hundred and seventy-three acres in the north part of the Buller-Claibourne tract, just east of Richwood. They settled there in 1826. They were from Amherst county, Virginia, and in 1822 emigrated to Miami county, Ohio, and from there removed to Delaware county, then on to Union county. George came in first. He was a

single man and died on his place here aged eighty years. Henry, his brother, a married man, resided here a few years, then sold and moved to Illinois. James sold out and returned to Delaware county, where he subsequently died. John Clark came from the east to Ohio in 1816 and to Union county in 1828. He died in Delaware county in 1850, aged seventy-seven years.

Mrs. Sarah Touguet, a sister of the Clarks, and a widow, came with her eight children to Claibourne towuship in 1826 and made the cabin of her bachelor brother, George Clark, her home.

David Field, a colored man, received one hundred acres of land from Cyprian Lee for two years' labor and settled on it about 1826. He was born a slave, given his freedom and brought to Delaware county when a boy by John Mark. He was a strong, muscular man and would not stand for any insult. For a time has was very industrious, but through sickness his farm became involved and finally he lost it. He never regained property and died in an adjoining county as a pauper.

Nathaniel Wilson came from Ross county, Ohio, about 1830 and settled on the Lee farm. He was Scotch-Irish and affiliated with the Presbyterians.

"Buffalo Smith," John Smith, was a large, rough character, rough in exterior but possessed of a kind heart. He took a squatter's claim on one hundred acres in the Lee settlement. Later he moved to another county.

The Henry Swartz place, three miles to the south of Richwood, was purchased by Henry Shisler, a German who came to the township from Licking county, Ohio, about 1832.

Basil Bridge, in 1834, bought a farm of one hundred and fourteen acres just southwest of Richwood, from one of the Clark brothers, and settled there with his large family of sons and daughters. He was then in a dense wilderness. He was a native of Canada, but in 1812 moved to New York State, and there enlisted in the American army though then but sixteen years of age. He married in 1814 and in 1815 moved to Ohio, settling in Athens county. Later he went to Delaware county, and on to Claibourne township, Union county, in 1834.

In the fall of 1832 Zarah Lindsley removed to this township from Delaware county. At that time fifty acres of land sold for one horse and the labor of splitting one thousand rails. He later settled in Richwood.

A German named Thomas Andrews came in from Licking county, Ohio, about 1830, settling a mile or so south of Richwood.

John Dilsaver settled on a farm in 1835, which he still owned in the eighties, two miles south of Richwood. He came in December, having been married the July preceding to Jane Bridge. John Dilsaver working out for others at first and later moved on his own land. He was reared on the frontier and in his youth wore deerskin breeches and jacket, the customary garments for hunters and backwoodsmen. He saved his earnings and paid in full for his land and became a highly respected citizen of this township.

Another settler of 1835 was Adam Imbody, who located three miles south of Richwood, north of Fulton creek. He was a German who had emigrated from New York state. Later he moved to Marion county, where he died.

It will be observed that most of the settlers so far mentioned were on the Buller-Claibourne survey, as none other had yet been placed in market. Between 1835 and 1840 the settlements became more scattered, finally dotting the entire township. The Grahams made the most important settlements. Samuel Graham, son of John and Jane Graham, was born in Jefferson county in 1800. The family removed to Carroll county and then to White Eyes township, Coshocton county. He was married in 1821 and followed farming there until 1836. In June of that year he purchased one hundred acres just north of Richwood from Henry Swartz and in the following September moved his family there. He resided there until his death in 1864. He had occasion to visit Marion. The railroad was then being constructed and he received permission to travel on the construction train. On his return trip the weather was severe and the car upon which he was riding was an open one. He was walking back and forth from one car to another in order to keep warm. A sudden jerk of the cars threw him beneath the wheels and he was instantly crushed. He had been an upright citizen and had been a member of the Methodist church for thirty-eight years. He was the father of twelve children.

In 1837 John and Jane Graham, parents of Samuel, settled on a farm of one hundred acres in the woods about one mile west of Richwood. He was born in Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish descent. He died about 1848.

Another settler from Coshocton county was Samuel Livingston, who located in 1839 on a small farm a fourth of a mile southwest of Richwood, where he attained a ripe old age. He was both a farmer and blacksmith. Mr. Livingston furnished five sons for the Union army during the Civil War and all returned uninjured.

Peter Grace came from Licking county, Ohio, in March, 1837, with

his wife and several children, settling a half mile west of Richwood. At one time he was a minister in the New Light church, later became a Methodist Protestant and still later in life a member of the Disciple church.

John Cahill was one of the early settlers in the western part of this township. He there accumulated a large fortune and was looked upon as a leading spirit in the northern part of Union county.

William Hamilton, another sturdy pioneer of this township, resided here more than thirty years. He was born near Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1789, when that state was still a part of the Old Dominion. In 1807 he emigrated with his father, William Hamilton, Sr., to Muskingum county, Ohio, arriving there the day he was eighteen years of age. Here he aided in clearing up a farm from out the great timbered section. By 1837 he had acquired a large property and then sold out and expected to push on farther west. He finally decided to settle in this township and purchased one thousand acres of the Cadwallader Wallace survey, northwest of Richwood, paying three thousand six hundred dollars for it. He reached Claibourne township April 30, 1838. The survey was afterwards found to contain nearly fourteen hundred acres. He settled there and there died. When he took this land there was no kind of improvements upon it. He set about clearing up his land and making a splendid farm home for himself and family. Though uncultured, he was thoroughly honest and full of genuine public spirit. He had a fashion of scathingly denouncing a person who was caught at any mean, low, contemptible trick. He belonged to the Methodist Protestant church and was a local preacher for nearly forty years. He was a Whig in politics and later a stalwart Republican. He was county commissioner both in Muskingum and Union counties. This county owes it to him that the infirmity farm was purchased at so early a date and the necessary buildings erected thereon. He died in 1867. He had been twice married and left a large family.

Other pioneer settlers in Claibourne township were Richard Ward, Peter Jackson (1835), Jacob Beem (1834), Alexander and George Cowgill, Michæl Cramer, Abraham Decker, Benjamin Fisher, Isaac Gearheart, Sylvester Grindle, Elisha Higbee, Isaac Headley, Joseph Murphy (1834), Charles Morse, Samuel Moses (1835), Isaac D. Stewart, William H. Sherman, William and John Wynecar (1837), Tobias Robinson (1838), John Warner (1837), Martin Walters and Abraham Taylor, brothers-in-law (1838).

The first road in this township was probably the highway passing north

and south through Richwood. In 1825 Cyprian Lee and Henry Swartz took the contract for cutting this road from the southern to the northern line of the township. They only cleared away the underbrush and smaller trees, leaving many obstacles in the shape of larger trees. The road was made fifteen feet wide.

The schools and churches of the township are treated in separate chapters under general topic headings.

MILLS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Here, as well as in every new country, the matter of getting milling facilities early as possible was one of great interest to the pioneer band who here sought to build for themselves homes. For several weeks the family of Henry Swartz ground, in a hand coffee mill, all the meal the family used. John Swartz, of the Scioto river country, possessed a hand mill upon which by terrible struggles in the course of a few hours one could produce a fairly good quality of corn meal. Robert Cotrell and other settlers of Claibourne township frequently took advantage of this mill and, when not in use by Swartz, would keep it going for themselves.

A horse mill was constructed by Adam Dilsaver a short distance from Richwood. His customers had to furnish their own horse-power and as three or four horses were necessary to propel the cumbersome machinery, several would sometimes arrange to be there at the same time. So slow was the process that it had to be running nearly all the time and many a farmer had to leave home at two o'clock in the morning in order to be on hand to take his turn. Occasionally, this horse-mill was obliged to run all night.

Richard Irwin, one and a half miles east of Richwood, also had a similar mill. Some of the farmers preferred going forty miles to a real water mill than to use their horses on these horse-power mills. A large four-horse load was once taken to a mill on Mad river in Champaign county, where the press of business was so great that several weeks elapsed before the hungry settlers in this township obtained grists. A mill on Owl creek, in Knox county, was also sometimes patronized, but usually the mills on Darby creek were available. No water grist-mills are known to have been erected in Claibourne township.

John Dilsaver operated a small tannery for a few years on his farm south of Richwood. Another was operated a long time at Richwood by the sons of John Graham.

BURYING GROUNDS.

At the Sidle Methodist Protestant church, two miles south of Richwood, the earliest burials were made, and this came to be the leading cemetery in Claibourne township. Here, on lands formerly belonging to Henry Swartz, burials were commenced while the country was still an unbroken forest. The first burials were probably the two small children of Henry Swartz and wife. Among the early burials were those of Mr. Garner, John Logue, Mrs. Ira Bennett and Mrs. Rose. When Jacob Sidle became owner of this tract he generously donated an acre for cemetery purposes. Later it came into the hands of the township authorities and was cared for by the township, which made several additions thereto.

At the old Lenox schoolhouse, a quarter of a mile northwest of Richwood, there was also another early burying place. At Stony Point in the western part of the township is another cemetery.

RICHWOOD.

This is the second largest incorporation within the limits of Union county. Its population in 1910 was 1,729 and it has been making a steady growth ever since. It is beautifully situated and has more than three miles of brick paved streets. Perhaps there is not another town of its size in the commonwealth with as much paving and general excellent improvements as Richwood has today. In 1840 it had a population of 99; in 1870 it had increased to 436; in 1880 it had reached 1,317—a wonderful increase.

To acquaint the reader of today with the first events of this sprightly little city, Marysville's only rival, it may be stated that it is located in the central portion of Claibourne township. It has a history running back four score and two years, for it was platted in August, 1832, by Philip Plummer, proprietor. He had come into the possession of the William Pelham survey, No. 6,307, of twelve hundred acres, and during the summer of 1832 first came from Mt. Vernon, Knox county, with his brother, Thomas Plummer, Elisha Merriot and Dr. John P. Brookins, a physician in search of a good location in which to practice his profession. The village was platted by Thomas G. Plummer, deputy county surveyor, under direction of Surveyor Levi Phelps, and the plat was acknowledged before Ira Woods, justice of the peace, August 20, 1832. The party all returned to Mt. Vernon and soon after Philip Plummer and Dr. Brookins returned to Richwood.

The original plat contains a full description of the location, stating that it is situated in a tract of land known as "Richwoods," about four miles west of the Scioto river, at the headquarters of Ottaway Run on a broad and beautiful knob of table-land unsurpassed in fertility. The distances from many towns and villages are minutely given, and it is said that "the trees in the Richwoods are beech, blue ash, gray ash, black ash, hackberry or hoop ash, mulberry, wild cherry, black walnut, white walnut, white oak, buckeye, honey-locust, lynden tree, sugar or hard maple, soft maple, box elder, dog-wood, coffee tree, hickory, red elm, white elm, with a copse wood of spice brush, prickly ash, burning bush, grape vine, bladder bush and bramble. The herbage is principally maiden hair, pea vine, yellow root, ginseng, Indian and madder, etc. The soil is of the richest loam, mixed with a small proportion of sand; the sub-stratum is limestone and gravel, mixed with clay. The town plat is on an elevation of from fifteen to twenty feet from the bottom."

This original platting covered an area of almost forty-five acres. The principal street north and south was Franklin, one hundred feet wide, with Fulton and Clinton streets, parallel with it. The three streets east and west were Blagrove, Ottaway and Bomford.

In 1832 but three families settled in the new forest-covered village, Philip Plummer, John P. Brookins and Absalom Carney. Philip Plummer was born in Maryland and emigrated to Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Sometime after he came to Richwood he became a Methodist minister, preaching there and elsewhere. Later in life he returned to Mt. Vernon and died there.

William Philips was one of the early settlers at Richwood and he speaks of Mr. Plummer as follows: "He was a man of taste and refinement and loved good society, so while the better class of people appreciated him there were those who disliked him. He was kind and obliging and ready to do anything in his power for the new comers. He was an excellent talker. He was a thorough temperance man, and, selling lots, he would sell to none who would sell whisky, believing that it would injure the property of the town and community. In this most of the early settlers encouraged him, and consequently log-rollings, house-raising, etc., were done on temperance principles. An orderly community grew up and its good example and correct principles are felt today in the society of the village."

Dr. Brookins was an early pioneer and an excellent character. (See Medical chapter.)

Absalom Carney was a blacksmith and built his shop on lot No. 148, on East Bomford street. He only remained a few years and moved to Missouri,

where it is related that he and his family, except one daughter, were killed by the Indians.

In September, 1833, William Phillips and wife, Isabella (Woods), emigrated from Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and settled on lot 48, at the southeast corner of Franklin and Blagrove streets. He had a family of eight children, including a son, Alfred G., who was killed at the battle of Atlanta in 1863. The senior Phillips died January 15, 1880, at Marysville. By trade he was a potter and followed that for many years, at least a quarter of a century, at Richwood.

From a diary he kept the following market quotations have been extracted (from 1834 to 1838):

John Woods, debtor to making vest-----	\$.50
James Scott, debtor to one gum-----	12.00
James Scott, debtor to eight and three-quarters yards of muslin -----	1.26
Thomas Cheney, debtor to one wagon-----	45.00
Philip Plummer, debtor to 15 bushels of ashes-----	.93
Philip Plummer, debtor to making roundabout -----	.62
Henry Swartz, creditor by one and a half gallons honey--	.75
John T. Evans, debtor to one calf-skin -----	2.50
William Surpliss, creditor by 4,250 brick (4.25)-----	18.06
David Hawk, creditor by one pound coffee-----	.18
David Hawk, creditor by one-quarter pound tea-----	.22
William Lockhart, creditor by four pounds butter----	.25
John Calloway, debtor to two jugs-----	.25
M. Bentley, debtor four bushels potatoes-----	1.00
Ira Bennett, creditor by two turkeys -----	1.00
N. W. Woodruff, creditor by one day's labor-----	.50
Joseph Murphy, recording ear-mark -----	.25
Joseph Wilson, one palm hat -----	.25
Jacob Delsaver, creditor by 36 pounds buckwheat-----	.90
Ira Bennett, creditor four and a half pounds lard-----	.48
Ira Bennett, creditor by six pounds pork-----	.37
C. Dowell, debtor to two bushels corn-----	.75
John Darling, debtor to one ax -----	2.00
Starret Irwin, debtor to six lights glass -----	.25
Philip Plummer, debtor to one pair shoes-----	.44
Philip Plummer, debtor to five pounds coffee-----	1.00

Philip Plummer, debtor to four elementary spellers---	.50
Abraham Decker, debtor to twelve chickens-----	.97

John Woods, born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1799, arrived at Richwood in July, 1833, and purchased one hundred and twelve acres just north of the original plat. He was a tailor and followed this trade besides attending to his farming interests.

John Carney, an old Baptist minister, arrived in 1833, and preached at times, but did not survive long. In 1834 Christian Goul, Nathan Richardson, Adam Burge, William Price, John T. Evans and Henry Sayer located in the village.

The village did not grow very rapidly, as by 1840 it only had about twenty families. During that year it is known that the following were residents: David Houk, a wagon-maker; Sterrett Irwin, a carpenter; Hugh Thompson, a farmer, who died soon after; L. H. Hastings; J. B. W. Haynes, who came in 1840, from Virginia, an earnest Abolitionist and a dealer in real estate; Samuel Jenkins, a laborer; William Sirpliss; William Price, who later operated a grist mill here; Dr. Brookins; Ziba Fisher, a farmer who had been in the Indian service under General Anthony Wayne, who died at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. There were possibly a half dozen others in the village in some one role or another.

The first store was opened in Richwood by Burdick & Calloway, in August, 1833, in a log building on lot No. 102. Hezekiah Burdick was a local Methodist Episcopal minister and had farmed southeast of Marysville on Mill creek. John Calloway was born at the Scioto salt works in Jackson county, Ohio, in 1802, where his father was engaged in making salt. He had made and lost a fortune before coming to Richwood, where the stock of goods owned by him and his partner were all crated from Marysville in a wagon. This store was not a success and did not thrive very long.

The second mercantile venture was that of Cyprian Lee and Mains Wasson. They brought in their stock in 1835 and the management of the store was left to L. H. Hastings. About a year later it was sold to Henry Swartz and Doctor Brookins. In 1840 the only store in the village was that conducted by Mr. Hastings. No other man had so much mercantile experience at Richwood as did L. H. Hastings, who was thus engaged in the place for more than forty years. He died at Richwood in 1882.

Merchandising then was a hard proposition to solve. Money was scarce and produce hard to get to market and brought a very low price on the

market. Eggs were usually quoted at three cents a dozen. Nearly every family kept a cow and made butter. However, these articles were given to the dealer in exchange for goods and then sent by traveling wagons to markets at Columbus and other far-away points. The money scarcity made credit almost necessary and this broke up many a worthy merchant. Coon and deer skins, maple sugar, pork, honey and saddles of venison were the most current articles of exchange. Venison sold at from fifty to seventy-five cents a saddle and these were packed and taken to Columbus. Many times the merchant lost even by these operations.

The churches of Richwood at this date (1914) are the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Church of Christ, Baptist, African Baptist and Presbyterian, all of which are mentioned at length in the chapter on churches in this volume. The lodges of the town are the Odd Fellows, Masons and Knights of Pythias orders, all treated in detail in a separate chapter.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

This town was incorporated by County Commissioners William Porter, William F. Fulton and Nelson Cone, March 6, 1855, through a petition signed by forty citizens, who named B. F. McMillan, J. W. B. Haynes and H. O. S. Heistand to act as agents in the premises. This step was taken on account of the proposed building of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad. This road was not constructed as they thought it would be, so the corporation matter did not progress very fast. For a number of years no mayor was elected after the first mayor, Charles W. Rosette, in 1855. He also served in 1856-57. The next mayor was in 1864, when James B. W. Haynes was elected and was followed by J. W. Jones, elected in 1868. The clerk's records begin with 1868, since which date the mayors have been as follows: J. W. Jones; 1870, T. P. Cratty; 1872, W. W. Kile; 1873, H. Sabine; 1874, L. A. Hedges; 1876, J. P. Stemons; 1878, J. S. Gill; 1880, H. M. Wright; 1882, H. M. Wright; 1884, Thomas P. Cratty; 1886, W. J. Rucker; 1888, Jason Case; 1892, C. H. Jacobs; 1899, M. W. Hill; 1896, C. H. Jacobs; 1898, M. W. Hill; 1900, J. L. Jolliff; 1902, M. W. Hill; 1908, C. S. Norris; 1910, D. S. Ogan; 1912, M. W. Hill; 1913, A. B. Conkright.

The present town officials are: mayor, A. B. Conkright; clerk, Paul B. Van Winkle; treasurer, E. E. Moore; police, C. W. Sloop; health officer, John Allen; council, A. R. Klipstine, Jonah Blue, E. J. Fissel, George Hunt, John Moore and J. M. Wilkins.

In 1892 a good brick city building was erected at an expense of about

ten thousand dollars, in which are the fire department, council chambers, opera house and jail. The town now owns and is protected from fire by a late pattern of a motor truck costing about seven thousand five hundred dollars. The town is an exception to most small towns in that it has expended upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in well paved brick streets. This improvement was commenced in 1907 and now amounts to over three and one-half miles in length. Street wells sunk in clusters here and there furnish the town with ample water supply though there is no regular water-works system.

The electric light plant is a private concern and was established October 19, 1898. The 1914 report to the auditor of state shows the town had a bonded debt of about one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, running at four per cent. interest per annum.

In 1907, an electric trolley line was constructed by a Pittsburg company from Delaware to Richwood, giving hourly service.

The principal industry of Richwood is the great tile industry, established about ten years ago by the Richwood Clay Manufacturing Company, which plant has come to be very extensive and profitable to the town and its owners.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS IN 1914.

Attorneys—Simmons & Haines, S. W. Van Winkle, Arthur G. Stiles.
Agricultural Implements—W. H. Conboy, Gill & Hershberger.

Banks—First National, Richwood Banking Company, Farmers Deposit Bank.

Barber Shops—B. O. Rutter, Bentley & Grandstaff, Howard Cahill, Eugene Peyton, W. C. Jacobs.

Bakers—Frank De Turk, Henry Schmelzer.

Blacksmith Shops—Spratt Brothers, O. E. Stout, F. L. Moffitt, John Powell, Schmetzer & Son.

Clothing—O. G. Bolenbaugh, William Berke, A. I. Glick.

Cement Contractors—C. S. Gill, Harrison Sloop, George Daymude.

Creamery—The Westerville Company.

Drugs—J. W. Kyle & Son, M. C. Wolgamot.

Dentists—O. L. Mathers, J. P. Brooks.

Dray Lines—F. L. Spangler, O. E. Mathers.

Elevator—R. W. Lenox, Gill & Hershberger.

Furniture—Winters & Hutchinson, Griffith & Sanders.

Garages—W. H. Conboy, Sanders & Doyle, Kagay Brothers & Shaeffer.

- Groceries—Miller & Stewart, Hall & Son, Benjamin Humphreys, C. E. King, O. L. Murphy, A. D. Parish, O. G. Spring, Miller & Son.
 Dry Goods—B. F. Carmine, Wilkins "Factory Store."
 Hardware—Shipley & McAllister, Peet Hardware Company.
 Harness—D. A. Newby.
 Hotel—"Villa," Carl Allgower, proprietor.
 Jewelers—Joseph Embry, L. Hubbard, Thomas Nickol.
 Lumber—Richwood Lumber Company.
 Meat Markets—E. I. Fissel, Bixler & Andrew, H. O. Spring.
 Mills—City Roller Flouring Mills.
 Millinery—Miss H. A. Frantz, Mrs. Verna Campbell, Le Chance Millinery Parlor.
 Newspaper—The *Gazette*.
 Physicians—W. B. and H. C. Duke, T. F. and F. M. Wurtsbaugh, E. L. Roebuck, B. P. Hall, S. J. Brown.
 Photograph Gallery—Gail B. John.
 Racket Store—"Porter's Surprise Store."
 Restaurants—E. E. Moore, "Busy Bee," P. J. Speyer.
 Stock Dealers—R. W. Lenox and others.
 Shoe Repair—Ed. Mead.
 Tailors—W. H. Richards, C. M. Sanders.
 Veterinary Surgeons—L. L. Street, R. J. Brobeck.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

This is now a third-class office and has six rural free delivery routes extending out into the country. Dr. J. P. Brookins was the first postmaster and retained the office until his departure from the town in 1847. In his day mails were very irregular and scant, but it is related that he would never let the mail bags leave without something in them. If there was no mail to send he himself would hastily write a communication to some friend, open the empty sack, insert it and then lock it up again!

The following have served as postmasters: John P. Brookins, July 15, 1833; William H. Ferguson, March 7, 1848; Samuel Poppleton, January 5, 1856; E. S. D. Reed, July 20, 1857; J. J. Thompson, September 15, 1858; W. H. Ferguson, June 25, 1862; A. J. Blake, May 29, 1866; Sarah A. Moore, December 17, 1869; Jane Moore, March 27, 1871; William W. Kile, January 22, 1872; E. S. Hubbard, March 22, 1876; Mary E. Ferguson, May 5, 1885; J. W. Crawford, February 9, 1891; T. J. Williams, February 16, 1895;

W. S. Burgoon, March 2, 1899; C. H. Huffman, March 31, 1903; Owen Livingston, July 18, 1912.

THE HOTELS OF RICHWOOD.

The first man to provide the weary traveler with lodging and suitable meals at this place was William Sirpless. He made no claim at conducting a hotel or even an inn, but at his log house he did do the best he could, aided by his good wife, a splendid old-fashioned cook. He was succeeded by David Houk, whose dwelling house also served as his "hotel." This house stood on the west side of Franklin street. After a few years he removed to Easton, Ohio. Jesse Reed later kept hotel at the same place. About 1843 J. B. W. Haynes, at the corner of Franklin and Bonford streets, ran a hotel and later went across the street and ran the old Houk tavern stand. He later built a two-story building on lot No. 97. B. C. Bigelow succeeded him at that point.

About 1849-50 John Mulvain erected a hotel where later the Parsons House stood. In the winter of 1854-55 R. W. Weisz, then a merchant, built a hotel, later known as the Beem House, and in June, 1855, he moved into it as landlord. In 1866 he sold to John Meyer. O. Beem was the next proprietor. J. W. Gaston purchased the property and leased it to A. Faris & Son. There have been many changes since Faris, and today the only commercial hotel in the town is the Villa, owned by Carl Allgower, who conducts a modern hotel.

MANUFACTURING AT RICHWOOD.

Though a small place, there has from an early day been found here the true spirit of fostering home manufacturing plants. About 1842 J. S. Gill, Sr., commenced the manufacture of wooden bowls on an extensive scale. At first he located on lot No. 36, Clinton street, and later at No. 438 South Fulton street. In 1869 his factory burned, but he rebuilt and continued a year or more longer. He then moved over the line into Indiana where he still operated his plant successfully.

From the former history of Union county it is learned that the largest establishment at Richwood in 1882 was the saw and planing mill of Beem & Biddle. Mr. Biddle stationed a portable saw mill in 1873 on the site of their present extensive mills and in the fall of that year erected a two-story frame milling plant, using the upper story for a carpenter shop. Later changes were effected in the firm and proprietorship and in December, 1875, Orin

Beem retired and C. N. Biddle became junior member in the company, later styled Beem & Biddle. A stationary boiler and engine were placed in the mill and all went well until a fire in June, 1876, caused a loss of \$3,000, with no insurance. The mill was rebuilt and run bigger than before. In the fall of 1877 a planing mill was added, thirty by sixty feet in size. It was at about this time that the enterprising firm began to furnish lumber to the great car shops of Barney & Smith, Dayton. The Altman Taylor Company of Mansfield also bought of them large quantities of hickory lumber for finishing threshing machines. In 1880, when hard wood lumber was getting scarce, they commenced to make wheelbarrows from elm. They made trays for the Revolving Scraper Company, of Columbus, and entered into a contract in 1882 to furnish 100,000 wheelbarrow sets for forty-four thousand dollars. Over six thousand dollars was spent in securing new machinery for this new work. The lumber was taken from the stump, and to assist in preparing it, a mill was installed in Jackson township. About thirty men were then employed the year round."

The Richwood Lumber Company is about the only concern now operating in hardwood lumber in the town.

A third of a century ago there was in operation in Richwood a good woolen mill on East Ottaway street. This factory was built in 1869. Five hundred pounds of wool were purchased by these mills annually. Loveless, Howe & Bishop were the proprietors. The large planing mills of S. M. & A. J. Blake, started in 1871, were then running full blast. In 1871 Champ. Lyon & Randall built a large flax mill, costing seven thousand dollars. It operated until flax ceased to be one of the good crops here.

CLAIBOURNE.

This hamlet had a population of one hundred and forty in 1910. It is situated on the Erie Railroad in the southwestern part of the township. It was platted March 14, 1881, by Frederick J. Sager for William Jolliff, Jr., the proprietor. G. W. Warner was the first resident of the place. He was appointed postmaster in 1879 and the same year opened up a stock of merchandise in a building which he completed in September of that year. Through his influence the railroad company laid a side track to the village during the winter of 1880-81 and established a station there. The first dwellings were built in 1881 and by 1882 there were about fifteen families located there. The first doctor to establish himself here was Dr. T. F. Wurtsbaugh. By the

close of 1882 the village had a saw mill, a blacksmith shop, a millinery store, two general stores, a shoe shop, a hotel, a neat brick school building and a Methodist Protestant church.

The postoffice at Claibourne was established in August, 1879. The following have served as postmasters. George M. Warner, August 5, 1879 (appointed); George W. Moore, August 28, 1885; Samuel Warner, August 14, 1889; George W. Moore, August 22, 1893; J. S. Styer, July 26, 1897; N. R. Hildreth, October 14, 1897; S. J. Brown, June 2, 1900; Milton L. Dow, October 9, 1901; F. H. Reed, January 9, 1906; Clara M. Moore, February 14, 1907; James J. McIntire, November 16, 1910; George W. Moore, March 13, 1912.

CHAPTER XXX.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township is the extreme northwestern subdivision of Union county. Its outlines are quite regular, as it is bounded by four straight lines. Logan county is on the west while on the north is Hardin and Marion counties. Jackson township bounds it on the east and York township on the south. The boundary line between it and York township is the Greenville Treaty Line of 1795.

In 1836 this part of Union county was made a separate civil township. The county commissioners' journal bearing date of June 6, 1836, contains the following entry: "The board considered a petition handed in by John Dysert, praying for a new township to be taken from the north part of York. Whereupon it was agreed that a township be formed, to be called Washington, to be bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the township of Claibourne, thence running west, parallel with the northern line of the county to the western boundary line of the county, thence north with said line to the northwest corner of Union county, thence east with the north line of the county to the northwest corner of Jackson township, thence with the line of said township south to the place of beginning."

The lines bounding this township have met with fewer changes in the passing of decades than almost any other in Union county.

NATURAL FEATURES.

This township embraces a level stretch of country, slightly broken only in the western part by the streams and gullies. Rush creek is the largest stream and flows into the township from Hardin county near the northwest corner. One of its tributaries is Rocky Fork. The north branch of Boke's creek cuts the southwestern corner of the township. Rush creek has several small tributaries running from this township, while several streamlets formerly found their way into the waters of Fulton creek from this township.

Ponds were no uncommon sight at an early day here. It was really a wet, swampy portion of the county and was not of great value until a systematic system of drainage, extending over a long period of time, was put

into operation. Farmers can now produce crops sufficient in quantity to cope with their fellow farmers in other parts of the county.

At an early day large trees were deadened by the annual forest fires that swept over them. The land along the streams, strange as it may seem, was slightly higher than the general lay of the country and the land being dry attracted the first settlers thither. The first land surveys were made here about 1820-21.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Washington township's first settlers were largely a class of men who came in for the purpose of hunting the game which was then found on every hand in great abundance. The real proprietors of the lands here were mostly non-residents of the state. The squatters would pitch their tents anywhere without asking permission if they did know the owner's name or address. And the owner seldom objected to the building of a cabin or the clearing up a few acres of land for the reason that when he came to offer his land it would usually bring a little more per tract, if it had a cabin in which to settle right away. The darkest day for this township was when the game had all been killed or frightened away, and before the swampy lands had been drained out making it possible to cultivate the rich soil found to-day. It was a number of years after these first few squatters came into the township before the Indians left, and the red-skin and pale-faced hunters were wont to roam over the territory together in a friendly manner though never in company. These were largely the Wyandot Indians who hunted, trapped and also to some extent engaged in sugarmaking.

It is supposed that Ned Southworth was the first to settle in the township. The date is uncertain but generally thought to have been about 1830. He came from Logan county and owned a piece of land on Rocky run.

Two years later Stephen Davis, a prominent man, purchased land on Rocky run, in survey No. 9,917, in what was a veritable wilderness. He came as a young man from Bourbon county, Kentucky, coming to Ohio in 1808, first settling in Brown county.

John Dysert settled on Rush creek when no other white man had driven a stake on that stream. He came to Marysville in 1836 and went down on Mill creek several miles and there located. He was a member of the Free-will Baptist church. He owned no lands but followed the tastes of a natural hunter and trapper. He soon had three neighbors.

The Titsworths were early in the township, coming about 1834. They had been residents of Logan county, Ohio, for many years. They claimed

land here in this township in survey No. 9,917, a mile northeast of Byhalia on the Essex road. Hiram was the first justice of the peace of Washington township. Later, he sold and emigrated to Missouri.

John Foster was a fine specimen of a genuine backwoodsman. He claimed ninety-one acres in survey No. 9,917, but only remained a few years.

Jonathan Haynes was a settler on Rush creek. Later he operated a good hotel at Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

John Johnson settled about 1837 just north of Byhalia postoffice.

Jeremiah Lingrel erected the first cabin north of Byhalia. When the Marysville & Kenton road was put through it was found to stand in the center of that highway and had to be removed.

Another settler of 1837 was Marquis Osborn, an Eastern man, who first located at Urbana. His place here was later known as the Burnside farm. The same year came Moses Bedford, a shoemaker, who followed cobbling a few years and then moved on to the west.

Jesse Thornton located in Washington township in 1835 and purchased one hundred and fifty acres in survey No. 13,320, northwest of Byhalia. He originally came from South Carolina, but had resided in several other Southern states. He was both a cooper and shoemaker by trade, but here devoted all his energies to farming.

Southward Mather, an Eastern man, came in about 1835. He was an early Methodist preacher. He squatted on land which later he purchased.

John W. Basard located here in about 1837-8 in the extreme eastern portion of the township on Rush creek. He opened a small grocery on Rush creek.

David Cunningham came from West Liberty, Logan county, settling in the dense forests of this township two miles north of Byhalia prior to 1840. Later he went west.

Other earlier settlers were Jacob Collins, James P. Scott and John Williams. James Bird, one of the very earliest in the west part of the township, effected a settlement there in 1838. Others included William Green, David Irwin (1836) and Joshua Hatcher.

As late as 1840 this part of Union county was thinly settled. Land was worth from three to eight dollars an acre. During the two decades following it was rapidly settled and much of the original forest was cut down and the lands cultivated. In 1855 Mathew Lingrell paid seven dollars for his land and in 1882 it sold at eighty dollars. Today one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre would not buy it.

In 1836 when the organization of Washington township was perfected, it is believed that there were only sixteen voters in that territory. At the fall election, the same year, there were only eleven votes cast for governor. Politically, the township was first Whig and later Republican. The first election was held at the house of Stephen Davis and after his death it was held at his son Ebenezer's house.

Of the schools and churches of Washington township, the general chapters on such topics will treat in detail. The population of the township in 1910 was 1,032.

THE VILLAGES.

This township has not succeeded in establishing villages of any considerable importance, but has tried in several cases, as will be observed.

The largest and most enterprising village is Byhalia, which in 1910 had a population of two hundred. It is situated in the southern part of the township. It was never really platted as a village, but lots were sold by metes and bounds. Reese Miller opened a small store at this point about 1852 on the Jehu Gray farm. On application, a postoffice was established named Byhalia, but for what reason is not known. Mr. Miller was the first postmaster and he had ample time to attend to such duties, besides running his country store. The store run for twenty or more years under various owners. When the town was started there were three farm houses belonging to and occupied by Matthew Lingrell, Orson Allen and Horace Pinney. William Moffatt purchased a corner lot off of the Pinney farm, built a store room and there offered for sale goods from a stock he carried. Other dealers were Logan & Coleman, who were here three years, and in 1881 sold to G. T. & N. M. Baldwin. J. W. Mehaffy started a drug store in March, 1882, and a hardware stock was put in by Alfred Davis, who also handled groceries and notions. The first practicing physician here was Dr. Hiram Myers, who practiced at Byhalia from 1852 until the Civil War. He was succeeded by Dr. William Breese and Dr. G. Skidmore; later came Drs. B. A. Martin and George Martin.

In 1882 it was written of Byhalia that the village had at that date fifteen families, two blacksmith shops, several stores, churches and a school.

It now has come to be a fair trading point with all the common branches of business represented. The list of postmasters who have served at this point since the establishment of the postoffice in 1852 is as follows: Reese Miller, appointed, February 16, 1852; Nathan Moffitt, April 25, 1857; Wal-

ter Allyn, April 17, 1858; Jehu Gray, February 11, 1862; William Moffitt, September 9, 1870; Aaron Coleman, October 29, 1877; G. J. Baldwin, November 16, 1881; B. A. Martin, December 30, 1885; H. S. Stamets, August 8, 1888; H. C. Ferguson, May 25, 1889; J. B. Johnston, August 11, 1890; S. W. Shirk, July 16, 1894; C. F. Haines, April 28, 1897; George Temple, March 6, 1901; Sherman Fout, November 24, 1903; C. C. Wynn, November 29, 1904; C. E. Bonham, September 7, 1905; discontinued February 14, 1906.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

Taylor is the central township in Union county and was the last civil township to be organized in the county. The townships of Liberty and Leesburg formerly embraced this territory. It was settled much later than other sections of the county, hence its early pioneers had the advantages of nearer mills and market towns and, profiting thereby, rapidly advanced in improvement and substantial prosperity. Government surveys were made here as early as 1799. York and Claibourne townships are on the north, Leesburg on the east, Paris on the south and Liberty and York on the west.

The full board of county commissioners met December 5, 1849, and resumed the consideration of R. L. Judy's petition for a new township, and finally all agreed to form a new township to be known as Taylor. Thus was set in motion the machinery for what has now come to be a well-known civil township.

SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS.

The township is for the most part quite level and there is but a small per cent of waste land to be found and little that is very hilly. The course of the streams is toward the south and southeast. Of the streams Boke's creek is the largest. It enters from York township and winds its way out into Leesburg township. Blue's creek rises in the western part of Taylor township and flows to the eastward. Mill creek flows through the southeastern corner, entering into Paris township. Along this stream in the southeast portion of the township were clustered the first band of settlers. Here the soil is deep, rich and exceptionally productive; along the creek bottoms and the flat lands the soil is a black loam, while the remainder of the township has a clayey soil, yet productive to a fairly good degree. Early in the history of the township, there were what was styled the "Cotton Slash," so named on account of the large number of cottonwood trees there found growing. "Beaver Pond," near the center of the township, was inhabited by a great number of those busy little animals, which had built a most perfect dam across a flat strip of land, so that in winter time they

could have a good pond of water to burrow in. As late as 1882 there were portions of this dam still in evidence.

After the flat lands were ditched, it became the most fertile land to be found in the country.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The first settler here is not easily traced out, but from all that can be learned about several who came in early and sought out homes, it is thought safe to place Adam Shirk as among the very earliest. He came from Virginia, where he was born October, 1791; he was a soldier in the War of 1812; married Anna Dox, and emigrated to Fairfield county, Ohio; moved to Union county in 1822, settling first in Liberty township. In 1829 he certainly made settlement in Taylor township. He resided here until his death in 1876.

Robert Maskill came in about 1831-32. On the same date came Richard Judy, who was one of the judges at the first election in this township; he was also the first assessor, serving two terms.

James Irwin came in from Ross county about 1832. He was the first treasurer of the township, serving three terms. He died May, 1858, aged seventy-six years.

In about 1832 John McNeal came in from Ross county, Ohio, and a little later came John McAllister, Hugh McAdow, James Siebold (1835), Samuel Wheeler, of Knox county (1836-37). Wheeler settled in "Cotton Slash" and became the second assessor in Taylor township. About 1838 the settlement was increased by the advent of Samuel P. G. Brown, Jacob Wigle, and others. In 1841-42 came the Benjamin Welch family, George Laughrey and Oliver Simpson. Another important settler was Robert G. Greene, a Vermont Yankee, who located here in the spring of 1838 on Mill creek, near James Hamilton's place. He reared a large family who settled all around him when grown to manhood and womanhood.

Another Vermonter was Gideon Draper, who arrived in 1838. James and Ira Draper came a little later and made permanent settlers. James Hamilton, born in Ross county, married Maria Blue, and settled on Mill creek in this township in 1835. He continued a resident until called by death in 1872 when he was eighty-one years of age. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Joseph and Cornelius Sprague became settlers in the township about 1848-9, and James D. Sprague a year later.

Others who may be set down as among the pioneer band included Isaiah

Sanft, Philip Miller, Truxton and Leroy Ford, Z. C. Pooler, Benjamin Pierce, Joseph C. Hull and Henry Crist.

MILLS IN TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

The first attempt at milling here was in 1854-55, when Thomas and James Yearsley erected a steam saw mill just west of the village of Broadway. It was operated by the builders until it went out of business in 1869. It cut most all the lumber for the first settlers and some of the later ones, including finishing lumber for hundreds of houses. A part of the time they had attached to the saw mill a "corn cracker," which ground coarse meal and was widely used by the families in the vicinity.

In 1867 a steam saw-mill was started east of Broadway on the Marysville pike. This became one of the permanent mills of the township. In 1881 Morris & Albangh erected a grist mill and saw mill combined on the east bank of Blue's creek near the east boundary of Taylor township. As the timber was cut off and city roller flouring mills came into use all over the country the milling business here was reduced to a few saw mills, mostly of the portable steam type.

The first election was held at the old log schoolhouse, known as "Scott's schoolhouse," April 1, 1850. At this election delegates were elected to the constitutional convention for Ohio and resulted in the choice of Otway Curry and Cornelius S. Hamilton, representing the district of Marion, Union, Logan and Hardin counties.

Schools and churches are treated in separate chapters in the general history of this volume.

The population of Taylor township, according to the last (1910) census, was one thousand and eighty-eight.

BROADWAY.

The only village within the bounds of Taylor township is Broadway, which in 1910 had a population of three hundred and ninety. The county records show that on the fifteenth and sixteenth of August, 1865, L. C. Pooler and Leonard Richey caused to be surveyed and platted the village of Broadway. A. S. Mowry was deputy county surveyor and executed the platting. Cranston's addition to Broadway was made the same year. There were several subsequent additions made to the original platting. This gives the starting of the village, but before tracing out its history further it will

be well to refer to a platting which was made just a mile to the east of Broadway by H. P. Goff, Hiram Danforth, Ira A. Robins and Charles J. Sayre, in the autumn of 1863 in survey No. 829. There was never much building done at this point and no business houses were erected. The name given to this village was Union Center, and probably they had county seat visions in their minds. But Broadway went ahead and is a sprightly business town today.

It may be stated that before the laying out of the village, Peleg Cranston erected a frame house south of the railroad and in December, 1864, opened a store of general merchandise. The next summer the town was laid out, so he became the first dealer on the new village plat. The pioneer blacksmith was John Bault. It was in 1867 that Mr. Cranston, aided by others interested, secured the establishment of a postoffice with Peleg Cranston as postmaster. The first postoffice in Taylor township was at Taylor Center, located on the Kenton & Marysville pike, and Z. C. Pooler was made postmaster, holding the position until 1863, when he resigned and H. P. Goff was appointed in his stead. Upon the construction of the railroad and the building up of Broadway this office was discontinued.

The list of postmasters at Broadway is as follows: Peleg Cranston, appointed December 27, 1865; Wellington Armstrong, March 15, 1871; Alfred Dickison, July 31, 1876; S. A. Dennis, September 19, 1876; Z. C. Pooler, October 3, 1877; Wellington Armstrong, March 5, 1880; C. E. Yonkin, September 27, 1881; William H. Willis, October 29, 1885; C. F. Moore, May 25, 1889; W. H. Willis, June 26, 1893; Ida E. Witbeck, May 22, 1897; Otis A. Wilgus, November 15, 1905.

Broadway is now a fourth class postoffice. It was robbed in October, 1914, but the loss was not great. A few thousand dollars worth of papers of no negotiable value to the parties who stole them were taken. Bloodhounds were used in an attempt to capture the thieves but they were unsuccessful.

The first physician to settle at Broadway was Dr. Henry Vigor.

A spoke and hub factory was established here by S. A. Dennis & Bro. which run successfully until 1880 when it was moved to Upper Sandusky.

The first train of cars was run through Broadway March 31, 1864.

In 1914 the churches of this village were the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist denominations. (See church chapter.)

The only secret organization in the village is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

COMMERCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS IN 1914.

General merchandise stores—O. A. Wilgus, W. S. Fogle.

Hardware—W. S. Fogle.

Grocer—A. C. Voght.

Restaurant—A. C. Voght.

Drain Tile factory—E. L. Redding.

Physician—Dr. J. Jenkins.

Shoe repairs—S. K. Baker.

Harness—John Crawford.

Blacksmith shop—S. K. Baker.

Elevator—Sanift & Sanderson.

Coal dealers—Shaw & Housman.

Lumber—W. H. Goff; also operates a steam saw mill and cuts much hard wood lumber.

Hay and straw—Shaw & Housman.

Hotel—Charles Sanderson.

Stock dealer—J. J. Watts.

Cement workers—W. S. Fogle and L. H. Collins.

Contractor and Builder—J. E. Shelton, J. W. Yarrington.

Poultry yard and warehouse—The Broadway Produce Company, Bas-
sel Stout, manager.

Justice of the Peace—Howard Shaw.

Notary Public—J. W. Yarrington.

Station Agent—J. P. Wilson.

Taylor township has a good two-story township house here built of red
brick. The second story is used for the Odd Fellows hall.

CHAPTER XXXII.

CITY OF MARYSVILLE AND PARIS TOWNSHIP.

Marysville, the seat of justice for Union county, is located within the civil township of Paris, and before taking up the history of the city the attention is called to the general history of the township.

Paris township was organized by an act of the Union county commissioners, March 12, 1821, when its bounds were described as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Darby, running west three and one-half miles; thence north to the north boundary of said county; all west to the line of Union township to be known as Paris township." As thus created Paris comprised a large portion of Union county, but by the formation of new townships later its limits have been gradually contracted, until it now possesses little more territory than the average of the other thirteen townships in the county.

The only stream of note is Mill creek, which enters from the north, flows almost directly south to the center of the township, and, by an ever tortuous course, proceeds eastwardly to Dover township. The surface of land in Paris township is for the most part level, and the soil is of an excellent clay formation. The entire township was originally covered with a heavy forest, made up of many varieties, including sugar maple, hickory, oak, ash, beech, elm and walnut. A dozen or more excellent gravel roads gridiron the township, all leading to Marysville. Perhaps no better roads and more miles of the same can be seen in any single township within Ohio.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

The Armine settlement, made in 1817 by Abraham Armine and his sons, was the first real settlement effected within Paris township. A few roving settlers or squatters may have been in before the Armines. Of the head of this Armine family, Abraham Armine, it may be said that he was born in Pennsylvania in 1761. His ancestors had emigrated from Switzerland about the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1785, Mr. Armine married Mary Wolford and in 1801 removed to Belmont county, Ohio. In 1817 he purchased one thousand acres in Union county. He paid two dollars

per acre for this large tract of land. The same year he removed with his sons, John, Andrew, Moses, Frederick, Jeremiah and Abraham, Jr., four of whom were married at that time and brought their families with them.

Mr. Armine erected his log cabin on the hill west of the Newton pike, where the bend is made in the road. To each of his boys he gave one hundred acres, and the work of clearing up farms immediately commenced. They had few neighbors, but being a large family, they made quite a goodly colony by themselves. They were religious, frugal, and rugged in constitution, hence could cope with the wilderness and all that went to make up true pioneer life. Abraham Armine, Sr., died November 14, 1849, aged eighty-seven years. His wife died many years before his death. The family all grew with the country, and became important factors in their section of Union county. Perhaps no one family lived and labored more zealously than did this one. They were nearly all strong in the Methodist church faith, while in politics they were radical Whigs, the later members of the family being Republicans.

Hezekiah Bates, another settler of 1817, was a blacksmith from New Jersey, who settled just north of Marysville. After clearing up considerable land and following his trade, he finally sold and located in Madison county, Indiana, where he died.

It was about this date that John Donly of Belmont county, Ohio, came to Paris township. He settled on a part of the Armine tract, east of the creek; he lived many years and left several descendants in the township.

Another settlement was made on the site of Marysville and near by, in 1817-18, by Jonathan Summers and Nathan and Eli Lundy. They came here from Fayette county; none of them bought land, but Summers built a log cabin and cleared away a small patch of timber and in the opening planted some corn on what is now a part of the city platting. He taught a term of school about three-fourths of a mile to the west of the center of the present city. After a few years he returned to Fayette county, where he died.

Nathan Lundy selected the spot for his cabin just north of Marysville, lived there six years and then returned to Fayette county.

In 1819 came Abraham Steiner, a Pennsylvanian. He was by trade a cloth weaver. He lost his father when a mere boy and moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, with Col. Ambrose Meeker, and lived with him until 1812. Col. Meeker then enlisted for service in the War of 1812 and Steiner moved to Madison county. Later Steiner heard that, by clearing a hundred acres

in Paris township in Union county, the land would be given to him. He came here in March, 1819, remained a week in a sugar camp and assisted in boiling sap. He then went on eastward a few miles to Dover township, and there took up his abode in the cabin of Stephen Dysard until the following June, when, aided by neighbors, he erected a cabin of his own on what was later the Hawley farm, two miles east of Marysville on the Dover pike. He remained there twelve years, clearing land and weaving cloth. Later, he moved to Clayton county, Iowa, where he died, aged eighty-four years.

At various points along Mill creek, cabins were erected and small clearings made by squatters, who held the land only temporarily. This was almost all the settlement for a number of years after the first few pioneers named came to Paris township. It is stated that these roaming squatters, hunters and trappers, were universally of the Democratic faith and in religion—well, that did not bother them much.

In the fall of 1819, Levin Gibson settled just northeast of Marysville. He was a Virginian. He farmed all his life, but, strange to say, he never owned land of his own.

Joel Hinkle, about 1818, brought a drove of hogs from Clark county to range along Mill creek. He built a cabin on the Robinson place, northeast of Marysville, and remained about one year. Then Elijah Holloway took possession of the cabin, remained a few months, but tired of the country, he went to Ross county. The cabin was next occupied by Lemuel Godfrey, who after a brief sojourn, left for Iowa. William Shelman settled in 1819 on Mill creek and died there. John Streets lived for a while in the bend of the creek just north of Marysville. Sampson Hubbel lived from 1820 for a few years, two and a half miles west of Marysville. Joseph Bell built a cabin on the Robert Belt farm, northeast of Marysville. George Cline, from Madison county, settled about 1821 on the Daniel Longbrake farm. The place was called "Cline's Bottoms" for many years. When the land was finally sold to an actual settler, he moved to Madison county. A Methodist preacher, James Bradley, came from Ross county in 1819 and occupied an old squatter's cabin in the eastern part of the township, but never purchased land.

In survey No. 4,074, in 1818, John Barker settled, three or four miles northwest from Marysville. He was from Virginia. Later, he sold one hundred acres north of Mill creek to Samuel Westlake and removed to the Armine tract.

Another highly respected citizen was Jonathan Brooks. He owned no land in this township, but resided in the Armine settlement. He was an earnest Methodist church worker.

George Westlake, a native of Maryland, came here from Belmont county, Ohio, in 1821. He was well advanced in life at the date of his coming and was the father of a large family of sons and daughters. Both he and his estimable wife were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both attained an extreme old age.

John and George Howser were among the first settlers in Paris township. They were brothers and emigrated from Licking county, and located on survey No. 5,138, north of the Armine settlement. After a number of years they removed to Hardin county and purchased land on which the town of Kenton now stands.

Lemuel, Joseph and William Wilmuth, three brothers, emigrated from Ross county, Ohio, to Paris township, either in 1820 or 1821, settling on Mill creek, northeast of Marysville. William farmed, but owned no land here. His wife was Susan Carr and she bore him a large family.

Adam Wolford settled north of Marysville in 1821 at a point where the county fair grounds are now located. He was a carpenter, and died here in 1863, aged sixty-five years.

Tobias Bigler arrived in Paris township in 1825. He was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, born in 1805, of German parentage. In 1809 he emigrated to Licking county, Ohio. He bought one hundred acres of land northwest of Marysville when it was all heavily covered with timber.

A settler in 1828 was John Elliott, born in Maryland, who had resided in Belmont and Adams counties, Ohio, before coming here. **Soon after** coming here he bought two hundred acres in the northwest part of Paris township, where he ended his days. In early life he was a very zealous Methodist, but later was one of the prime movers in the organization of the United Brethren church. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was twice married and had a large family.

William Gregg settled in Paris township in 1827, purchasing a small farm in survey No. 1,913. He died at Marysville.

Others early pioneers were James Richey, John Sovereign, Coats Thorn-ton, William Wells and William Youst. This completes the list of as many early settlers as can now be traced out. There were no doubt a few others.

THE BLOCK HOUSE.

The only fort Union county ever had was the block house erected on the Powers place, in survey No. 5,736, in 1812, by the settlers in the southern part of what is now Union county and those over in Madison, as a defense against threatened invasions by the Indians from the north. It stood east of Edward Powers residence, near the west bank of Mill creek. The block house was made of hewn logs, and its dimensions were about fifteen by twenty-four feet. It was two stories in height, and on all sides there were port-holes about four inches square. For about two weeks after this means of defense was hastily constructed, it was strongly garrisoned by settlers from below, as it was expected that the Indian attack would be made by the way of the Indian trail on which the building stood. Soon a report reached the garrison that the savages were to come in from the south, and the occupants of the little improvised fort left it and returned to their defenseless families. No hostile Indians, however, ever appeared in this vicinity. The block house was afterward used as a dwelling.

The history of churches, schools and lodges in Paris township will be found in separate chapters on these topics elsewhere in this volume.

ELECTIONS.

The first election held in Paris township was for the selection of a justice of the peace, September 29, 1821. Thirteen votes were cast, of which William Wilmuth received nine and Mathias Collins four. From that day to this the two dominant parties have been the Democratic and Republican, usually about equally divided, though more generally the Republicans have been successful.

In 1910 the United States census gave Paris township, outside the city of Marysville, a population of 1,112. Combined with the city the population was placed at 4,688.

CITY OF MARYSVILLE.

Whatever might have been the appearance of this part of Union county in 1819, when the place was platted as a village, when all was natural forest, it is certain today that there are but few prettier town sites within the bounds of the commonwealth than Marysville. Its well paved streets, its thousands of broad and spreading shade trees, its miles of cement and

stone sidewalks, its fine churches and magnificent school buildings, its courthouse, city buildings, private residences and substantial business houses, one and all proclaim Marysville to be a modern municipality, peopled by a prosperous and contented populace, whose loyalty to county, state and nation has been well attested on many a hard fought battlefield more than a half century ago. The windings of pretty Mill creek are seen through the northern part of the city, and several bridges, including one of pioneer type—the old covered bridge northwest of the city proper—furnish easy access to the busy streets. In 1910 it had a population of 3,576, which is now increased materially. Its streets are well lighted by electricity, and the railroad and shipping facilities are good, for here one finds the busy yards of three railroads—the Big Four, the Toledo & Ohio Central and the St. Mary's branch of the latter named system.

THE BEGINNING.

The original plat of Marysville was executed August 10, 1819, nearly ninety-six years ago. Union was then included in Delaware county, and a transcript from the records of the last named county shows the following description of the place:

“Plat of the town of Marysville, which is situated on Mill creek, a branch of the West fork of the Scioto river, in Delaware county, Ohio, which was surveyed and laid out, agreeable to the above plat, for Samuel W. Culbertson [the initial letter “W” was possibly by oversight, left out] Esq., proprietor of said town, as laid out to the cardinal points of the compass. The streets and alleys all at right angles; the lots are five perches in front, or north and south, and eight perches back, east and west; the lots contain one-fourth part of an acre each, except the fractional parts of lots which join the public square are less; the streets are all four perches wide, except the two streets running north and south, one of which being on the east side of the public square and the other on the west side, are thirty-three feet wide each; the alleys are all sixteen and one-half feet wide each, all of which is full delineated on the above plat.

“August 10, A.D. 1819.

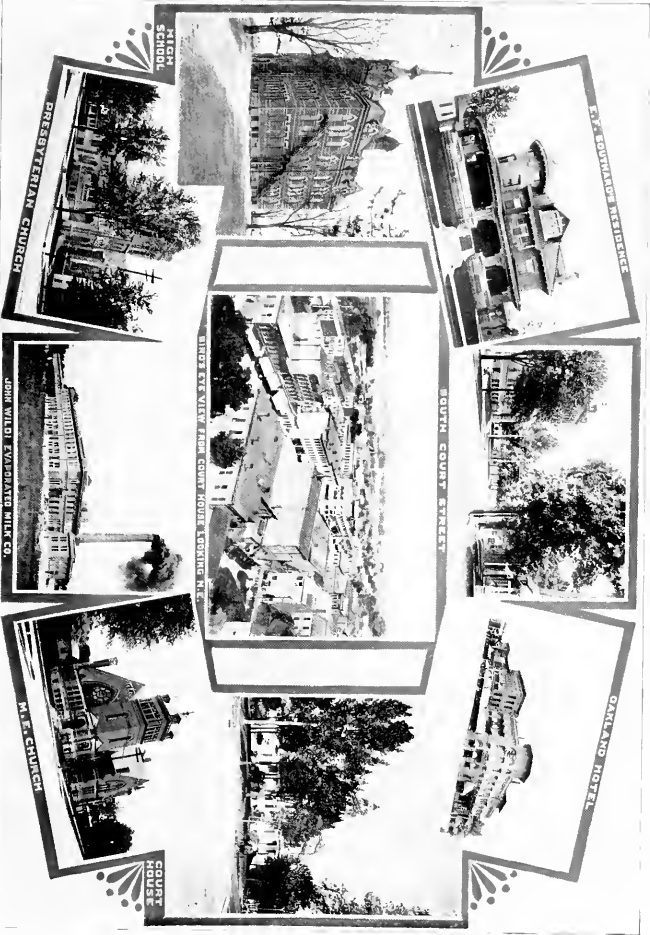
CHARLES ROBERTS, Surveyor.”

The lots in this plat were numbered from one to ninety-six; the public square was in the shape of a diamond. The land included in this plat is a part of the Edward Dowse's survey No. 3,351, surveyed for him in 1798.

by Nathaniel Massie, D.S., on certain military warrants held by Dowse. Stephen Thompson Mason, of Loudoun county, Virginia, purchased the warrants and received a patent from the United States government, May 7, 1800, for the whole survey, 1,087 acres, "situate lying and being between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, northwest of the River Ohio." March 21, 1801, Mason sold it to Joseph Scott, of Philadelphia, for five shillings and the latter, on the 22d of September in the same year, disposed of it to Francis Bailey, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, for the sum of \$187. Bailey, who owned a printing establishment in Philadelphia, on the 15th of March, 1813, conveyed the land to Margaret Bailey, "a single woman," for one dollar. July 10, 1817, Miss Bailey sold the west one-third part of her purchase to Samuel W. Culbertson, also for one dollar. By this Mr. Culbertson became the owner of what a subsequent survey proved to be four hundred and fifty acres of land. The landmarks were then trees as will be seen by the following description in his deed: "Beginning on the bank of Mill creek, in Delaware county, Ohio, above where the present road passes from Delaware to Urbana, at two sugar trees and linn, the northeast corner Edward Dowse's survey, No. 3,351; thence seventy and one-half east 152 poles to a hickory, sugar tree and ash in the line of said Dowse's survey, at one-third of the whole distance—456 poles; thence south ten east 436 poles to a post in the south boundary of said Dowse's survey, crossing the creek at a hundred and eighty poles; thence south eighty west 152 poles with said south boundary to a large white oak and three sugar trees southwest corner to said Dowse's survey; thence north ten west 436 poles along the west boundary of said Dowse's survey, crossing the creek to the beginning."

Culbertson resided at Zanesville, Ohio, June 28, 1820, his wife, Mary [all other places given as Nancy] Culbertson, granted him a power of attorney to convey for her the interest she owned in any lands in Union county which he wished to sell. July 25, 1822, power of attorney was granted to Silas G. Strong of Marysville, by Culbertson and wife, the sale of these lands being solely in Strong's hands.

The county seat having been fixed at Marysville, David Comer was, on the 10th of July, 1820, appointed director of said town, with Thomas McDonald and George Harris as his bondsmen. On the day following it was ordered by the court, "That David Comer, the director of the town of Marysville, be governed in his proceedings by the following rules, to-wit: That he select the grounds and lots; that he receive deeds for the county;



E. J. BOWMAN'S RESIDENCE

SOUTH COURT STREET

OAKLAND HOTEL

SINGLE EYE VIEW FROM COURT HOUSE LOOKING N.E.

HIGH SCHOOL

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

JOHN WILB. EVANS' DAIRY MILK CO.

M. E. CHURCH

COURT HOUSE

VIEWS IN MARYSVILLE.

that he sell the lots at public sale, giving first thirty days' notice in the neighborhood papers; that he sell for one-tenth in hand and the balance in four equal annual payments; that he lay out the land in lots (either in or out-lots as the ground may best suit); that he make any alterations in laying out the town which Culbertson and himself may think expedient; that he take bond, with security, from purchasers. After the public sale he may sell at private sale, and clear off the ground before the sales and make such other improvements as may be advantageous to the county."

April 18, 1821, a plat of Marysville was placed on record in Union county, having a total of one hundred and forty-four lots; this was laid out by Mr. Comer, as director, the lots from ninety-eight to one hundred and forty-four, inclusive, having been donated by Mr. Culbertson for the use of the county. The space between Center and North streets, extending east the width of one lot beyond Water street, was called "Military Square," which has since been laid out into lots.

Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson, upon the establishment of the seat of justice at Marysville, deeded to David Comer, in trust for the county, all of the even numbered lots in the original plat and the twenty-four acres adjoining on the east in which were the forty-eight additional lots and the "Military Square." This deed was made December 16, 1820, in order that the commissioners might be enabled to erect public buildings at Marysville. The "Military Square" was laid out June 29, 1825.

David Comer, director, resigned in 1824, and Stephen McLain was appointed in his stead. Comer died in 1825, and his will was admitted to probate June 27 of that year. Before his resignation, he had sold for Union county, the following lots in Marysville:

- No. 4—to George Harris, April 20, 1821, price \$81.
- No. 28—to Mathias Collins, May 21, 1821, price \$75.
- No. 26—to Mathias Collins, June 29, 1821, price \$55.
- No. 58—to Philip Jarboe, June 29, 1821, price \$96.
- No. 70—to Thomas Collins, December 3, 1822, price \$54.
- No. 38—to T. L. Woods and Stephen McLain, September 27, 1824, price \$1.00.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is generally believed by those best informed in the pioneer history of Marysville that a Quaker, named Jonathan Summers, had the distinction of erecting the first cabin on the site of the town. The date of the raising of this rude abode was 1816. After the town had been platted the first

settlers were Matthias Collins, Samuel Miller and John Leeper. George Snodgrass, the oldest living settler of Union county in 1882, was residing at Urbana, Ohio, and furnished the following as his best recollections of Marysville, as a young village. His words are these: "When I came to Marysville to live in February, 1824, there were but four families living on the town plat; it was literally in the woods. Silas G. Strong had just moved in a new log house, just where the house of Judge Woods, deceased, now stands, opposite the jail, on land he had purchased at three dollars and fifty cents per acre. Daniel Miller, a brother-in-law of David Comer, lived in an old log cabin probably erected by a squatter. He had four children. He was a brickmaker by trade, and died here after a few years; his widow removed from the place. Matthias Collins was here when I came. He had two children. His wife died at an early date. Collins was a carpenter and built a little one-story house on East Center street, just on the east side of the branch. Later Dr. Henderson owned the site. Collins got married in 1830, moved on a farm, lived a few years and died there. The fourth family was that of Stephen McLain. He was raised in Champaign county, Ohio, married in the fall of 1823, moved to Marysville, and was jailer, living in the jail when I went there in February, 1824. Those were the citizens of Marysville then.

"Between that date and the fall of 1827, two families located in the place—George Minturn and wife, from Champaign county, and Newton Hicks and wife. Minturn was a wheelwright by trade and had made little and big spinning wheels. People at that time made their own wearing apparel. Newton Hicks was a tanner. I built the first two-story house, a frame building, to live in that was put up in Marysville. I think I am safe in saying that I taught the first school that had any scholars, in the corporation or town plat.

"I recollect David Comer distinctly. He was a man of considerable ability, and a gentleman. He was our captain; I have mustered under him. He was elected commissioner of Union county at an early date. He owned a good farm three miles west of Milford, and died about 1830. [Another account says and proves it, that he died in 1825.] Some years after that his widow married Ralph Cherry. As regards Clark Provin, I can say but little. My recollection is that he was appointed clerk of the courts until one could be elected.

"Silas G. Strong was an Eastern man. He had a good education and was smart, shrewd and capable of filling any office in the county or state.

He came to Marysville soon after the organization of the county. He was of the Presbyterian order. When I came to live with him he was clerk of the courts, county and township recorder, justice of the peace and post-master. He was a good surveyor, was agent for a good many tracts of land, and his having no family except his wife, was the reason I went to live with him; he wanted someone to assist him in his business. I was to stay with him three years. When I was not engaged for him, he was to educate me in his own house. He was to give me thirty-three dollars the first year, sixty-six dollars the second and one hundred dollars the third year, and board me and do my washing. I was to furnish my own clothing. I lived with him three years, then got married, rented his house, and kept tavern, Strong and his wife boarding with me. He always treated me well, never a cross word passed between us. During that time I taught school nine months, in one place, a mile and a half from Marysville, at twelve dollars and fifty cents per month.

"Amos A. Williams was then sheriff of the county. He was a carpenter by trade. The business of his office did not keep him constantly employed. He made me his deputy and left the entire business with me. I was then twenty years of age. He was elected to a second term, and I still remained with him, making three years altogether, to the satisfaction of all concerned."

It is learned that Mr. Snodgrass was the son of Robert Snodgrass, who came from Pennsylvania in 1800 and settled at Milford with five or six other families besides his people. The family mustered ten persons, of whom four were born in Union county. He was born June 8, 1805. The son who wrote the above reminiscence was one of the chain-men who was authorized to assist the surveyor to lay out the Marion and Newton roads. In running the line from the south to the north part of this county, they passed but two or three cabins, one being in the valley of Boke's creek, just north of Pharisburg, and another on Fulton creek. The latter was then occupied by Cyprian Lee.

About 1835, or possibly a few years later, Silas G. Strong changed his religious belief and with his wife went with the Shakers. After one year he became dissatisfied and returned to Marysville. He then embraced the doctrine of the Second-Day Adventists. It was said of him by his near neighbors that he had his "ascension robe" ready on several occasions. At one time he took a man's cow and team of horses as balance payment on a farm. The man returned afterward and wanted the cow back, saying that his family was nearly starving. Strong told him it made no difference—

the people would all be "called up" in a few days anyway—referring to the predicted end of the world. After a number of years Strong went to Nauvoo, Illinois, and there joined the Mormons, and there he died. As a religionist, he was a peculiar man, but outside of that he was an able, intelligent and highly upright citizen.

David Witter, the third sheriff of this county, was born in Pennsylvania in 1786. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle at Queenstown Heights, Canada. He settled on Darby Plains in 1814, and improved a large farm. At the public sale of lots in Marysville, Mr. Witter bought a number of lots, among others the lot on which the old American House later stood. He built that structure in 1829. It was one of the best hotels in this section of Ohio—Springfield, Delaware and Columbus, having none superior. He owned three hundred acres of land adjoining Marysville on the east. It is now immensely valuable, but he disposed of it before it had taken on much value. In 1840 Mr. Witter engaged in buying hogs and cattle and sustained large losses. He sold out, paid his debts, and in 1845 removed to Logan county, Illinois, where he had entered a thousand acres of land in 1835. He remained there until 1857, then sold and removed to Pike county, Illinois, where he died in 1857. He was thrice married and reared a large family.

Adam Wolford, Sr., came to Union county soon after his marriage in 1821, and settled at Marysville on land near the present fair ground. He was a carpenter and did most of the wood work on the old courthouse.

Richard Bancroft, born in England in 1797, came to America when nineteen years of age and about 1822 located in Marysville, where he resided over fifty years. He died in Iowa in 1880.

Thomas Snodgrass was born in this county and spent most all his life in Marysville, dying in 1880, aged seventy-three years. He established the first Methodist Sunday school in the place. He connected himself with that church in 1828, became class leader, and led the singing until 1859. He was a man of great strength of character and highly beloved by all.

Cyprian Lee was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1792. Through an uncle's large estate, which he helped to settle after the uncle's death, he came into possession of about two thousand acres of land in Claibourne township along Fulton creek. He first visited Ohio in 1820, remained a time in Delaware, and in 1822 located on his land in this county. He sold a small tract of land to a man who agreed to aid him in making settlement. The first work was to open up a roadway for about four miles through the

dense timber, so that teams might cross to and from the land he possessed. The cabin was then reared of logs and a part of the land cleared for cultivation. But the exposure and work was too much for his strength, and in 1825 he moved to Marysville and there kept hotel for a time. He never allowed any of the rough element to insult him or trespass on his rights, and many a man who thought he was a better man received a hard flogging at this pioneer's hands. He was in no wise quarrelsome, but knew his rights and stood manfully for them. He served as captain in the militia many years. He soon left the hotel business and embarked in merchandising at Marysville. He continued in trade and also with partners, until his death in 1854. He was county treasurer from 1845 to 1851; was also coroner and was elected mayor, but refused to serve. In religious faith, he was first a Christian, but later became a member of the Presbyterian church at Marysville. He was also president of the County Bible Society.

Other settlers at Marysville were Tobias Beightler, from Fairfield county, Ohio, who came in from that county in 1825, when twenty-one years of age. According to his article in the *Marysville Tribune* in 1880, when he arrived here these were the only ones residing here, Matthias Collins, Thomas Collins, Eli Lundy, George H. Houser, Hezekiah Bates (a blacksmith, who had a shop where stands the Peoples Bank), Samuel Osborn (who had a small tannery which stood where the city building now stands) and Silas G. Strong.

In 1829 came Charles L. Mullin, who died in 1882. He carried the first brick and mortar in the construction of the original courthouse. Calvin Winget came here in 1829 from Milford Center, having arrived in Union county among the earliest immigrants. He conducted a hotel here for some years. In 1831 this building and two others were burned by the hand of an incendiary. Suspects were arrested, tried and sent to the penitentiary—two white men and a colored man. Calvin Winget died of milk sickness in 1840. Squire William M. Winget was his son, and he had for years in his possession the original seal of Union county. It was made of brass and had upon its face the state coat of arms and the words "Common Pleas of the County of Union," and the date, 1820. The impression was made by placing its face over the instrument to be sealed and striking the back side with a hammer, and it showed many a dent from the heavy blows inflicted.

Rev. James Ryan, who was born 1791, joined the Methodist church in 1813; moved to Ohio in 1836 and located in Marysville, where he died

in 1868. He was a typical Methodist minister and had to do with the organization of several classes and churches in Union county, including Mt. Harmon, originally known as Dunn's Run church.

Other pioneer settlers of Marysville were Reuben L. Patridge, 1836; Rodney Pickett, from North Carolina, 1837; Thomas Turner, of Maryland, 1838; Samuel A. Cherry, a tailor, 1839, later operated a hard wood shop and built machinery. William Steele, a young man reared in the family of Silas G. Strong, became postmaster after Mr. Strong. Dr. S. F. Kinney came in 1839 and died in 1872. William C. Malin, a harnessmaker came from Urbana, Ohio, in 1840, and operated a harness business and was sheriff of Union county from 1850 to 1854. Jacob Slicer, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1840 and lived in a log house where the Congregational church now stands.

Others whose names are familiar to the older citizens of Marysville were Samuel Johnson, 1840; Jacob Catro, a single man full of oddities; W. T. Brophy, a tailor, who came from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1841; John G. Zwerner, a resident of Marysville for forty years from about 1842. John Cassil, April, 1842, owned the printing establishment and conducted the early newspaper; he was associate judge of the common pleas court from 1839 to 1842; was a steadfast temperance worker; lost much property when the railroad was being constructed through this county; died in Jasper county, Missouri, in 1869. James Kinkaid, a native of what is now West Virginia, settled here in 1841 and married Hannah Cassil; was many years a leading merchant here; died in 1877. William M. Robinson, known as "Uncle Billy," was one of the first to be born in Union county. His father settled on Darby Plains in 1808. He married Hannah F. Crawford and engaged in the dairy business, keeping five cows and produced butter and cheese, selling it from five to seven cents per pound. Fat hogs sold then in Marysville at from one to one cent and a half per pound; calves sold at seventy-five cents each when old enough to wean. Mr. Robinson held several county and township offices and wrote much fire insurance. He also was a railroad promoter in the pioneer days of railways, was mayor many terms in succession, and president of the Pioneer Association.

James and Samuel Robinson, from York county, Pennsylvania, visited Tennessee in the winter of 1799-1800, looking for desirable lands. They chanced to meet Lucas Sullivant, who told them of the Darby Plains country in Ohio (this county) and came on here and bought six hundred acres of land. The purchase was made in the name of Samuel Robinson, the elder

brother, who stopped later at Columbus and was married and settled on his lands in this county in 1808. He reared a large family, and finally died on his farm. The party, who came through in 1805, made the journey with a four-horse team, having to cut their road through the heavy timber in many places. Mrs. James Robinson was the only woman in the immigrant party. Samuel and James had made their first trip on horseback. In the spring of 1806, a daughter was born to James Robinson and wife, and she became the wife of Stephenson Curry, and the mother of Col. W. L. Curry.

EARLY TAVERNS.

The first tavern in Marysville was kept by Matthias Collins. It was in a log house on the north side of the public square, on the west side of Main street. His brother-in-law kept this house after he left it. Among the proprietors of the old American House were Charles Farnum, Norman Chipman and Bill Welsh. The old hotel sign stood near the center of the public square.

At the time Henry Kezartee was keeping the hotel known as the Continental, a blind man named James War, known as "Blind Jimmie," kept a tavern on the north side of the street, and it was running at least as early as 1837. It was a log house, weatherboarded, but more a liquor shop than a hotel. Ward was never known to be cheated in handling silver coin; he would feel of and sometimes bite the coin to determine whether it was good or counterfeit.

In 1832, three years after the American House was erected, a man known as Robson L. Broome came to Marysville and engaged board at this hotel. He continued a guest of the hotel until his death in 1875. He had amassed property amounting to fifty thousand dollars, and after his death there was much litigation concerning it. Broome was a mysterious character and was thought to have lived under several assumed names before coming to Marysville. He was over eighty years of age at his death. The true story of his life was never fully established and there were many claiming heirship to his fortune.

In 1882 there died at Marysville, Col. Noah Orr, the "Union County Giant," and his funeral was looked after by the Knights of Pythias to which fraternity he belonged. He had a wide acquaintance and was highly respected. When in fair flesh, he weighed 550 pounds, was perfectly formed and very handsome. He was as active as men weighing two hundred pounds. For a time he was exhibited in P. T. Barnum's New York

museum, but later with the Lilliputian Company, in which he was employed as a contrast to the midgets. As active labor was impossible for him, he thus earned a good living in this way. He was also a member of the Masonic and Red Men. His final illness was about three months' duration.

Coming down to a later date, it is found that a census was taken of Marysville in 1859 by Thomas Snodgrass and Smith Alexander. The enumeration showed a population of nine hundred and eighty-one, forty less than in the previous December.

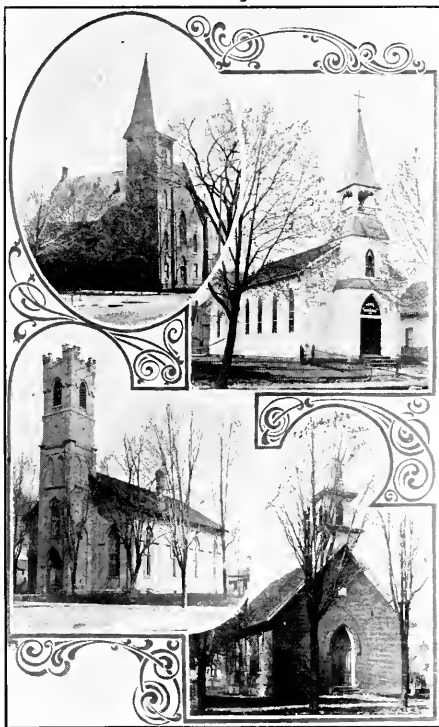
In August, 1865, the town had six dry goods stores, one hardware, nine groceries, a mill, a woolen factory, and most of the trades and professions were well represented.

In August, 1877, while an excavation was being made for the foundation of the city hall, the workmen unearthed an old tan vat. Its existence there was a mystery until finally George Snodgrass, Sr., remembered that about fifty or fifty-one years before, a man named Kirkwood came to the place and made two or three vats with the view of entering into the tanning business here. The overseers of the poor thought the man would become a charge on their hands, and warned him to leave the town. This so incensed him that he soon afterward became insane and his death soon occurred. When the old vats were brought to light after the lapse of half a century, the planks in them were as sound as on the day they were sunk. An old well was also discovered at the same time the vats were found, and it became necessary to turn an arch over it in the wall of the city hall foundation. There was also found an old cellar filled up with bricks and earth.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The early records are not now in existence, but from certain memoranda extant it is learned that Otway Curry was elected mayor of the incorporated village of Marysville, May 4, 1840, and it is believed that he was the first mayor of the place. The limits of the corporation have from time to time been extended and enlarged. The earliest records obtainable at this date show the following entry: "The council of the town of Marysville met in the mayor's office. In the absence of William W. Steele, recorder, on motion, W. H. Frank was appointed secretary, pro tem. Members present, O. Curry, B. Welsh, Thomas Turner, James W. Evans, Jacob Bouser and William H. Frank. On motion, meeting was adjourned until Monday evening, October 5, 1846."

At the adjourned session of the council, among other matters up for



GROUP OF MARYSVILLE CHURCHES.

consideration, was that of purchasing a new burying ground, and removing the old one from the corporation; also the matter of appointing, December 6, 1846, R. L. Broome and Samuel Ressler fire wardens for one year.

Since 1847 the following have served as mayors of Marysville: William H. Robinson, 1847; George W. Witter, 1848; William H. Frank, 1849; Cyprian Lee, 1853; W. M. Robinson, 1854; John L. Porter, 1855; Samuel McBatney, 1856; M. C. Lawrence, 1857; John Barber, 1858; J. D. Smith, 1859; E. G. Bartram, 1860; R. C. Clark, 1861; Thomas Brown, 1862; Thomas Brown, 1863; A. F. Wilkins, 1864; A. F. Wilkins, 1865; A. F. Wilkins, 1866; John Cassil, 1867; A. F. Wilkins, 1868; A. D. Doolittle, 1869; A. F. Wilkins, 1870; I. N. Hamilton, 1871; J. M. Kennedy, 1872; O. B. Williams, 1873; Wesley Garrard, 1874; S. M. McCloud, 1875; Wesley Garrard, 1876; Aaron B. Robinson, 1877; John D. Radebaugh, 1878; A. B. Robinson, 1879; Wesley Garrard, 1880; Robert M. Henderson, 1881; J. H. Kinkade, 1882; W. M. Wright, 1886; James W. Tilton, 1888-90; Marion Hopkind, 1890-94; A. H. Kollfrath, 1894-96; F. A. Thompson, 1896-1900; C. H. Hamilton, 1900-07; John T. Cartmell, 1907 (he died of heart failure on the county fair grounds at Marysville, at 1:30 p. m. September 15, 1910); S. E. McIntire was appointed to fill the vacancy made by the death of Mr. Cartmell, and was elected at the next November annual election, serving until the election and qualification of the present mayor, A. H. Kollfrath, who took his seat January, 1914. The term is now two years.

The present city officials are as follows: Mayor, A. H. Kollfrath; president, pro tem, J. H. Shoneberger; police judge, A. H. Kollfrath; attorney, J. H. Kinkade; clerk, L. J. Zwerner; treasurer, L. W. Hazen; marshal, Fred Omerod; night police, Charles Liggett; cemetery trustees, W. J. Conrad, J. C. Weidman, Charles Braun; city engineer, Elvi Graham; street commissioner, Charles Melching; fire chief, George Singer; city hall janitor and assistant fire chief, Charles Schlegel; second fire chief, William Orr; health officer, Dr. P. D. Longbrake; sanitary police, Fred Omerod; councilmen, J. H. Shoneberger, F. A. Thompson, William M. Wolgamot, Frank Devine, Joe Bainer, John Auer and Frank Mader.

The city had a funded indebtedness, January, 1915, of \$211,150. Besides this the city was surety for individual assessments against lot owners to the amount of \$176,190. The city advances the money and the property owners, who have paving and other improvements, pay out at stated times

the amount of their individual assessments. The city owns a small park, but so far little improvement has been made on it.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND EARLY FIRES.

The first record of any fire protection apparatus in Marysville was in 1845, when a hook and ladder company was organized, but did not last long. On July 22, 1859, the town sustained the worst loss by fire in its history to that date. The fine Cassil block was burned at a loss of \$1,500. August 10, 1861, E. Weller's pottery was burned a half mile south of town. July, 1865, a hand engine was purchased at Dayton for \$1,200. A Mr. Hubbel was the first engineer. June 7, 1865, the county commissioners donated fifty dollars toward building an engine house and gave the use of the corner portion of the public square on which to erect the same. This building was not finished until the summer of 1866. It was a two-story brick structure. July 12, 1866, the Marysville flouring mills were burned together with the saw mill—total loss \$10,000.

May 3, 1879, a steam fire engine was purchased and placed in the city building. It was tested and could easily throw a stream of water one hundred and thirty feet through two sets of hose, and do it within four minutes from the time the fire was started in the engine. In July, 1881, horses were purchased for the department.

It may be of interest to know how the first fire company in the village of Marysville came to be formed. It was after a small fire January 22, 1845, causing a thousand-dollar loss. A meeting of the citizens was held at the courthouse the succeeding day and a company organized with Samuel Resler as captain; Mains Wasson, first lieutenant; Abner Power, second lieutenant; J. S. Alexander, treasurer; William C. Lawrence, secretary. A contribution was raised for the use of the company, and a petition was forwarded to the Legislature, praying for an act of incorporation.

The present fire department has direct water pressure, a hook and ladder and chemical engine, one team for the hook and ladder wagon and one horse for the hose cart. The company is made up of the chief, George Singer; first assistant, Charles Schlegel; second assistants, William Orr, John Landsdown, George Brown, William Ferris, Harry Johnson, James Parr, Dick Mahon, Lee Orr, George Schlegel, Art West, William Brown, James Smith, William Christ, Nort Jordon, Gordon Beighler and Fred Lachenmaier. Each member receives one dollar and fifty cents for each fire attended.

MARYSVILLE CEMETERY.

The first burying place at Marysville was situated on North Walnut street, on grounds partly occupied by the furniture factory of today. In March, 1848, six and one-eighth acres of land were purchased of the heirs of W. C. Malin, lying on the Marion road north of town. This tract was traded to Mr. Zverner in the spring of 1863 for his lots adjoining the old cemetery. June 5, 1877, it was voted by the citizens of Marysville to raise a tax sufficient to procure grounds for a new cemetery. July 22, 1878, the city council voted to appropriate a tract of land, known as the Dynes land, a half mile west of the corporation, between the Newton and Bellefontaine roads, and to this was given the name of Oakdale Cemetery. Thirty-nine acres were platted into lots and streets, with appropriate driveways. It was first improved in 1880, and dedicated June 17 that year. In 1907 it was carefully estimated that Oakdale Cemetery contained marble to the value of three-quarters of a million dollars. There were at that date two thousand two hundred and fifty-six graves and sixteen hundred monuments. V. J. Payne had then been the faithful sexton for almost a quarter of a century, with only one week's vacation during all these long years.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

In the pioneer days there were several small factories in the village for hand-made articles, such as spinning wheels, tanning leather, tailoring and other common domestic shops. Among the largest factories of an early day was the Marysville Pearlash Factory, established in 1848-49 by Judge W. W. Woods, who for years had as his partner Darius Buxton. This ashery was one of the most extensive in the United States—was actually so reported by the government in 1874. After the death of Judge Woods it was abandoned.

The first steam grist mill in Marysville was erected in 1850 by J. & B. Saxton and G. A. Cassil. For years this enterprise had been discussed in the weekly papers of the place, and its building was a source of great joy to the people. It commenced to grind flour on June 1, 1857, and was then under Saxton & McCreight. After operating successfully a number of years, it was burned. In the autumn of 1867, a new flouring mill was erected by Miller & Snodgrass. It was thirty-two by thirty-six feet and two stories in height. In 1866 there was erected a steam mill owned by W. L. Miller, later by Moses Thompson. This had four burrs with a daily capac-

ity of about thirty-five barrels. In 1882 a more nearly modern flouring mill was erected by Sprague & Perfect near the north end of Main street; its capacity was one hundred barrels daily. In 1900 the large mill and elevator of the Shields-Wilber Company were first operated in this city.

In the winter of 1850-51, a steam saw mill was erected by Joseph Paxton in the northeastern part of town. In September, 1876, there was an iron bridge constructed over the waters of Mill creek, north of town.

"In 1824 there were only four families in the village, and from 1824 to 1828 there were only three families added. This was a strangely slow beginning of the nucleus from which has grown our lively little city. But this may be accounted for by the contention that was going on to make Milford the permanent county seat. The village then, and for several years afterwards, did not cover over an acre or two of ground at farthest, and lots were offered as low as five dollars without finding a purchaser. The five dollars was as difficult to obtain then as a hundred dollars are now. Very little that was produced on the few new farms that were being opened could be sold at ready cash at any price. But the pioneers, nevertheless, lived happily, for everything in the way of food and clothing was produced by the family and such a thing as idleness was unknown. The old citizens still living, who began life in their wilderness home fifty years ago in this section of country, can very vividly trace the outlines by which a wilderness is changed into a cultivated and populous country."—From *Marysville Tribune* in 1878.

The old, well-remembered Continental Hotel, on the corner of Fifth and Plum streets, was burned on the night of October 8, 1913, and a man who was the guest of the place lost his life—a Mr. Manuel. The walls were condemned and torn down, and so far nothing has taken its place. This hotel stood for over a half century.

In the spring of 1866, there was built a brewery in Marysville, but in September, 1878, the tubs and vats were removed to Indiana. On September, 1881, the building was badly scorched by fire, but it was repaired, refitted and in 1882 was in use and conducted by P. Schlegel. With the agitation for temperance and the centralizing of the brewing business in the country, it went out of business.

For many years the manufacture of woolen goods was carried on in Marysville at different locations, and finally in 1864, Woodbury & Welsh built a brick factory in the northeast part of town. It was later purchased by Robinson & Robinson, and continued a number of years with success.

Twenty-five hands were employed. Jeans and satinets, as well as a line of flannels, were manufactured. The business output was about thirty thousand dollars annually. The firm also conducted a store opposite the factory. Later, the proprietors were owners of the well-known "Factory Store" on South Main street. In the spring of 1880, the factory was sold to Turpie Brothers, of White county, Indiana, and it soon went out of business in Marysville.

The Marysville Cheese Manufacturing Company was organized in the early spring of 1871. Among the prominent stockholders were W. W. Woods, W. M. Randall, Col. Robb, R. T. McAllister, John Ryan, John Fleck and A. J. Sterling. The stock was four thousand dollars, divided into shares of a hundred dollars each. The company purchased an acre of ground south of the fair grounds, and in the spring of 1871 erected their factory. J. H. Ryan was chosen manager. It was not many weeks before the factory was turning out ten cheese daily, weighing thirty pounds each. In May, 1872, it was using three thousand three hundred pounds of milk each day, from which three hundred and sixty pounds of cheese were made daily. In 1873 the plant was sold by the sheriff, the highest bidder being J. W. Robinson who bid two thousand five hundred dollars. It was run until about 1876, when the building was sold to Judge Woods for seven hundred dollars. In 1878 a new factory was built in the east part of the town, but it only lasted a few years.

In the spring of 1872, a carriage factory was built on South Main street by Conrad & Schepper. It was a large frame structure, and in 1876 a large brick front addition was made to the works. In 1878 it was conducted by Conrad & Boerger. Fifteen men were then employed, and from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars worth of carriages were annually sold. They also made farm wagons, sleds, etc.

Another carriage factory was established by Bauer, Schepper & Devine in 1882. They employed twelve hands, and made about the same line of vehicles as was made by the old factory.

Still another vehicle factory was that of A. S. Turner, proprietor of the City Carriage Works, established in the autumn of 1871.

Another carriage factory was that of L. E. Bellus, who commenced in 1874. He employed seven hands.

In 1875 a planing mill was established and a lumber yard opened by Rice, Fleck & Co. During that year there were almost fifty buildings under course of erection in Marysville. The above firm made large additions to

their plant in order to attend to these many building operations. The plant covered four lots and had a frontage of two hundred and sixty-four feet. Fifteen men were usually employed at this mill, and at times twenty-five. The first capital was limited, and the first year's sales amounted to only seven thousand dollars.

In 1878 the Marysville Gas Light Company was formed with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, but it was never operated and no plant ever materialized.

In the spring of 1869, about forty gasoline lamps were erected in the streets, and Ward's gas generating lamps were installed.

The Marysville Butter Tub and Spoke Factory Company was incorporated in July, 1874, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars in hundred dollar shares. The incorporators were W. W. Woods, A. S. Chapman, A. B. Robinson, C. S. Chapman, D. D. Shearer, A. C. Pierson, Philip Snider, J. B. Whelply and W. H. Robinson. They made tubs, buckets, pails, and firkins for packing butter, etc. In the spring of 1880 the old company sold to W. F. Wilcox & Co. The death of Mr. Woods was the real cause of the original company dissolving.

One of the most extensive furniture factories in central Ohio was established at Marysville in 1892 by the John Rausch Manufacturing Company. They made kitchen cabinets, churns and many other domestic articles, tables.

Early in the nineties the Isaac Half Furniture Company operated here, but in 1893 moved to Circleville, where they had obtained a bonus. Mr. Half had been in the same business here in the seventies. At Circleville he failed in business.

The well-known factory enterprise of C. F. Lentz & Sons, makers of superior butter tubs and tool handles, burned April 24, 1901. Their loss of ten thousand dollars was partly covered by insurance amounting to four thousand five hundred dollars. It was the chief industry of the city, employing fifty men with a pay roll of five hundred dollars weekly. At the time of the fire, the company was thirty thousand tubs behind their orders. Aided by the board of trade of Marysville, the plant was at once rebuilt and business resumed.

A spoke factory was among the additions to the city's industries in 1864.

In 1895 the brick business had taken on large proportions here. The central figure in this industry was Philip Burns, who had a large brick yard on the Weaver road, just to the south of the city. During that season he

made two million brick, with which two villages were re-built, Milford Center and North Lewisburg, besides the brick for the Methodist Episcopal church in Marysville.

A chair factory was established in April, 1892, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, to manufacture a patent office chair, the invention of Charles Davis of this county. Office, typewriter, piano and other chairs are produced after this patent and find a ready sale all over the world. The departments at Washington and in various state houses use these office chairs, which are of the easy spring-back type. It is the only place in the country where the Davis chair is made.

The Marysville Creamery took the first prize on butter at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901. The butter exhibited stood ninety-seven per cent. in its markings.

The city of Marysville voted bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, September, 1900, to aid in securing manufacturing industries for the city. The vote on that question stood 641 for and 476 against. Among the first results of this was the securing of the Admiral Lamp Company and the iron foundry and machine shops which came here from Basil, Ohio.

The Marysville Wire Fence & Lumber Company was incorporated in 1906, being an outgrowth of the Plate & Fry mill. At first the firm was known as the Marysville Lumber Company, but in 1909 the wire fence department was added and the company took its present name. All kinds of lumber are handled, and mill work of every kind is turned out in their well equipped factory. The wire fence factory has a daily capacity of twelve hundred rods. The firm also manufactures cement blocks. More than thirty men are employed all the time. W. P. O'Brien is manager and Fred J. Auer is assistant manager.

The Marysville Cabinet Company was formed from the Rausch Manufacturing Company, and was incorporated under its present name in 1903. They manufacture bank, store and office fixtures, kitchen cabinets, cupboards, tables and various other kinds of furniture. Their business now amounts to more than one hundred thousand dollars annually.

The Marysville Hay, Feed & Fuel Company started in business on April 4, 1910, by purchasing the business of J. A. Schott. At the present time the company ships nearly a thousand cars of baled hay and straw annually. The company have a baler in connection with their plant with a daily capacity of thirty tons. The company also has a thriving branch at Raymond.

The Perfect Cigar Company was organized by C. C. Perfect and now manufactures five thousand cigars daily. Twenty-five cigarmakers are given employment in the factory.

The Union Bottling Works were established by Edward L. Dillon and E. H. Keller and has a daily capacity of two hundred cases of soft drinks.

The United States Brass Company was established here in 1912 and has turned out many hundreds of tons of superior brass castings for general manufacturing purposes.

The hoop mill of Peel Brothers was established here in September, 1907. It burned later, but was rebuilt on a larger scale. Here are made train loads of elm hoops known as slack barrel and keg hoops. Forty to sixty men are employed in this single industry. The material used is chiefly elm from the forests of Union county.

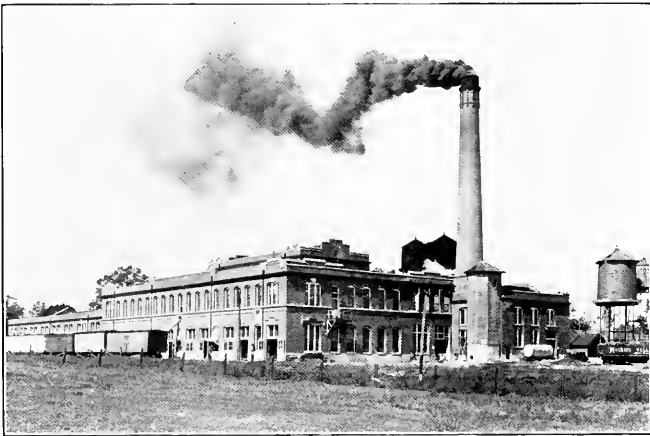
E. G. Adams, of Jerome township, invented a corn husking machine, which has proved a success and finds a sale in every part of the great corn growing belt of this country and foreign lands. A stock company was formed and a factory put in operation for assembling the various parts which have been made in other cities. The plant suffered a loss by fire but again got on its feet and is now one of the paying industries of the city. This is said to be one of the best corn huskers or shredders in use. Jobbers of farm implements all over the country take them in large invoices. They retail at one hundred and fifty dollars.

What was known as the Foerster Cigar Company was established here in 1910, in the Gray cement building. The company employed scores of girls, but after a short time the concern was removed to Columbus.

"Uncle Joe" Cooper, a shoemaker, ninety-two years of age, born in 1816 in Virginia, commenced shoemaking at the age of sixteen years, and in 1907 had worked at his trade seventy years and was still "pegging away." He boasted of having made fine calf boots for Presidents Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Stonewall Jackson, Gen Winfield Scott, Gen. Houston and old Santa Anna.

In 1907 Marysville had a man in the cigar making business who had followed it for fifty-four years and was the oldest business man in Marysville at the time. He formerly made seven hundred cigars a day and in later years averaged three hundred. He was then seventy-three years of age.

The Standard Stamping Works of Marysville came from Columbus in 1901. They make a specialty of hardware novelties, in metal stamped



WILDT EVAPORATED MILK PLANT, MARYSVILLE.

goods, mail boxes, and a hundred and one useful devices, which they sell all over the United States by traveling salesman. For a time they made a patent window and door screen with metal frames. They do a large business and help swell the weekly pay roll in Marysville. The company is largely made up of home capitalists. C. C. Armstrong is the manager. Their plant occupies more than 210,000 square feet of floor space, and employes from forty to fifty men. In 1910 they sold their interests in the window and door frame business and it was moved to Chicago.

The Robinson & Curry Company commenced in a modest way in 1883 in the old handle factory. The originators of the business were W. C. Fullington, C. L. Robinson, Col. W. L. Curry, Col. William M. Liggett, all of whom remained until 1891 when it was incorporated with W. C. Fullington as president. E. G. McCann is the general manager. The institution has grown to immense proportions and now ranks among the highest of any in central Ohio. Their manufactured products go all over the eastern and central part of the United States. They have furnished numerous government buildings with their hard wood finishings. They have plants on both the Big Four and Toledo & Ohio Central railways at Marysville. They have sheds capable of holding seventy-five car loads of materials. They make a specialty of doing work from architects' plans and specifications.

Perhaps the largest industry of Marysville is its condensed milk factory. This is the home of the popular brand known as "Every-day" evaporated milk, and is made by the John Wildi Evaporated Milk Company, established here in October, 1907, by John Wildi, who had operated a large concern in Illinois before coming here. The company purchased seven acres of land in October, 1907, when it was a branch of the great "Helvetia" factory of Illinois. The plant is situated in the southwestern part of Marysville, on the Big Four railway tracks. The first building was two hundred by four hundred feet, all of fine brick. Work was begun on the factory in October, 1907, and since then many additions and improvements have been made. The plant was opened for business in June, 1908, when forty people were employed. At first they used ten thousand pounds of milk daily, but had a capacity for handling one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. They have their own water and light plants. In August, 1908, they paid farmers one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred weight for milk, which was mostly from Union county dairies. In May, 1910, the pay-roll of this factory was \$15,000 monthly and they paid to six hundred farmers \$12,000 for fifty thousand pounds daily. In 1914 they shipped out two car loads daily of canned milk, each case and can marked "Made in

Marysville." They also make their own tin cans by a unique machine process. This has now grown to be recognized as one of the most prodigious plants for exaporating milk in the world—at least fully equal to any.

MARYSVILLE POSTOFFICE.

The Marysville postoffice was established March 28, 1823, and there have only been seventeen postmasters in the ninety-two years of the existence of the office, or a fraction more than five years average for each. The list is as follows:

- Silas G. Strong, March 28, 1823.
- William W. Steele, October 15, 1839.
- George W. Cherry, November 23, 1839.
- John Cassil, May 26, 1846.
- G. A. Cassil, October 6, 1848.
- William H. Frank, July 31, 1849.
- William M. Smith, October 20, 1853.
- William P. Anderson, May 11, 1861.
- Celinda Turner, November 27, 1863.
- David Edwards, February 3, 1865.
- Alvin Thompson, March 2, 1867.
- Dwight Webb, December 16, 1879.
- S. N. McCloud, July 20, 1885.
- J. C. Guthrie, March 7, 1890.
- S. N. McCloud, March 20, 1894.
- C. M. Ingman, May 5, 1898.
- E. A. Mullen, August 27, 1906.

The office is now in the second class, having been made such July 1, 1903. It has been kept in its present quarters since July 1, 1909. The statement recently issued shows the amount of savings deposits on December 4, 1914, to have been two thousand four hundred dollars. The business transacted for the last year, ending July first, was \$15,004.97. There are now six rural routes extending out from this office. The city delivery was established November 16, 1909; there are four deliveries in the business districts and two in residence sections, each day, except Sunday, when there is no delivery. There are ten incoming and nine outgoing mails daily, except Sunday when there is one incoming and one outgoing mail.

The subjoined is a list of all employes at this office in December, 1914:

Postmaster, Ed A. Mullen; assistant postmaster, Burleigh P. McLaughlin; clerks, Philip A. Baker, Chester E. Rosette, Erwin A. Rothley, Mary I. Otte; city carriers, John P. Schoenleb, Frank F. Beck, George V. Terry and Jesse McAllister; rural carriers, James A. McCann, Lee N. Hamilton, John W. Anderson, Delmer D. Hamilton, Walter H. Graham, Pearl M. Galloway; substitutes, Neal McCann, Christ Meder, Belle Anderson and Frank M. Gilcrest; mail messenger, Fred Wilcox.

CHURCHES AND LODGES.

The history, in detail, of the numerous churches and lodges of Marysville, has been given in chapters on such topics, and embraces all within the county, hence here it only need be said that at Marysville the churches represented are: The Congregational, the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Catholic, the Lutheran, the Episcopal, the colored Methodist Episcopal.

The lodges consist of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Woodmen of America, the Maccabees, Improved Order of Red Men and Benevolent Protective Order Elks.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

The Improved Order of Red Men, No. 94, was organized at Marysville, February 1, 1905. It now has about fifty members. The present officers are: Sachem, Albert Carr; senior sagamore, C. P. Beightler; prophet, L. P. Shaw; chief of records, J. L. Richey; keeper of wampum, S. D. Boyd; guard of forest, C. Wilcox. The present representative to the great council of the state of Ohio is W. H. Sheneman; the alternate is W. W. Shober.

The Pocahontas lodge of Marysville has a membership of about forty-five. Minnie Barker is the present presiding officer.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

Tent No. 247, at Marysville, has a membership of about one hundred and fifty-five. They meet in a hall over the Marysville Bank. L. A. Ladow is record keeper and Clarence Clapham is commander. There is also a ladies auxiliary.

There are also tents established at Plain City and Richwood.

THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

The Marysville lodge has a membership of about seventy-five. Their hall is in the Union block. The 1915 officers are as follows: J. H. Schonberger, exalted ruler; Chester Rosette, esteemed loyal knight; Clinton Croy, esteemed leading knight; Morey Biggett, esteemed lecturing knight; F. M. Demorest, secretary; Clayton Jarvis, esquire; W. P. O'Brien, inside guard; W. P. Peppard, chaplain; Fred Ell, tyler; W. F. Brodrick, treasurer.

LIBRARY.

In a paper read before the Pioneer Association in 1894, Hylas Sabine, of Marysville, said in substance: "It is fifty years since I saw something of a circulating library that had been for a long time used at Milford Center. It was a surprise then, and is to me now, as I was delighted with the solid quality of the books. Of the few remaining at that time I noticed the *Federalist*, the *Letters of John Quin*, *The Spectator*, *Goldsmith* and other works of that ilk. The organized library dated before the organization of Union county. It was led in the work by the old Connecticut Colony that settled the southern portion of this county. Andrew Keys, now in his nineties, is the only man now living who can give any account of this ancient Union county library. I well recall the early library of James A. Curry, Esq., to which I was kindly invited by that gentleman. I accepted and for hours he sat before me explaining this book and that. He was well versed with the contents of every volume he possessed. His thorough knowledge of the books and his great knowledge in the history of the country was surprising to me. I do not know where to go today to meet with such a devotee of good books. His books were free to the use of his neighbors. He heartily invited me to take such of the books as interested me most."

The school board took up the matter of library interests many years ago, and have worked in conjunction with other citizens of the place. Finally correspondence was begun with Andrew Carnegie, the greatest library founder in all the world, which in time resulted in his donating the sum of ten thousand dollars toward the library interests of Marysville. The date of this donation was January, 1909, the same being made with the public school board of this city. The building was placed on the northeast corner of the West school grounds, and the cornerstone was laid with ceremonies, July 5, 1909. When the dedication took place a liberal donation was furnished in the person of that grand character, Hon. R. L. Woodburn, who

gave his own large law library, and cash to the amount of seven hundred and fifty dollars to be expended in the purchase of histories, especially those pertaining to the great wars of this country. This section is by itself and is named "The Robert L. Woodburn Memorial Library." The present number of volumes in the library is about five thousand. The present number of periodicals and papers is twenty-three. The present officers of the library boards are as follows: James McCampbell, president; L. B. Demorest, vice-president; H. J. Nichol, treasurer; Christine Houston, secretary; other members are Elizabeth M. Wood, George C. Whitney and Harriet G. Scott. The librarian is Lillian Robb.

THE CITY HALL.

In the month of August, 1864, the city purchased property at the south-east corner of Main and South streets, on which to erect a city building. In 1877 it was voted to erect a city hall. The buildings on the site were torn away and work was commenced in the fall of 1877, and finished in the spring of 1878. Its contract price was \$12,495. A Seth Thomas clock of the eight-day type was purchased and suspended in the high tower surmounting the building. It cost almost a thousand dollars and the weight of its bell was a half ton. The city building was supplied with a steam heating plant and its walls finely frescoed. The hall was opened to the public, October 21, 1878, when the drama "Two Orphans" was presented by home talent. The total cost of the building and fixtures was about \$13,200. At the day it was built it was designed for council chamber, fire department, jail, public library and mayor's office. In 1908 the structure showed signs of weakness, and finally it was condemned by the authorities as unsafe, and closed as a public hall. Experts looked it over, and errors in construction were corrected and many improvements were made on the property, making it safe and creditable to the city.

LIGHT AND WATER PLANTS.

The first light and water plant was situated on South Plum street, near the Big Four railroad tracks. It was commenced in March, 1888. It is a private company operating under a franchise of the city. It first lighted the business streets with five arc lamps in November, 1888. The electric light and water works merged and a company was formed by John F. Zwerner, Walter C. Fullington, George M. McPeck and Jerome E. Davis.

The people voted on a water plant proposition and it carried. There were then seven miles of mains put in on various streets and seventy-five street hydrants. The company was incorporated January 1, 1890. January 8, 1891, the electric light plant was removed from Plum street to its present location north of the city proper and Mill creek was dammed for reservoir purposes in case of emergency. A 320-horse-power engine was procured and there were soon in operation about seven thousand lights in the city and power was being furnished to numerous factories and offices. There are now over nine miles of water mains and eighty-eight hydrants. Water is furnished from a one hundred and forty-seven foot well. It is excellent water, and is the same as was formerly known as the "magnetic spring water." The capacity of the works is one million, five hundred thousand gallons daily. In the autumn of 1903 an ice plant was added; this has a daily capacity of ten tons of pure distilled water ice. This plant commenced to produce ice in the spring of 1904.

MARYSVILLE'S FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Eighty-seven years ago, or in 1828, Independence Day was first observed at Marysville by the little settlement of patriotic citizens. How it was observed is best told by reference to an article on the subject, published in the *Marysville Tribune* July 10, 1878, which reads as follows:

"The first Fourth of July ever celebrated in Marysville was in 1828. The surrounding country was at that time a wilderness indeed, and Marysville was an insignificant point with apparently no future other than an obscure village. There were only seven families residing in it, viz: Silas G. Strong, Newton Hicks, George Snodgrass, Stephen McLain, George Winters, Daniel Miller and a widow Kiger—making, with their families, a population of about twenty. It was customary in all Fourth of July celebrations in almost every part of the country to get up a big dinner, and all who could raise enough money to pay considered it a patriotic duty to partake. Uncle George Snodgrass and Aunt Hannah, who were married the February before, got up the dinner for the pioneer celebration. The place where it was served was in the woods on the next lot west of that on which Judge Woods' residence later stood, and on the spot where his grape arbor was planted. Silas G. Strong owned the lot on which Mr. Woods' residence was subsequently located. He had a log house erected on it in which Uncle George and Aunt Hannah kept hotel. This was the first hotel ever opened in the village and Mr. Strong and wife boarded with them. About seven-

ty-five persons sat down to the table, each paying seventy-five cents for the repast. A Mr. Hubbel had a short time previous carted a few goods from Springfield to this point, and the groceries needed for the occasion were purchased of him. The dishes to set the table were obtained in Milford Center, there not being enough in this village and surrounding country to furnish the table. The cherries, currants and vegetables were purchased of Anson Howard, who resided south of Woodstock, on the farm later owned by his son Pearl Howard. The speakers for the occasion were James Biggs and John H. James, the latter still living and a resident of Urbana, Ohio. Toasts were given (but were not drunk in 'old rye,' as was not infrequently the case in that day) and responses were made at the table—a custom that has almost entirely died out. In the intervals between the reading of the toasts, a cannon was fired, or in lieu of a cannon, a few rifles answered, and the patriotic crowd would add to the fervor by hearty hurrahs. A few are still living who were guests at that Fourth of July dinner."

GRAND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

July Fourth, 1898, was a red-letter day for Union county and Marysville. It was celebrated in all that could be thought interesting and valuable to its citizens. One hundred years before that date the county was first settled by white men. The president of the day was Hon. F. T. Arthur, and the orator for the occasion was one of the county's honored sons—Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, later vice-president and United States senator from Indiana. The superb music was in charge of the pioneer musician, Prof. O. H. Evans and the celebrated Marysville Choral Club. Other features of the day included a timely speech by Samuel A. Hudson on "Union County Statistics"; an address "Our Soldiers" by Col. W. L. Curry; an address on "Our County's Growth" by Robert McCrory. No such attendance has ever been seen at Marysville; people came from all over the county and from distant counties and some from other states.

OLD HOME WEEK.

This happy thought took root in the minds of the citizens of Marysville in 1903, when the first gathering of people who had lived here but long since removed to distant parts of the country took place. Twenty thousand people were present on this occasion. The chief speaker was ex-Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks. Page after page in the local press for weeks

before this gathering was filled with brief notices of acceptance on the part of hundreds of men and women residing in all parts of this country all telling of the pleasure they anticipated in returning to their old home in Union county, Ohio. The citizens of Marysville treated their honored guests in a royal and truly hospitable manner.

STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

An act was passed in the Ohio Legislature in 1911 creating a reformatory for women to be located at Marysville. Construction commenced the following year. The buildings are finished, and have cost the state \$290,000. The present buildings only represent a part of a series of the same kind to be added later.

In connection with the receiving and correctional building are a number of special service departments which are of sufficient capacity to accommodate the demand for a much larger number of inmates than can be housed in the buildings now erected, which only provides for one hundred persons. It is expected that sufficient provisions will be made to accommodate at least five hundred women. The extra capacity will be provided by cottages accommodating about thirty-five each. These will be arranged so as to give plenty of space about each building. When completed the institution will have the appearance of a small village. The institution is located about two and a half miles southwest of the city of Marysville.

In 1886-87 there was a natural gas excitement at Marysville. A company was engaged to sink a deep well, which resulted in striking a strong mineral water, of saline and magnesia elements. It flowed twelve thousand barrels daily, and was utilized for bath house purposes for a number of years. Many cures were effected by drinking and bathing in the waters. About that time another big gusher of a well was struck at Richwood, the water being also mineral and curative and used for that purpose, too.

"The last log cabin in Marysville will be torn down this week (June, 1888). It stands on the corner of Sixth and Oak streets and belongs to Mrs. John Fogarty. It was built in the very earliest days of Marysville village and has withstood the storms of more than half a century. It is the last pioneer hut to give way and we feel like taking off our hat to its departing ghost."—John H. Shearer in *Tribune*.

A regular telephone exchange system was installed in the city in 1894. In 1894 a thirty-five-thousand-dollar hotel company was organized and

built the present Oakland Hotel. The hotel was thrown open to the general public, August 7, 1895.

Paving bids were advertised for Sixth street, August 1, 1901.

The city was divided into four wards in 1894, the first of the ward system in Marysville.

The Toledo & Ohio Central railway commenced running its cars to Marysville August 3, 1893, and to Columbus, January, 1894.

After a successful service of many years, the S. N. McCloud Magnetic Springs and Bottling Works burned at the supposed hand of an incendiary in October, 1899. The loss was four thousand dollars.

A Keeley Institute was operated in this city for many years and cured hundreds of the awful drink habit. It was moved to Columbus in 1896 and two years later went into the hands of a receiver.

A sewer system was installed in Marysville in 1912-13.



John Curry



B L Curry

BIOGRAPHICAL

LOUIS CURRY.

The Curry family have been identified with the history of Union county, Ohio, since 1811, and consequently have been connected with its history from the beginning. Louis Curry, whose history is here presented, is a great-grandson of the first member of the family to locate in this county and his whole life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits.

Louis Curry, the son of John and Tabitha (Gill) Curry, was born in Jerome township, November 16, 1847. His father was born in this same township in 1817 and his mother was born in Darby township. They were married in 1845 and to them were born eleven children, nine of whom are still living: Allen T., born May 18, 1846, and now living in the West; Louis, with whom this narrative deals; T. H., born September 25, 1849; Frank, born September 3, 1852; Olive, born August 11, 1854, the wife of I. Delmore McCampbell, who died in 1883; Jesse, born November 10, 1857; Stevenson, born July 24, 1860; Phoebe, born October 19, 1862, the wife of Clarke Rickard, of Jerome township; Samantha, born January 7, 1865, the wife of J. A. Cruikshank, who died in 1908; J. E., born January 22, 1868; J. M., born May 21, 1871, and now a farmer of Jerome township.

John Curry was the son of James A. and Phoebe (Winget) Curry and James A. Curry was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, March 30, 1787. In 1798 James Curry came with his parents from Virginia to Ross county, Ohio, where he lived until 1811. On March 18, 1817, James Curry was married to Phoebe Winget, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1799. James A. Curry died in this county March 1, 1874, and his widow lived until 1891. Ten children were born to James Curry and wife in this county: John, the father of Louis with whom this narrative deals; Harriett, the wife of William Beard; Nancy, the wife of Samuel Robinson; Maria, the wife of John Woodburn; James, who died at the age of ten; Samantha, the wife of Charles Wilcutt; William, deceased; Phoebe, the wife of William Williams, of Jerome township; David, who

died in California in 1914; and James A., Jr., who died in a hospital at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, during the Civil War. He was the best mathematician ever reared in this county.

Louis Curry was educated in the public schools of Jerome township and after leaving school began to teach in Union county. For seventeen years he taught every winter in Jerome township, making a record which has never been equaled in this county for continuous service in one township. Since leaving the school room he has devoted his time to general farming and stock raising. He and his two brothers, J. E. and J. M. Curry, own over five hundred acres of land and they conduct their farm business under the firm name of C. L. Curry & Company, and operate one of the largest and best improved farms in the county.

Mr. Curry was never married. Politically, he has always been identified with the Democratic party, but has never had any desire to be a candidate for a public office. He is a man of genial disposition and his long service in the school room as a teacher has given him a wonderful insight into human nature. He takes an active part in all public spirited measures and is always found on the right side of every question which comes before the people.

JOHN WESLEY SOUTHARD.

All honor is due the gallant veterans of the Civil War who are still living today. They are fast answering the last roll call and within a few years they will all have passed away, leaving nothing but the memory of their heroic lives spent for the love of their country. When the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was flashed across the country the hearts of the North were fired by patriotism which augured well for the nation. No Northern state had a more patriotic governor than Ohio and no other state furnished better or braver men. In every engagement in which the troops from Ohio participated they were never found lacking in that fine enthusiasm which is conducive to victory. Whether upon the battlefield or in the camp, whether in the prison pens of the South, they were always found faithful and loyal to the country which supported them. A gallant veteran of the Civil War now living in Marysville, Ohio, is John Wesley Southard, who has been living a retired life for several years after a successful career as a farmer and merchant.

John Wesley Southard, the son of Sylvester Fowler and Rebecca (Tilton) Southard, was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 17, 1845. His father was a native of Licking county, Ohio, and for many years taught school, later entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He traveled a circuit on horseback and preached over a wide extent of territory. His health failing, he went to farming and continued at this occupation until his death, November 12, 1862, at the age of forty-eight. His wife, Rebecca Tilton, was born in New Jersey, as were her parents. The Tiltons came from New Jersey to Licking county, Ohio, and there Rebecca Tilton married Sylvester F. Southard and lived the remainder of her days, her death occurring at an advanced age. Rebecca Tilton had two brothers and a sister, William, Nehemiah and Sarah Ann. Nine children were born to Sylvester F. Southard and wife, Mrs. Mary Stamants, Mrs. Emily Langstaff, Francis H., John Wesley, Martha Jane, Leonidas H., Mrs. Priscilla Callie Reams and Mrs. Elizabeth Seran. All of these children are still living with the exception of Martha Jane and Elizabeth.

The paternal grandparents of John W. Southard were Francis H. and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Southard, natives of New Jersey, and pioneer settlers of Ohio, where they died. Francis H. Southard was a soldier in the War of 1812. His father, William Southard, came from New Jersey to Licking county, Ohio, and lived to be more than one hundred years of age. Francis H. Southard and wife reared a family of eight children, Sylvester F., Levi, James, Leonidas H., Mrs. Mary Ann Denman, Mrs. Emily Wear, Mrs. Caroline Cochran and Mrs. Priscilla Bruner.

John Wesley Southard lived in Licking county, Ohio, where he was born, until he was six years of age and then came with his parents to Union county, Ohio. He grew to manhood on a farm and received such education as was afforded by the district schools of that time. At the age of seventeen he enlisted for service in the Civil War as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served only one year of his enlistment, due to the fact that his health failed, and was honorably discharged on account of total disability. He was in the battle at Perrysville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.

After leaving the army, Mr. Southard returned to Union county and bought a farm of eighty-two acres in Allen township, to which he later added eighty-three acres, so that he had a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres, which he improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. He lived on this farm until 1895, although during much of this time he operated a general

store in Somerville, Ohio, in connection with his farming. He started this store in 1876. From 1886 to 1901 Mr. Southard was superintendent of the county infirmary. He is now living a retired life in Marysville, but still keeps a close supervision over his farm.

Mr. Southard was married October 25, 1865, to Elizabeth J. Penhorwood, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lyle) Penhorwood, and to this union four sons have been born, Edward F., Sylvester F., Burleigh J. and Milton A. Edward F. married Annabel Schoetinger and has three children, Frances, Catherine and Margaret. The history of Edward F. Southard is presented elsewhere in this volume. Sylvester married Ora Church and has two daughters, Ruth C. and Elizabeth. Burleigh married Minnie Turner and has five children, Lawrence, Mary, Martha, Charles and Dorothy. Milton A. married Effie Taylor and has four children living, Mildred, Alonzo, John Wesley and Anna.

Mrs. Southard was born in Locke, Knox county, Ohio, November 6, 1844. Her parents were natives of England, pioneers in Knox county, Ohio, and early settlers in Union county. Her father died in 1888, at the age of about seventy-five years, and her mother passed away in 1893, at the age of ninety-two. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Penhorwood, John H., Elizabeth J., Mary S., William, Rebecca, Ella and Ida.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Southard were John and Jennie (Caldwell) Penhorwood, natives of England. They came to America, located in Knox county, Ohio, and died near Gambier, in that county, at an advanced age. They reared several children, John, William, Mary, Francis, Grace, James, Rebecca and Thomas. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Southard were John and Susan Lyle, natives of England, and early settlers in Knox county, Ohio. They are buried at Rich Hill. John Lyle and wife had four children, John, William, Elizabeth and Ann, the last named dying in England.

John W. Southard and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Southard has been a loyal member of this denomination since he was fourteen years of age and has been a member of the official board of the church for more than half a century. Politically, he is a loyal Republican, but has never held any official position other than that of superintendent of the county infirmary. He belongs to the Ransom Reed Post, No. 113, Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as post commander for two terms.

CHARLES CARROLL ARMSTRONG.

One of the largest manufacturing establishments of Marysville, Ohio, is the Standard Stamping Company, of which Charles Carroll Armstrong is treasurer and general manager. Mr. Armstrong has been engaged in business in Marysville for the past thirteen years and during that time has made an excellent reputation as a business man. He has that rare foresight and good judgment which characterizes the successful business man, and while devoting himself primarily to his own interests, has also taken a prominent part in the life of his community.

Charles C. Armstrong, the son of Francis and Amanda S. (Harker) Armstrong, was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 21, 1874. He is one of four children, the others being Martha B., of London, Ohio, and Richard D. and Frank H., both of Marysville.

Francis Armstrong was reared in Miami county, Ohio, and was a hardware merchant in Columbus for about fifteen years. He then returned to Miami county and spent the rest of his days on the farm, his death occurring there in 1884, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife died in 1904. Francis Armstrong and his wife were both loyal members of the Presbyterian church. He was in the hundred-day service during the Civil War, serving as a private.

The paternal grandparents of Charles C. Armstrong were Richard and Electa (Rumsey) Armstrong, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers in Miami county, Ohio, where they lived the remainder of their days. Ten children were born to Mr. Armstrong's grandparents: Elliott B., Albert, William Howard, Francis, Truman B., Evelina, Fidelia, Nancy Maria, Henry Clay and Richard Martin. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Armstrong were John M. and Elizabeth (Boileau) Harker.

Charles C. Armstrong moved from Columbus with his parents when he was a child and was reared in Troy, Miami county, Ohio. After leaving school he clerked for a short time in Troy, and then started to learn the trade of metal spinning in Columbus, Ohio, and followed this trade for twelve years. He then organized the Standard Stamping Company in Columbus and operated it there for about two years. In 1902 he removed his plant to Marysville and changed the name from the Admiral Lamp Company to the Standard Stamping Company. The company was originally incorporated with a capital stock of seven thousand dollars, which was increased successively to thirty thousand, fifty thousand and seventy thousand, its pres-

ent capitalization. The company manufactures hardware specialties of various kinds and covers the entire United States and Canada in the sale of their goods. Seventy people are now employed in the manufacture of the products of the company. Its present officers are H. W. Morey, president; Waldo T. Guy, vice-president; D. G. Scott, secretary, and C. C. Armstrong, treasurer and general manager.

Mr. Armstrong was married in October, 1899, to Mary Lee Cady, the daughter of Norman W. and Anna (Mott) Cady, and to this union two children have been born, Catherine Alice and Charles Carroll.

Mrs. Armstrong was born in Miami county, Ohio, and her parents were both natives of this state, and are now living in Troy, Ohio. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cady, Zella, Nettie, Mary, Harriet, Alice, Elfie and two who died in childhood. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Armstrong were Parley R. and Sophronia (Grandy) Cady. Her grandfather, on her father's side, died at the advanced age of ninety-four. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Armstrong were Josiah and Mary Ann (Scobey) Mott.

Mr. Armstrong and his wife are members of the Congregational church and are interested in all church and Sunday school work. Mr. Armstrong is now superintendent of the Sunday school in his church. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in politics gives his earnest allegiance to the Republican party.

CHARLES S. CHAPMAN.

Charles Stansberry Chapman was born in Raymond, Union county, Ohio, November 15, 1846, and this county has been his home nearly all the time from that date. While he is not yet in the class of the oldest inhabitants he has lived in the county a sufficient number of years to have seen a wonderful growth and development in the county during the past half century. The improved farms and improved methods of farming, the modern improvements in farmers' homes and manner of living, the modern conveniences for transportation and communication, the automobile, telephone, electric light and electric power, and innumerable other things have all come within the memory of persons of less number of years than has been lived by Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Chapman is a son of Albert S. and Nancy Evelyn (Couch) Chapman; the father was a native of Franklin county, Ohio, and the mother of



Anna B. Chapman



W. S. Chapman

Connecticut. They had three children: Charles S.; Frank, who died in infancy; and Minnie Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Augustus Reichert. The father of our subject was reared in Franklin county, Ohio. He came to Union county in 1845, and in 1864 moved to Jerome township and engaged in farming for several years. In 1870 he came to Marysville and engaged in the agricultural implement business in which he continued until 1873, when he disposed of this business and went into the lumber and planing mill business. He continued in this business for several years, when he retired. He and his wife died here at an advanced age. They were members of the Episcopal church at Worthington and later identified themselves with the Congregational church at Marysville.

The paternal grandfather of Charles S. Chapman was Roswell Riggs Chapman and his wife was Phoebe (Stansberry) Chapman. They were natives of Connecticut and pioneers of Franklin county, Ohio. He died at Natchez, Mississippi, when a comparatively young man; his wife died in Marysville well advanced in years. They had quite a large family of children, the most of whom lived to the age of maturity. The grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in some of the important battles of that war. In one of these engagements he was taken prisoner by General Hull. The maternal grandparents were natives of Connecticut and he died at his home in that state. The widow and children came west to Ohio and found a home in Springfield. She died in Logan county, Ohio, at an advanced age. The children of this family were Nancy, Evelyn, Mrs. Caroline Coles, Elizabeth Channel and Frank. The grandfather, Isaac Marsh, held the rank of general in the War of 1812 and rendered conspicuous service as a soldier in the cause of his country.

Charles S. Chapman spent his younger years on his father's farm near Worthington and was accustomed to all the ordinary work that falls to lot of the farmer boy. His elementary education was received in the schools at Worthington and he then became a student at Kenyon College. After leaving college he taught school in Union county for one year. He then assisted his father in farming and lived at home until he was grown to manhood. In 1870 he came to Marysville and was employed for about three months by O. M. Scott in the agricultural implement business. He then bought Mr. Scott's interests and continued the business for himself for three years. On April 1, 1874, he organized the Peoples' Bank with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. This proved to be a successful enterprise and has become one of the established financial institutions of the county. At the organ-

ization of this bank, Mr. Chapman was made cashier and served in that capacity for many years. For the past three years he has been president of the bank.

On December 1, 1870, Mr. Chapman was married to Anna Theresa Kinkade, a daughter of James and Hannah (Cassil) Kinkade. There are three sons in the family, Frank Thomas, Max and Albert K. Frank Thomas is a music teacher and is at the head of the Conservatory of Music in Pacific University, at Forest Grove, Oregon. He graduated from the Chicago College of Music and studied abroad in London, and after his marriage to Pauline Miller, also a singer of note, they spent a year in Berlin. He has written a book on harmony and is one of the prominent educators in music of the Pacific coast. His children are also musically inclined, especially Harmon. He and his wife have three children, Harmon, Anna Katherine and Miller. Max is a farmer and stock raiser and lives two miles west of Marysville on the "Maxwellton Stock Farm." He is one of the most prominent Rambouillet sheep breeders in the United States. "Bernice" was a fine specimen of the Rambouillet breed of sheep and never equaled nor defeated at the prominent state fairs. She was the champion prize ewe of the breed at the Pan-American Exposition. "Lady C" was another wonderful ewe raised by the Chapman family. She was the champion ewe of the Rambouillets at the Seattle Exposition and sold for three hundred dollars before the awarding of the prizes. He raised a young ram, "Fashion," which made an excellent animal and sold for five hundred dollars. He married Effa Seeley and they have two sons, Charles Seeley and Donald Seeley, both of whom are now in the Marysville high school. Albert Kinkade lives at home and is at present a member of the graduate school of Princeton University, where he is to receive his Doctor of Philosophy degree. He secured his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees at Ohio State University. He has had conferred on him the honors Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Psi. His great-grandfather, Rev. Benjamin Chapman, graduated from Princeton in 1754.

Mrs. Chapman was born in Marysville September 26, 1847, attended the public schools of that place and graduated from the Springfield Seminary for girls. For history of her family (Kinkade), see the sketch of J. H. Kinkade elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Chapman are members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Chapman is a ruling elder in this church. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are charter members of the Marysville Musical Club, which is twenty-nine years old. Mrs. Chapman is also a member of the Parliament



E. F. SAWYER

Club, which is twenty-five years old, the Art History Club and numerous church societies. Fraternally, Mr. Chapman is a member of the Palestine Lodge No. 158, Free and Accepted Masons. Politically, he is a Republican. He is interested in everything for the uplift of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman reside in their fine brick home which was built in 1887.

EMORY FULTON SAWYER.

For the past thirty years Emory Fulton Sawyer has been actively identified with the business interests of Marysville, Ohio, and during practically all of this period he has been the secretary of the Citizens Home Savings Bank. This company was organized in 1889 with an authorized capital stock of half a million dollars, which has since been increased to two million dollars. Mr. Sawyer was the chief organizer of the bank and the only original officer or director who has been connected with it since its organization in 1889. He is essentially a self-made man and the success which has attended his efforts in banking circles speaks highly for his ability as a financier. While he has been primarily devoted to his own private interests he has not neglected to take his full share of the burdens of community life, and consequently is highly regarded as a public-spirited citizen in Marysville and throughout Union county. To his labors and energy is largely due the improved condition and paving of Marysville's streets, he being the first to take the initiative in that line.

Emory Fulton Sawyer, the son of Amos and Laura (Harbaugh) Sawyer, was born in Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, June 21, 1855. His father was born in Dayton, Ohio, and his mother in Fredericktown, Maryland, and to them were born five children: Amos II., of Columbus, Ohio; Emory F., of Marysville; Charles M., of Columbus; Jessie R., the wife of Samuel R. Hamill, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Laura, the wife of George Atkinson, of New York city.

Amos Sawyer was reared in Dayton, Ohio, and moved to Miami county, Ohio, some time in the forties and located at Piqua, where he became interested in the manufacture of linseed oil, and subsequently in the wholesale and retail grocery business, following this dual line of activity until his death in 1885 at the age of sixty-two. His widow still survives him and is now making her home in Columbus. She is now past eighty-one years of age. Amos Sawyer and his wife were both members of the Methodist church. He took

an active interest in the improvement of Piqua and was treasurer of the city for a number of years.

The paternal grandparents of Emory F. Sawyer were Uriah and Sarah Sawyer, natives of Massachusetts and early settlers in Dayton, Ohio, where he followed the trade of a grocer. Uriah Sawyer and his wife died in Piqua at an advanced age, after having reared a family of five children, John, Ruth, Sarah, Julia and Amos, the father of Emory F. Sawyer.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Sawyer were Washington and Louisa Harbaugh, natives of Maryland of German ancestry. The Harbaugh family came overland from Maryland to Piqua, Ohio, and became pioneer settlers in that place. Mr. Harbaugh was a dry goods merchant and followed this line of activity until his death at an advanced age. Mr. Harbaugh and wife reared a family of four children, Laura, Julia, Washington and John.

Emory F. Sawyer was reared in Piqua, Ohio, and graduated from the high school of Piqua in the spring of 1874. He immediately began to work for his father in the grocery store and followed this business for several years. He moved to Marysville in 1885 and for the first two years after coming here was bookkeeper for O. M. Scott & Brother. He then became interested in the fire insurance business, which he still continues. In 1889 he organized the Citizens Home and Savings Bank and has been secretary of this company since its organization. This bank is one of the soundest financial institutions of its kind in the state, and has done a large and ever-increasing business since its organization more than a quarter of a century ago.

Mr. Sawyer was married January 15, 1878, to Sarah E. Morgan, the daughter of Thomas and Emily (Williams) Morgan. To this union have been born four children, Fulton M., Walter A., Elwood E. and Nina E. Fulton M. married Edith Breese and is a prosperous farmer in Leesburg township. Walter A. is state agent for the Fireman's Fund Fire Insurance Company and makes his home in Marysville. Walter married Cornelia Sellers and has one daughter, Cornelia, and one son, Emery Fulton, Jr. Elwood E. is now a student of the Ohio State University at Columbus, while Nina is a student in Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware.

Mrs. Sawyer was born in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, her father being a native of London, England, and her mother of Maryland. Both of her parents are now deceased. A large family of children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mary E., John T., Edward D., William A., Mina J., Magnus C., Walter M., Sarah E., Nina, Lenna and Emily W.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Marysville and deeply concerned with its various activities. Fraternally, Mr. Sawyer is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal and Select Masters, Raper Commandery, and the Maddin Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds his membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Marysville. Mr. Sawyer has taken an active interest in the welfare of the Republican party and served as a member of the council of Marysville for seven years. He was also on the school board for a number of years. He is a director in the Marysville Cabinet Manufacturing Company.

JOHN L. SELLERS.

Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be his field of endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to give an authentic outline of the career and individual character of persons represented in these pages. These personal sketches are in the nature of pen portraits of those represented, and the effort has been to throw a well-focused light on John L. Sellers and to bring into proper perspective the salient points of the individual traits of character that have marked his life. It is the character of the individual that establishes the character of the community, and there is no one, however humble his sphere in the community, who does not in some measure contribute a part to the character of citizenship. A history of a county or state without a personal history of representative citizens composing that county or state would be incomplete. This may not appear as an important omission to the present-day reader, but a history worthy of the name is not written and published solely for the interest of the present-day readers.

The foregoing observations are not to be understood as an explanation or an apology for the introduction of John L. Sellers, who is the subject of this brief review. He needs no apology nor introduction to the readers of this volume, much less is there need of explanation or apology for classing him among the representative citizens of his town and county. He not only has an honorable record as a citizen, but bears a record of honor and distinction as a soldier in the Spanish-American War. He can also take pride in a patriotic ancestry, his father having served as a soldier in the Civil

War and a grandfather in the War of 1812, of whom further mention will be made as we proceed with this sketch.

John L. Sellers was born in Marysville, Ohio, November 11, 1858, a son of George L. and Eliza (Snodgrass) Sellers. The father was a native of Maryland and the mother of Ohio. Their two children were John L. and Effie, the wife of Charles Smalley, of Washington, D. C. In his early life George L. Sellers was a farmer in Maryland, where he grew to manhood. In the meantime he learned the tanner's trade and was engaged in that line of business for some time while living in Maryland. When he was twenty-one years of age he came to Marysville and engaged in the tanning industry for a number of years in partnership with Josiah Morelock. It was about the year 1871 when he disposed of his interest in the tannery and engaged in the retail grocery business, in partnership with the late Mr. Cartmell. This partnership continued for several years, when Mr. Sellers bought his partner's interest and took his son, John L., our subject, into the business, under the firm name of G. L. Sellers & Son. While engaged in business under this firm name the senior Sellers assisted in the organization of the Union Banking Company at Marysville and became the cashier of this institution. Later he became president of the bank and continued in this position for several years. He retired in the fall of 1913 and died February 13, 1914.

In 1861 George L. Sellers followed the example of thousands of other patriotic young men of Ohio and enlisted in the service of his country which was threatened with disruption by the rebellion of Southern states. He enlisted in Company E, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a regiment that bore a conspicuous part in the several battles in which it was engaged. Mr. Sellers followed the fortunes of his regiment through the war as a faithful soldier and was promoted to the position of first lieutenant of his company. At the close of the war he returned home and took up the duties of a citizen in civil life. He was an active and influential member of Ransom Reed Post, No. 113, Grand Army of the Republic. His wife died in 1908, aged seventy years. For many years they were faithful and consistent members of the Presbyterian church and actively interested in church affairs. Politically, Mr. Sellers was an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party.

The paternal grandfather of John L. Sellers was John Sellers, and his wife was Elizabeth (Weaver) Sellers, both natives of Pennsylvania. They died in their Maryland home well advanced in years. They had a large family, John H., George L., Noah, Catherine (wife of Richard Osler), Lizzie and Ellen (wife of Henry Grove). The grandfather, John Sellers,

served in the War of 1812, as a commissioned officer. The maternal grandfather was Thomas Snodgrass, one of the old settlers in Marysville, where he and his wife lived to celebrate their golden wedding and where they both died at an advanced age. Their children were Margaret Rebecca, Eliza, Mary, Sarah, Josephine and Eugene.

John L. Sellers was reared in Marysville and received his elementary education in the public schools, supplemented by a course in a business college at Cleveland, Ohio. He then found employment in his father's grocery store and after a time became a partner with him in the business. When his father went in the banking business he continued to manage the grocery for several years. He sold his interest in the grocery and for several years was engaged in the wholesale cigar business. In 1898 the Spanish-American War came on and Mr. Sellers, being an officer in the National Guard, was called into the United States service. He served as major in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, going with his regiment to Porto Rico, where it remained in the service until the close of the war. He then returned to Marysville and embarked again in the grocery business, in which business he is still engaged. In the meanwhile he has been engaged in other lines. For four years he was traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in Columbus, and for another four years was sales agent for the John Wildt Evaporated Milk Company, with headquarters at Columbus. The past year he has remained with his grocery business in Marysville.

Mr. Sellers was united in marriage with Dorothy E. Cole, daughter of Judge P. B. Cole and Dorothy (Witter) Cole, October 9, 1883. To this union seven children have been born, Edward, Cornelia, George, Paul, William, Elizabeth and Frederick. Edward is superintendent of the gas and electric company at Frankfort, Kentucky. He married Marie Carmean. Cornelia married Walter A. Sawyer, of Marysville, state agent of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, and has one daughter, Cornelia, and one son, Emory. George is manager of the Kryptok Lens Company, of Chicago. Paul and William are students in the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis. The other children are at home.

Mrs. Sellers was born in Marysville, Ohio, and her parents were also natives of Ohio. Her mother is still living at the remarkable age of ninety-four years, and still more remarkable is the fact that her memory is very clear concerning things that occurred in the distant past. The father of Mrs. Sellers died several years ago, at an advanced age. The children of this family were Ulysses, James B., Cornelia, Edward, Jessie and Dorothy.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Sellers laid out the town of Marysville and was one of the first sheriffs of Union county. Cornelia C., a sister of Mrs. Sellers, was the wife of former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Sellers are members of the Presbyterian church. He is vice-president of the financial board and has served in that position for several years. He is a teacher in the Sunday school and an active worker in all departments of the church. In fraternal affairs, Mr. Sellers is a member of Palestine Lodge, No. 158, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Marysville Lodge, No. 100, Knights of Pythias. Politically, his affiliations are with the Democratic party. He served one term as a member of the city council and one term as a member of the school board. This is the extent of his service for the public in official capacity, but his service as a private citizen in every endeavor for the promotion of the best interests of the city and community has been unceasing.

JUDGE JOHN M. BRODRICK.

The history of John M. Brodrick, the present judge of the common pleas court of Union county, Ohio, has been closely interwoven with the history of his county for more than half a century. Throughout the years of his life his career has been marked by untiring activity and has been crowned with a degree of success which speaks well for his ability. Years of conscientious work as a lawyer have brought with them not only increase of practice and reputation, but also that growth in legal knowledge and wide and accurate judgment which constitutes marked excellence in the profession. He achieved a splendid record at the bar at an age when most men are merely starting out on their life work, and from the beginning he has been intensely methodical and unswervingly persistent in search of the true light and the essentials of the sources of legal conception and thought. As a judge he possesses all of those qualities of legal erudition, wise discrimination and absolute integrity which mark the successful man of the bench, and it is altogether fitting that the history of his county contain a resume of his life.

John M. Brodrick, the son of Isaac and Sarah P. (Hoff) Brodrick, was born on May 19, 1854, in Allen township, Union county, Ohio. There he remained through his boyhood days, attending the country schools and



JUDGE JOHN M. BRODRICK

taking advantage of every possible educational opportunity. Early in life he decided that he wanted to follow the legal profession and began studying to that end.

Judge Brodrick was admitted to the bar in 1875, and since November, 1876, has been in the active practice of his profession in Marysville and vicinity. He was admitted to the practice of his profession in the United States courts in 1886. His first official position was that of city clerk of Marysville, while he has also served as a member of the council of Marysville. While still a young man he was elected prosecuting attorney of Union county and filled this office with satisfaction to the people and credit to himself. He has served his county six years as probate judge, making a record in this office for careful and conscientious service in the discharge of his official duties. Later he was nominated by the Republicans of Union county, and also served as an independent candidate, for judge of the common pleas court of the third subdivision of the tenth judicial district of Ohio. He was first elected in 1906 and such was his excellent service on the bench that he was re-elected by an increased majority in 1912. His judicial record is marked with fairness, as well as great learning in the law, and he enjoys the confidence of the people of his county and the members of the bar who come in contact with him.

Judge Brodrick was married on April 15, 1878, to Narcissa M. Benton, of Delaware county, Ohio, and to this union have been born three children: W. F., who has served as city clerk and secretary of the board of agriculture for several years; Ferne, the wife of H. H. Stephens, of Columbus, Ohio, and Adda, who is still single and living with her parents.

Fraternally, Judge Brodrick is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to all the degrees in the Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second. He is also past eminent commander of the Knights Templar. He also holds his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is past grand master of the state of Ohio in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge of that order. He and his family are all consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Judge Brodrick is now president of the board of trustees of his denomination. He is genial and considerate of the feelings of others, and he has as large a circle of friends as any man in the county. His whole life has been spent in this county, and it can be truly said that he is one of Union county's most representative citizens.

JOHN H. KINKADE.

The whole career of three score years of John H. Kinkade, the present city attorney of Marysville, Ohio, has been spent in Marysville. The Kinkade family are of Scotch lineage and located in America after a few years' residence in the northern part of Ireland. The first member of the family to come to America was James Kinkade, who located at Red Stone, Pennsylvania, upon his arrival in this country.

John H. Kinkade, the son of James and Hannah (Cassil) Kinkade, was born in Marysville, Ohio, June 29, 1853. His parents, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, reared a family of four children: Anna, the wife of Charles S. Chapman, of Marysville; John H., the city attorney of Marysville; James F., of New York city; and Drusilla, the wife of W. K. Liggett, of Columbus, Ohio.

James Kinkade was reared in Delaware county, Ohio, and came to Marysville when a young man and engaged in the dry goods business and general merchandise business in this city from 1843 to 1877. He was an influential man in the history of Union county and served as clerk of the court at one time, as well as town clerk of Marysville. He was a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge, which was organized at Marysville early in its history.

The paternal grandparents of John H. Kinkade were John and Isabel (Adams) Kinkade, natives of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish descent. John Kinkade was in the War of 1812 and fought under General Andrew Jackson. John Kinkade, who died in Virginia of typhoid fever when a comparatively young man, had three children, James, John T. and Isabel.

The founder of the Cassil family in America was Alexander Cassil, who came from the northern part of Ireland and located in eastern Pennsylvania and lived there until the close of the Revolutionary War. He then moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life. The maternal grandparents of John H. Kinkade were John and Drusilla (Gladden) Cassil, natives of Ohio and early settlers in Union county, where they located in 1837, after their marriage. In 1839 John Cassil and his wife moved to Marysville, where he became one of the most prominent men in the city. He was prominent in the Civil War and was the founder and editor of the *Marysville Tribune*. He served as judge of the court and held the office of mayor of Marysville for two or three terms. Mr. Cassil was the last president of the Springfield, Delaware & Mt. Vernon

Railroad Company. In addition to his other interests he was a large land holder in the county and was extensively engaged in farming. He was a charter member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges in Marysville and always took a great deal of interest in their welfare. Both John Cassil and his wife died in Marysville, his wife being eighty-four years of age at the time of her death. A large family of children were born to John Cassil and wife, Gustavus A., Joseph G., Alexander, Hannah, Mary, Gray, Samuel, Mary J., Reuben, Edward, James M., Martha E., David J. and Drusilla.

John H. Kinkade has spent all of his life in Marysville. After completing the course in the Marysville schools, he graduated from Wooster University and then began the study of law in the office of James W. Robinson. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and has been practicing his profession in Marysville since that year. He has been a Democrat most of his life, but for the past six or seven years has been independent in his politics. He has served as mayor of Marysville for three terms and was special examiner of the United States pension bureau at one time, with headquarters in Marysville. He has served as a member of the board of education for one term and has been city attorney off and on for thirty-odd years. During all of this time he has been engaged in the practice of law and has met with pronounced success in all the cases which he has handled.

Mr. Kinkade was married June 16, 1880, to Clara A. Moxley, the daughter of Dr. Nathaniel K. and Sophia (McConnell) Moxley. To this union five children have been born, James N., Walter M., Alice, Robert C. and Marie. James N. died at the age of six months and Marie passed away at the age of two years. Walter graduated from the Marysville high school and later from the State University and is now on the staff of the *Portland Oregonian*. Alice is a graduate from the Marysville high school, Glendale College and the State University at Columbus. She then entered the Grant Hospital at Columbus and graduated from the course provided in that institution for nurses and later took a post-graduate course. For the past two years she has been in California. Robert C., the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kinkade, graduated from the Marysville high school and then took work in the Ohio State University. He is now clerking in Los Angeles, California. Robert C. married Edith Reemsnyder and has one daughter, Natalie.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinkade have always taken a prominent part in the work of the Presbyterian church at Marysville. Mr. Kinkade is now an elder in the church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons

and is past master of his lodge. He also holds his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Marysville. While in college he was a member of the Greek letter fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi.

Mrs. Kinkade was born in Ironton, Ohio. Her father came from Vermont, being born near Tunbridge. Dr. Moxley studied medicine under Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and graduated from Dartmouth College. Doctor Moxley's wife was born in Ohio, at Wheelersburg, and after her marriage lived at Ironton. Doctor Moxley died in 1895, at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife passed away in 1906, at the age of seventy-six. Six children were born to Doctor Moxley and wife, four of whom are now living, Alice, Clara A., Nathaniel King, Jr., and Lucy M. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Kinkade were Rev. John and Asenath (Flint) Moxley, natives of England, and later settlers in Vermont, where they lived to a good old age. Rev. Moxley's wife passed away at the age of ninety-two. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Kinkade were John and Lucy (Lawson) McConnell. A sister of Mrs. McConnell, Iley Lawson Hill, died in California in February, 1913, at the age of one hundred and four, and was a real Daughter of the American Revolution. She was given a gold spoon in honor of the fact that her father was a soldier in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. John McConnell, the maternal grandparents of Mrs. Kinkade, reared a family of several children, Robert, Sophia, Benjamin, Virginia, Thomas and two sons who died after reaching maturity.

MILTON WILBUR LADOW.

The present recorder of Union county, Ohio, is Milton Wilbur LaDow, who has been administering the duties of this important office since the fall of 1911. He has been a resident of Union county since 1881 and actively interested in everything pertaining to its welfare since that time. That he is a citizen of high character and sterling integrity is shown by the fact that he held the office of assessor of Claibourne township for no less than seventeen years, which speaks well for his efficient service. In the office of county recorder he is painstaking in the discharge of his duties and is giving eminent satisfaction to all the citizens of the county, irrespective of their political affiliations.

Milton W. LaDow, the son of Seley and Mary (Cummins) LaDow, was

born in Wyandot county, Ohio, October 9, 1862. His parents, both of whom were also natives of Ohio, reared a family of twelve children, nine of whom lived to maturity: Nelimma, deceased, who was the wife of Wesley McConahay; Rilla, who died unmarried; Libby, the wife of W. H. Spore, of Toledo, Ohio; Jefferson; Frank, deceased; Catherine, the wife of J. S. Styer, of Marion, Ohio; Nettie, deceased, who was the wife of John McNeal; Milton W., of Marysville, and James.

Seley LaDow was a farmer and was reared in Richland county, Ohio. Later he moved to Wyandot county and came from that county to Union county about 1881, and located at Somerville, on a farm in York township. There he bought fifty acres of land and farmed for several years, after which he moved to Claibourne and operated a stationary saw mill until his death, at the age of seventy-one. His widow died in 1910, at the age of eighty-two. She was a member of the Christian Advent church.

The paternal grandparents of Milton W. LaDow were Jesse LaDow and wife, early settlers in Richland county, Ohio, where he died at the age of seventy-five, and his wife at the age of fifty. Seven children were born to Jesse LaDow and wife, Harry, Seley, Amos, Emma, Amza, Lovina and James. The maternal grandparents of Milton LaDow were William Cummins and wife. They died in Richland county, Ohio, where they reared their family of five children, Nancy, Mary, Morgan, and two others, who died in childhood.

Milton W. LaDow was reared in Wyandot county, on his father's farm. He attended the district schools and made such progress that he decided to enter the teaching profession. He secured a license to teach in the schools of his county and for three years followed this occupation with excellent success. He then engaged in the general merchandise business in Claibourne township for three years, and after the death of his father took charge of the saw mill which his father had operated for several years. He managed the saw mill successfully for about ten years, and in the meantime served as postmaster at Claibourne for five years. He then operated a barber shop in Marion for one year, afterwards returning to Richwood, where he was engaged in barbering for three years. In 1910 he was elected recorder of Union county and moved to Marysville to take charge of the office in September, 1911.

Mr. LaDow was married on March 1, 1886, to Vinnie M. McCamey, the daughter of Leroy and Martha (Armstrong) McCamey, and to this union five children have been born, Wilbur Carl, Leroy Albert, Ruby Dell,

Maxwell and Lottie. Wilbur Carl is a traveling salesman, with headquarters at Lima, Ohio. LeRoy Albert, a barber of Marysville, married Helen Robinson and has two children, John and Seley. Ruby Dell is the wife of Clarence Howison and lives in Columbus, Ohio. The other two children, Maxwell and Lottie, are living with their parents in Marysville.

Mrs. LaDow was born in Licking county, Ohio, as were her parents. Her father died many years ago and her mother is still living. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCamey, Vinnie M., Charles, Bert, Sidney, Otto and Nye.

Politically, Mr. LaDow has been a life-long Republican and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his party. As has been before stated, he served for seventeen years as assessor of Claibourne township and in this position made a record for faithful and efficient service. The record which he made in this position undoubtedly led to his nomination by his party for the office of county recorder. He is giving this office the same conscientious and painstaking attention which he gave to the office of township assessor. Fraternally, he is a member of the Marysville Lodge, No. 1130, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN C. HARTSHORN.

The register of Union county officials shows a splendid body of public servants, all of whom are doing faithful and conscientious work in the interests of the citizens and taxpayers of the county. John C. Hartshorn, the clerk of the courts of the county, has been a life-long resident of Union county and was a public school teacher here for more than a quarter of a century. He is a man of good education and has exhibited marked ability in the office which he is now holding.

John C. Hartshorn, the son of John and Sarah (Hammond) Hartshorn, was born at Raymond, Ohio, June 16, 1865. His parents, who were natives of New Hampshire and Ohio, respectively, reared a family of five children in this county: John C., of Marysville; Kitty, the wife of Chester Evans, of York township; Bessie, the wife of C. S. Wilson, of Raymond; Zura, the wife of M. H. Titus, of Raymond; and one who died in infancy.

John Hartshorn, Sr., was reared in New Hampshire and learned the carpenter's trade as a young man. He came to Union county about 1850 and located near Broadway before he reached his majority. In that neigh-

borhood he followed his trade as a carpenter for many years and is now making his home in Raymond. His wife died in 1900. He was a soldier in the Civil War and was second lieutenant in Company F, Thirty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The paternal grandparents of John C. Hartshorn were John Hartshorn and wife, natives and life-long residents of New Hampshire. The maternal grandparents of John C. Hartshorn were Ezekiel and Theresa (Darrow) Hammond, natives of Rhode Island and Ohio, respectively. Ezekiel Hammond was an early settler in Champaign county, Ohio, and came to Union county early in its history, where he died at an advanced age. There were three children born to Ezekiel Hammond and wife, Mary, Sarah and a son, who died in childhood.

John C. Hartshorn was reared in Union county, in the village of Raymond, and attended the public schools of that place. Later he was a student in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, where he completed his education. He began to teach in the public schools of this county early in his life and for twenty-five years was a prominent factor in the educational life of the county. Among other positions which he held, he was teacher in the high school at Parisburg for five years and superintendent of the township schools. For three years he held the same position in the schools at New Dover.

Mr. Hartshorn was married on November 28, 1889, to Minnie Crowder, the daughter of William and Margaret (Rea) Crowder. To this union four children have been born, Ursel, Dana L., Marie Mary and Ruth D. Ursel is the wife of J. O. Manley, of Washington township, and the other children are still single and living with their parents.

Mrs. Hartshorn was born in Union county and her parents were also natives of this state. Her father died in 1893 and her mother passed away in 1888. Mr. Crowder and wife were the parents of six children, Rina, Debbie, Minnie, Cora, Mary and Louis. William Crowder had been previously married to Lucinda Herd, and to his first union there were four children born, Warren, Pearl, Charles and Phoebe.

Mr. Hartshorn is a member of the Congregational church and his wife holds her membership in the Christian church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and was a charter member of Raymond Lodge, No. 657. He has been a life-long Democrat and served as clerk of the township and justice of the peace before becoming clerk of the county court. In 1910 he was elected clerk of the courts, re-elected in 1912 and is giving universal satisfaction in the discharge of the duties connected with this office.

LEONIDAS PIPER.

The career of Leonidas Piper extends over a period of nearly eighty years, all of which has been spent within the limits of Union county, Ohio. Throughout the years his life has been one of untiring activity and it has been crowned with a degree of professional success attained by comparatively few aspiring to eminence in their chosen calling. He has filled various official positions and has administered the duties connected with them in an able and conscientious manner. He was a soldier in the Civil War and although at the front but a short time, yet was never found derelict in his duty. By a straightforward and honorable course, Mr. Piper has built up a large and lucrative legal patronage, although he has now practically retired from the active practice of his profession. He achieved a splendid record at the bar at an early age and has served as probate judge of his county. His long career in this county has been filled with good deeds and no citizen is more deserving of inclusion among the representative men of his county.

Leonidas Piper, one of the oldest lawyers of Union county, Ohio, was born on Buck Run, in Union township, Union county, Ohio, November 22, 1836. His parents, William Cochran and Hannah (Flanagan) Piper, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, reared a family of seven children in this county: Leonidas, of Marysville; Isabel, the wife of A. R. Showalter, of Columbus, Ohio; William Lawrence, deceased; Mrs. Margaret Robinson, deceased; Rose Alva; Eli Gabriel, deceased, and one who died in infancy.

William Piper came to Ohio with his parents when he was six years of age and arrived in this county at the opening of the War of 1812. He was a carpenter by trade and later engaged in farming, having a farm of fifty acres in Union township. William Piper died in 1876 at the age of seventy, his wife surviving him a few years, passing away at the age of seventy-seven. Both were members of the Presbyterian church at Milford, near which village the wife of William Piper was born. For nearly thirty-five years he was trustee of Union township, a fact which speaks well for his standing among his neighbors and fellow citizens.

The paternal grandparents of Leonidas Piper were John Piper and wife. John Piper came with a brother from Ireland and stopped first in Washington county, Pennsylvania. His brother went to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and John Piper died on the road between Chillicothe and Circleville, Ohio, while on the road to Union county. Some time later the widow of John Piper married John Porter, and by her second marriage she had two



LEONIDAS PIPER

children, Maria and Susan, both of whom died without leaving children. By her first marriage to John Piper there were born five children, William C., Eleanor, Mary, Jane and Rose Anna. The maternal grandparents of Leonidas Piper were Richard Gabriel and wife, and to this union four children were born, John, Josiah, Hannah and Ruth. By his second marriage Richard Gabriel had three children, James, Mary Ann and Dr. Eli Gabriel. The first member of the Gabriel family came to Ohio about 1812.

Leonidas Piper was reared on his father's farm in Union township and here he has always made his home. The county was practically an unbroken wilderness when he was born and during his boyhood days he often heard the howl of the wolf at the door during the winter time. He attended the old-fashioned subscription schools in his earlier boyhood days and later was a student in the old academy at Marysville. After completing the best schools of his county he went to Otterbein University for two and one-half years and then entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and graduated from there in the full classical course with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1865. Later he received the degree of Master of Arts from the latter university. He worked all of his way through college, earning most of his money for expenses by teaching school. Among other places he taught at Mt. Washington for one year and at Ostrander for the same length of time. Desiring to engage in the practice of law Mr. Piper entered the law office of Colonel Maccoen Cicero Lawrence, in Marysville, and read law with this excellent jurist. He was admitted to the bar at a session of the district court held at Delaware, Ohio, June 14, 1867, and has been practicing his profession in Marysville continuously since that year. He served as prosecuting attorney of the county for two terms and held the office of probate judge for the same length of time. He was also school examiner of Union county for about fifteen years and during his term of office was largely instrumental in putting the schools of Union county upon a sound basis.

Mr. Piper was married April 29, 1869, to Martha Coe, the daughter of Moses and Mary (Gladden) Coe, and to this union four children were born, Kate, William Coe, Ralph M. and Ruth. Kate is a graduate of the Marysville high school and is now a teacher of drawing in the same school. William C. graduated from the high school at Marysville and later spent some time in Florida. He then went to Massachusetts, where he worked in a shoe store for three years. While in that state he enlisted in the Spanish-American War and died while in the service. He was in the battle of Santiago, but shortly after that battle was stricken with illness which eventually

proved fatal at Santiago. Ralph M. is a traveling salesman for the Standard Stamping Company, of Marysville. He is also a graduate of the Marysville high school. The youngest daughter, Ruth, died at the age of ten. The mother of these children died in 1882. She was born in this county on Big Darby creek, her parents being natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Union county. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coe, Philip, Moses, Joseph, Hannah, Mary, and one who died in childhood.

Mr. Piper was married a second time on June 24, 1886, to Rachel Conard, of Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, and to this union one son, Earl C., has been born. He is an electrician. The second wife of Mr. Piper is a daughter of Enos Conard and wife.

Judge Piper and his wife are loyal members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Piper has been an elder in his denomination for the past forty years. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Marysville and is one of the oldest members of the lodge. He served as a musician in the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, but the band of the regiment was in the service only a short time, and consequently his service was very limited.

REV. DETLEF PHILIP EBERT.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany, having first seen the light of day in Dammberg, Hannover, Germany. His ancestors were also of German nativity. He is the son of Arnold and Augusta Mejer Ebert, natives of Hannover, Germany, who lived and died in that country. They had ten children, eight of whom lived to the age of maturity, namely: Arnold, of New York city; Matilda, widow of Rev. Henry Gruetter, now of New York city; Theodore, deceased; Marie, a teacher in New York; Adolf, of Pittsburg; Ferdinand, of Manistee, Michigan; Magdalene, deceased; Detlef Philip, the subject of this sketch; and two children who died in infancy.

The father of our subject was educated in the schools of his native land and in early manhood took up the study of medicine. He was sufficiently educated in this profession to engage in the practice but, in deference to the wishes of his mother, he began to study for the ministry and abandoned his purpose to make the practice of medicine his life vocation. He entered the Tuebingen University, at Tuebingen, and graduated from that

institution, completing his theological course. He was licensed to preach and devoted his life work to that calling. He died at Handorf, Germany, in 1874, aged fifty-four years; his wife survived him ten years, dying at the age of fifty-eight, in 1884.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Arnold Ebert, who was life-elect mayor of Northheim, Hannover, Germany. He and his wife lived to a good old age. They had a large family, which grew to years of maturity and usefulness, most of them retaining their citizenship in their native land. The maternal grandfather was Judge Mejer, holding court at Zellerfeld, Harz, from early years until his death. He and his wife spent their life in the vicinity of the place where they were born, and were among the most respected citizens of the community. They both lived to an advanced age. Their family consisted of Otto, Augusta, Engenie, Amelia, Natalie, Olinde and Sophia.

Rev. Ebert was born March 23, 1865, and received most of his education in the schools of his native land. At the age of sixteen he left the old home in the Fatherland and came to America, where he purposed to complete his education and prepare for his life work. He located in Columbus, Ohio, where he found such advantages as he desired for carrying out his purpose. After some preliminary study he entered the Capital University at Columbus and completed the course, graduating from that institution in 1883. He then entered the theological seminary, in which he took a complete course of study, graduating in 1886. He was licensed to preach at once and his first appointment was at St. John's Lutheran church, Indiana, Pennsylvania, where he labored faithfully for three years. In addition to his work in this charge, he devoted part of his time in serving the church at Tyrone, Pennsylvania. At the expiration of his third year with the Indiana church, he joined the St. John's church at Houtzdale, with the Tyrone church, which constituted one parish. In 1890 he was called to a larger field at New Washington, Ohio, where there was a large and influential congregation and a greater opportunity for the employment of his talents. He accepted this call and was pastor of the New Washington church for a period of sixteen years. In August, 1906, he accepted a call to become pastor of the Trinity Lutheran church, at Marysville, Ohio, and here he has labored since that time, this being his third charge in the ministry of nearly thirty years.

On May 9, 1889, he was married to Catherine Seeger, a daughter of Christian and Margaret Theurer Seeger. To this union three children were born, Paul, Walter and Emma. Paul married Irene Jost and lives in Vic-

toria, Texas. Walter is a student of theology in Capital University, Columbus, Ohio, and will complete his course in 1915. Emma is a graduate of Marysville high school and is at home with her parents.

JOHN K. BOERGER.

A retired farmer of Union county, who is now making his home in Marysville after a long and successful career on the farm, is John K. Boerger, a native of Germany and a resident of this county since 1858. It is needless to say that he has been a successful farmer, for every German who has settled in Union county has been successful. Mr. Boerger richly deserves the rest which he is now enjoying, since he has been one of the active farmers of his township for many years.

John K. Boerger, the son of William and Elizabeth B. Boerger, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 3, 1841. In 1843 his parents came to America and located in Columbus, Ohio, and five years later they moved to Darby township, in Union county, Ohio, where they lived until 1861. In that year they moved to Union township, where Elizabeth Boerger died, September 11, 1870.

John K. Boerger is the youngest of five children born to his parents, and when fifteen years of age began to learn the trade of a bricklayer with George A. Fox, of Marysville. He followed this trade for three years and then began farming and has made this his life work. He has a fine farm in Paris township, upon which he lived until May, 1912, when he moved to Marysville, where he has a beautiful home.

John K. Boerger was married October 18, 1866, to Maggie Maegerlein, a native of Germany, who came to this country with her parents, Leonard and Eve Maegerlein, when a child. To this union were born seven children, six of whom are still living: John F., a German Lutheran minister, of Racine, Wisconsin; John Leonard, of Madison county, Ohio; William J., a farmer of Madison county; Mary, the wife of George Rausch, of Darby township; Lena, the wife of George Rausch, of Mill Creek township; George Emanuel, a farmer of Union township; and Charles C., who died in infancy.

The mother of these children died August 20, 1882, and on November 8, 1883, Mr. Boerger married Matilda Pfeiffer, a daughter of John and Christiana (Jenner) Pfeiffer, natives of Germany, who came to the United States about 1838 and settled in Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Boerger was born



MR. AND MRS. JOHN K. BERGER

and reared in Columbus. The father of the second wife of Mr. Boerger died December 12, 1891, and his widow died January 18, 1911. To the second marriage of John Boerger have been born five children, all of whom are living: Alfred K., a Lutheran minister at Jelloway, Ohio; Ernest J., a Lutheran minister at Scofield, Wisconsin; Paul Gerhardt, a farmer in Union township; Carl A., a farmer in Union township; and Walter P., a bookkeeper at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Boerger and all of his family are loyal members of the Lutheran church and three of his sons are ministers of this denomination. Mr. Boerger is a Democrat in politics, but has never cared to take part in political matters, although he served on the school board several years. He is an honest, industrious citizen and has always stood for every movement which he thought would be of benefit to his community. He is a director in the Farmers & Merchants' Bank of Milford Center. He has reared a large family of children to lives of usefulness and honor and has seen them take their places as useful members of society. In doing this he and his wife have done their full duty and it is eminently fitting that the history of this interesting family be incorporated in the annals of Union county.

JOSEPH W. PERKINS.

The career of Joseph W. Perkins is that of a man who has depended largely upon his own personal efforts to attain success. Mr. Perkins is entitled to a place among the successful, self-made men of the community, and this success has been attained not because of fortunate environments or lucky chance, but because of an indomitable will and tireless energy. Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails in some measure of success, even though the environments and conditions of early life may seem to be unpropitious.

Joseph W. Perkins was born in Union county, York township, near West Mansfield, January 28, 1853. He is a son of George W. and Marjorie (Wiley) Perkins, who were natives of Ohio and early settlers in Union county. The family consisted of eight children, namely: Sarah A., deceased, who was the wife of Rollin Daniels; William, of Allen county, Indiana; Joseph W., the subject of this sketch; Whitley, of Michigan; Amanda, wife of William Garroll, of Allen county, Indiana; Rachel J., Matilda and Garilda, the latter three being deceased. The father was always a farmer

and was among those who contributed a share of the hard labor required in the early development of lands in Union county. He continued to live and labor here until about 1862, when he removed to Allen county, Indiana, where he died in 1898, about seventy-one years of age. His widow survived him for a few years and passed away at the age of seventy years. They were members of the Christian church.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Perkins and his wife was Phoebe (Cook) Perkins, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of York township, Union county, Ohio. After living several years on a farm in this township they removed to Allen county, Indiana, about 1862. Both died there well along in years. Their children were William, Margaret Ann, Elizabeth, Michael, George and Melissa. The maternal grandfather was David Wiley and his wife was Elizabeth (Stanley) Wiley, early settlers of Richland county, Ohio. They lived in this county to a good old age, following the occupation of farmers. The children of this family were Joseph, Richard, Marjorie, Mary Elizabeth, Drusilla and Cynthia.

Joseph W. Perkins began his career on a farm in Union county and was nine years old when he went with his parents to their new home in Indiana. When he was thirteen years old he began making his own way in the world and has directed his personal energies to that end ever since. On account of this his opportunity for obtaining an education was limited, circumstances making it necessary to employ much of his time in such work as he could find to do. However, by attendance at the district schools whenever possible and by reading and applying his mind to practical affairs outside of elementary text books, he acquired an education sufficient for the requirements of the business in which he afterwards engaged. The first sensible business in which he embarked, after he came to the years of manhood, was to get married, rent a farm and establish a home. Later he bought a general store at Raymond, Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business for two years. His inclination and taste, however, were more in the line of agricultural pursuits and he disposed of his mercantile business and went back to the farm after this two years' experience. He continued farming until 1909 and made a fair success of the business. In the meantime his wife inherited fifty acres of land and he purchased an additional seventy-six acres. They now have one hundred and twenty-six acres of fine land in Union township. In 1909 he left the farm and moved to Marysville and opened up a furniture and undertaking establishment. Three years later he disposed of the furniture line and devoted his attention entirely to the undertaking business, in which he is still engaged.

On February 3, 1875, Mr. Perkins was united in marriage with Lorenda E. Burnham, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Hamilton) Burnham. The family record of this union is as follows: Catherine Florence married Harry Perfect and lives on a farm near Peoria, Ohio; Mabel Jeannette married Edward C. L. Barlow and lives in Marion; Walter B. married Caroline Doulan and is engaged in farming on his father's farm in Union county. He is a Republican and was at one time township treasurer in Logan county, where he had a general store and conducted a hotel in Middleburg.

Mrs. Perkins was born in Champaign county, Ohio, February 3, 1853. Her parents were natives of Ohio and lived mostly in Champaign county. Her father died in 1888, aged sixty-two years; her mother died February 12, 1901, aged eighty-seven years. Their children were Lorenda E., Maria D., Elba V., Elnathan H. and LeRoy Elmer. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Perkins was Elba Burnham and his wife was Lorenda (Burnham) Burnham. In this family were the following named children, Laura, Daniel, Charles, Martha and David, who lived to be grown. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Perkins was James Hamilton, who married Maria Blue, both natives of Ohio. Their children were Elizabeth, James, Alexander, Silas and Samuel.

JOHN RICHARD HERRIOTT.

A young business man of Arnold, Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, is John Richard Herriott, who was born in this same township on January 27, 1890. After marrying, he at once began business for himself as a timber buyer and lumber manufacturer, and the year following became interested in the coal, grain, hay and general warehouse business at Arnold, where he has built up a good trade in these commodities during the past six years. He is a young man and at the threshold of life and the success which has already come to him is a tribute to his ability, energy and industry.

John R. Herriott is the son of John and Lena (Nick) Herriott. His parents, both of whom were born in Union county, have reared a family of three children, two of whom are living: Maud K., who died in the year 1905, the wife of Prentice Daniel Sharp; Joe Moss, of Richwood, Ohio, and John Richard, of Arnold. John Herriott is a farmer and lumberman and now operates a saw mill at Arnold, as well as several saw mills in the southern part of Ohio.

John R. Herriott was educated in the New California school. Since

starting in business for himself he has built up a large trade in this section of the county and is recognized as one of the enterprising young business men of the county. Mr. Herriott was married on Christmas eve, 1907, to Alice Brooks, a daughter of Wilson and Esther (Linscott) Brooks, natives of Athens county, Ohio. Mrs. Herriott's parents moved to Franklin county, Ohio, and located near Dublin, Ohio, about 1880. Mr. Herriott and his wife have one son, Gerald Prentice, who was born November 5, 1908. Politically, Mr. Herriott is a Republican, but so far has never taken an active part in political matters.

MICHAEL THOMAS CODY.

A distinctly representative citizen of Union county, Ohio, is Michael Thomas Cody, who is now district assessor of his county. Born in this county, he has spent his entire life here and so conducted himself and his affairs as to win the unqualified approval of his fellow citizens. The fact that he stands high in the estimation of the people of Union county is shown by the fact that he was elected as a delegate to the constitutional convention of Ohio in 1912 and took an active part in the deliberations of that body. He is essentially a self-made man, and his farm of one hundred and thirty acres in Dover and Paris townships speaks well for his thrift and industry.

Michael T. Cody, the son of Michael and Anastasia (Powers) Cody, was born in Dover township, Union county, Ohio, October 29, 1868. His parents were natives of Ireland, of county Tipperary and county Waterford, respectively. Michael Cody, Sr., came to America when he was eighteen years of age and his wife when she was eight years of age. They met and married in Union county and reared a family of twelve children: John, deceased; Edward, of New Dover; Margaret, of Marysville; Michael T., of Marysville; William R., of Franklin county, Kansas; James F., of Dover township; Richard, of Marysville; Mary, the wife of R. T. Laird, of Leesburg township; Catherine, the wife of Frank Mackan, of Marysville; Anastasia, of Marysville; Emmett, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Bernard, of Dover township.

Michael Cody, Sr., lived in Ireland until he was eighteen and consequently received all of his education in his native land. He came to America and first located in New York, near Albany, and later moved to Brandon, Vermont, coming to Ohio about 1853 and locating in Union county. He bought a farm of thirty acres in Dover township, to which he later added



MICHAEL T. CODY

three hundred and seventy acres in Dover and Paris townships. He farmed his four hundred acres until 1908, when he retired from active farm life and moved into Marysville, where he is now living at the good old age of eighty-two. His wife, who is also living, is now past seventy-two years of age. Both are loyal members of the Catholic church. Mr. Cody held various township offices during his younger years.

The paternal grandparents of Michael T. Cody were John and Margaret (Crook) Cody. They were natives of Ireland and came to America about 1850 and located in Union county, Ohio, where they lived to an advanced age. A large family of children were born to John Cody and wife: Michael, Edward, Thomas, Anna, William, John, Clara and Richard. The maternal grandparents of Michael T. Cody were John Powers and wife, natives of Ireland and early settlers in Union county, where they located about sixty-five years ago. They died here at an advanced age after rearing a large family of children: Anastasia, James, Michael, Mary, Thomas, Josie and John.

Michael T. Cody was reared on his father's farm in Dover township. He received a good education in the district schools of his neighborhood and remained at home helping his father on the farm until he was grown. He then began working out by the month and after his marriage began living on a rented farm. He and his good wife were frugal in their habits and were soon able to buy sixty-seven and one-half acres of land in Dover and Paris townships. Later they added an equal amount and lived on this farm for several years. Subsequently they sold this farm and bought another of one hundred and forty-five acres in Dover and Paris townships, where they lived until 1911. Mr. Cody then sold fifteen acres from his farm and now owns one hundred and thirty acres of well improved land. In December, 1911, Mr. Cody moved to Marysville and bought a good home at No. 731 East Fifth street, where he is now residing.

Mr. Cody was married November 14, 1893, to Anna Cuddihy, and to this union three children have been born, Martha, Florence and Chester. Mrs. Cody was born in Marysville, Ohio.

Mr. Cody is a staunch Democrat and has been one of the leaders of his party for many years. He was elected a delegate to the fourth constitutional convention of Ohio which framed a new constitution for the state in 1912. In 1913 he was appointed district assessor and is now filling this office with success and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the county.

He was township clerk and a member of the school board of Dover township for several years. He and his wife are loyal members of the Catholic church and deeply interested in its welfare. Fraternally, Mr. Cody is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ASA G. BATES.

It is the dictate of our nature, no less than of enlightened society, to honor those whose lives have contributed in any way to the good of their community and to their fellow citizens. In this brief biography of Asa G. Bates, who has passed to his reward, may be seen the life of a man who played an important part in the life of Union county during his career. In contemplating the many estimable qualities of the late Mr. Bates, integrity and industry appear as common characteristics, an integrity which no personal or other consideration could swerve and an industry that knew no rest while anything remained undone. He had the greatest sympathy for his fellowmen and was always ready to aid and encourage those who were trying to aid themselves. When he believed he was on the right path, nothing could turn him from his duty. He commanded the respect of all classes by his exemplary life and his memory will long be endeared by his friends and acquaintances.

Asa G. Bates was born April 2, 1836, and died at his beautiful country home in Union township, Union county, Ohio, April 8, 1894. He was a son of Archibald L. and Darcas D. (Robinson) Bates. His father was born May 2, 1794, and his mother on December 15, 1801.

Archibald L. Bates and wife were the parents of three children: Andrew R., born April 1, 1853; Amelia L., born July 31, 1852; and Asa G.

Asa G. Bates was reared in Union township and remained at home until his marriage. He then began farming in Union township and followed farming until his death.

Mr. Bates was married September 9, 1858, to Oryntha A. Woodworth, who was born August 8, 1836. Mrs. Bates was a daughter of Asahel A. and Hilah (Reynolds) Woodworth, natives of Massachusetts and Union county, respectively. Mrs. Bates' father died in 1886 and her mother passed away in 1898.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bates were born four children, Amelia M., Josephine M., Andrew A. and Archie W. Amelia M. Bates was born July 3, 1859, and

is the wife of Dr. W. Applegate, of Washington, D. C., who is chief surgeon of the Southern Railroad. Josephine M. was born April 19, 1861, and became the wife of Florizel Smith, an attorney of Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Smith died February 20, 1900. Andrew A. was born May 8, 1865, and married June 10, 1891, to Bertha Stokes, a daughter of Hiram and Clara (Chapman) Stokes. Andrew owns a fine farm east of Irwin and is one of the most extensive breeders of high grade sheep in the state, shipping his sheep all over the United States. The father of the wife of Andrew Bates was born in Union county, while Mrs. Stokes was a native of Vermont. Mrs. Stokes died in 1875 and Mr. Stokes in 1887. The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Asa G. Bates was Archie W., who was born June 29, 1870, and died at the age of twelve years.

Asa G. Bates was a man who was well known for his hospitality and genial nature and he enjoyed having his friends about him and entertained them with a lavish hand. He was especially kind to those less fortunate than himself and was a man of charitable impulses. He was one of the largest land owners of the county and at one time he and his father together owned twelve hundred acres of excellent farming land in Union county. He built one of the finest homes in Union county, which was struck by lightning and burned to the ground in 1912. His widow has built on the same site another fine home, where she is now enjoying her declining years.

ELWARD P. SMITH.

One of the best known men of Milford Center, Ohio, is Elward P. Smith, who, after spending nearly a quarter of a century on the road as a traveling salesman, has now retired to Milford Center in order to look after his extensive farming interests. He is a genial and whole-souled man, who delights to entertain his friends at his beautiful country home near this village.

Mr. Smith has recently fitted up a fine picnic grounds and club house on one of his farms, where he entertains his friends. In the spring of 1914 he built a fine log cabin with a cement floor on his grounds and has equipped it with furnishings and curios, such as hunters and sportsmen enjoy. His club house and grounds make an ideal place in which to while away many happy hours, and it is a treat to be allowed to visit the place. Mr. Smith built the cabin with his own hands and takes pride in the fact that he was

able to do so. He has cooking utensils and all of the paraphernalia necessary for ministering to the inner man and also various amusements whereby his visitors can enjoy themselves. The grounds are situated in a beautiful grove, furnished with comfortable seats and a splendid flowing well of fine drinking water. Darby creek runs through the grove a short distance from the cabin, and here boating and fishing, in season, makes one forget the hot days of the summer. Altogether this park of Mr. Smith's is a romantic and inspiring place. No more ideal place could be found in the county for an outing.

Elward P. Smith, the son of Ira and Rose (Nickeson) Smith, was born in Union township, Union county, Ohio, one mile east of Milford Center, September 23, 1872. His father was born in Union county and his mother in Wheeling, West Virginia. They were the parents of three children: Durward B., of Columbus, Ohio; Elward P., of Milford Center; and Lena, who died at the age of twenty-two.

Ira Smith was reared on a farm in this county and was always a farmer and stock raiser. He owned a farm of two hundred and twenty-one acres in Union township, which he improved and on which he lived most of his life. He died in Milford Center in November, 1907, at the age of sixty-three. His wife died in August, 1912, at the age of sixty-four. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Ira Smith was a soldier in the Civil War and served for six months as a private. He was a farmer and an influential man in his township, serving as township trustee and supervisor and in several other minor positions.

The paternal grandparents of Elward P. Smith were Orson and Irene Smith, natives of Vermont and pioneer settlers of Union county, Ohio. When Orson Smith came to this county from Vermont he bought several hundred acres of land and lived here most of his life. He died in Delaware county, at the advanced age of ninety-three, and his wife passed away in Hardin county at the age of seventy-five. There were four children born to Orson Smith and wife, Caroline, Alvira, Maria and Ira, father of Elward P. Smith. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Smith were natives of West Virginia. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was a miner by occupation and lived all of his days in West Virginia, where he and his wife reared a family of six children, Rose, Carrie, Alice, Martha, Harry and John.

Elward P. Smith was reared on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age. He was educated in the country schools and completed his education in the Milford Center public schools. At the age of sixteen, he went to Salt Lake City and traveled for Z., C., M. & I. general co-

operative house, remaining with this firm until 1893. He then spent two years at home in Union county, after which he was traveling salesman for the George Wiedemann Brewing Company of Newport, Kentucky, remaining with this company until March, 1914. In the spring of 1914 he decided to leave the road and devote all of his time to his property interests in Union county. He owns two good farms in Union township, comprising about two hundred and fifty acres of as fine land as can be found in the county. He also owns a fine home in Millford Center.

Fraternally, Mr. Smith is a member of the Newport Lodge, No. 273, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Newport, Kentucky, and also holds his membership in the Champion City Council, No. 23, United Commercial Travelers of America. Politically, Mr. Smith is a Republican, but on account of the nature of his business he has not had a chance to engage in political matters.

Mr. Smith has a host of friends in the village and community and his kind-heartedness and generous disposition make him welcome wherever he goes. He is very charitably inclined and with an unostentatious hand helps those who are less fortunate than himself. He scatters sunshine wherever he goes and his optimistic spirit makes him a man who is well liked by everyone he meets.

ANTHONY MORAN.

One of the oldest citizens of Union county, Ohio, is Anthony Moran, whose whole career of eighty-six years has been spent within the limits of this county with the exception of about three years when he was living in Logan county, Illinois. He and his good wife have been married more than sixty years and are one of the oldest married couples in the state of Ohio. Mr. Moran has always taken an active part in the civic life of his community and for forty-two consecutive years was assessor of Union township. He lived to see Union county grow from a wilderness to its present prosperous condition and in the transformation he has had no inconsiderable part.

Anthony Moran, the son of Edward and Eliza (Lock) Moran, was born July 7, 1829, in Union township, Union county, Ohio. His father was born in Kings county, Ireland, and his mother was a native of Connecticut. Edward Moran came to Union county about 1823 and his wife came here about the same time, although they were not married until they came to Union county, their marriage occurring about 1825. Five children were born to

Edward Moran and wife, Mary, John, James, Jane and Anthony. Mary was born December 31, 1826, and died May 18, 1899. She was the wife of Joseph Galloway and lived in Logan county, Illinois. John was born December 2, 1832, and farmed in Logan county, Illinois, until his death in 1897. James was born June 25, 1834, and died July 12 of the same year. Jane was born April 25, 1837, and died in infancy.

Edward Moran, the father of Anthony Moran, was born in Kings county, Ireland, December 25, 1790, and came to America in 1812. His wife, Eliza Lock, was born March 3, 1802, in Connecticut and died October 6, 1855. Edward Moran died August 6, 1837.

Anthony Moran received his education in the district schools of Union county. He remained on the home farm until his marriage in 1851 and in 1855 moved to Logan county, Illinois, where he farmed until 1858. He returned in that year to Union county, Ohio, on account of Mrs. Moran's health and began farming in Union township where he has since lived. He has retired from active farm life and rents most of his land to responsible tenants.

Mr. Moran was married October 16, 1851, to Imogene Woodworth, a daughter of Ashel and Hilah (Reynolds) Woodworth, natives of Massachusetts and Union county, Ohio, respectively. Ashel Woodworth died September 15, 1898, and his widow passed away in 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Moran are the parents of nine children: Ashel A., born January 16, 1853; Mary J., born September 16, 1855, and died October 23, 1857; Helen, born February 11, 1859, and died November 8, 1889; John M., born February 11, 1859, and now living in Idaho; Etta May, born May 2, 1861, and died November 1, 1881; Asa G., who died in infancy; Charles E., born October 17, 1876, and now living in Champaign county, Ohio; Lulu, who died young; and one child born between Etta May and Asa G., who died in infancy.

On October 16, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Moran celebrated their sixty-second wedding anniversary and the occasion was made very enjoyable by their children, grandchildren and many relatives and friends. Mr. Moran is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and Mrs. Moran is a member of the Christian church. Politically, Mr. Moran is identified with the Republican party and has been casting his ballot for this party for sixty years. He has held a number of offices and was elected assessor of Union township time after time, holding this important position for forty-two years with satisfaction. This fact shows the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens and also the efficient service he gave them while holding the office.

Mr. Moran has always stood for right living, industrious habits; for education and morality; for loyalty to his government and for all that contributes to the welfare of his community. He is truly one of the grand old men of Union county and its history would be incomplete without specific mention of his career.

JAMES F. CALDWELL.

A progressive and wide-awake young business man of Irwin, Union county, Ohio, is James F. Caldwell, the proprietor of the largest general store in the county. He is a young man at the beginning of his career and the success which he has attained thus far is indicative of his ability and presages a bright future for him. He comes from a pioneer family of this county, his father having lived all of his life in Union county.

James F. Caldwell, the son of George and Maria (McAdams) Caldwell, was born December 25, 1883, in Irwin, Ohio. His father was born in Union township in 1843 and died in 1911. George Caldwell was one of a family of four children, the others being Moses, Harriett and Thomas B., all of whom are deceased. The mother of George Caldwell was Jane (Fullington) Caldwell. George Caldwell was a prominent farmer and stock raiser of this county and a man of influence in the community, where he spent his whole life. Five children were born to George Caldwell and wife, Mrs. Harriett Thomas, Mrs. Ella Aumiller, Mrs. Mora Peck, Jinque and James F.

James F. Caldwell was educated in the common school and high school at Irwin and spent two years in the public school at Marysville. After leaving the high school he went with the Green Joyce Company of Columbus, Ohio, and remained in their employ for about three years. He then returned to Union county and bought his present store in Irwin. His store is well stocked with such goods as are found in stores of towns of this size. By his courteous treatment of his customers and his honest business methods, he has built up a large trade in Irwin and the immediate vicinity. He was appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt and is still filling this position. Since his appointment the office has been placed under civil service; thus he is assured of the office as long as he wishes to hold it.

Fraternally, Mr. Caldwell is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the lodge at Mechanicsburg. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Marysville. He gives his support to the Republican party.

NEWTON E. LIGGETT.

The telephone history of the country is comprehended within the past twenty-five years and today there is not a hamlet in the whole state of Ohio that is not connected with some telephone system. Alexander Bell little dreamed when he invented the telephone that it would in such a short time be so universally used. Nearly every county, if not every county, in the state of Ohio has one or more telephone systems and it is impossible to calculate the wonderful benefit which the telephone gives society. One of the telephone companies of Union county, Ohio, is the Union County Telephone Company, of which Newton E. Liggett is president and general manager. Mr. Liggett started in the telephone business for himself twenty years ago. He was for many years a druggist in Marysville, but in 1906 decided to give all of his attention to his telephone business.

Newton E. Liggett, the son of Luther and Maria S. (Wilkinson) Liggett, was born in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, June 21, 1857. His parents, both of whom were natives of Ohio, had a family of six children: Newton E., of Marysville; James A., of Marysville; Louisa, the wife of Gamble Shields, of Marysville; Luther M., of Galion, Ohio; Clara, the wife of William Walgamot, of Marysville; and Henry C., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Luther Liggett was reared in Ohio and came to Union county early in its history and located in Mill Creek township where he bought the Henry Wolf farm. He prospered and year by year added to his possessions until he finally owned more than four hundred acres of land in the county. He reared his family on this farm and died there in 1892 at the age of fifty-six. His widow still survives him and now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Walgamot. Mr. Liggett and his wife were both members of the Christian church. He was a prominent man in his community and was elected county commissioner in the early history of the county.

The paternal grandparents of Newton E. Liggett were ———— and Millie (Carr) Liggett, natives of Delaware county, Ohio, and early settlers in Union county. They settled in Mill Creek township and died there well advanced in years, having reared a family of eight children, Luther, Amos, Gideon, Ann, George, Joseph, Susan and Emma. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Liggett were James Wilkinson and wife, early settlers in Ohio. They lived in Marysville a number of years and moved to Nebraska in November, 1857, and located at David City, where Mr. Wilkinson engaged in farming. Mr. Wilkinson started the town of David City and died there



NEWTON E. LIGGETT.

well along in years. Mr. Wilkinson and his wife were the parents of seven children, Maria S., Mrs. Frank Kinney, Augusta, Emily, William, John and James.

Newton E. Liggett was reared on his father's farm in Mill Creek township and after attending the country schools for a few years graduated from the Marysville high school. He then became an apprentice in the drug store of S. N. McCloud in Marysville and became an expert pharmacist and druggist. In the fall of 1890 he engaged in the drug business for himself. He continued to follow this particular line of business until 1906, when he sold out and has since devoted himself solely to his telephone company.

His first experience in the telephone business was in the spring of 1895, when he started the present telephone company which covers the central part of the county. He continued alone until 1906 when the Union County Telephone Company was incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, with officers as follows: N. E. Liggett, president; J. S. McCrackin, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, secretary; Luther Liggett, of Marysville, treasurer; and Frank L. Beam, of Mt. Vernon, vice-president. In 1897 Mr. Liggett erected a handsome business block of three stories. The first floor is occupied by The Citizens' Home and Savings Bank and the Asman & Smith drug store. The second floor is used for office rooms and the telephone exchange occupies the entire third floor.

Mr. Liggett was married September 10, 1890, to Anna Gibson, the daughter of George and Angeline (Mathers) Gibson. To this union two sons have been born, Luther and George E. Luther is assistant wire chief in the telephone exchange and is a graduate of the Marysville high school. George, who is also a graduate of the local high school, is employed in Hoffman's garage. Mrs. Liggett was born in Marysville, as were her parents, who are now deceased. They had four children, David, Richard, Lucinda and Anna.

Mr. and Mrs. Liggett are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active workers in the church and Sunday school. Mr. Liggett is one of the church stewards and is the president of the Merrill Bible class of this church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Royal and Select Masters, Rapier Commandery of Urbana, Ohio, and Aladdin Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Columbus, Ohio. He also holds his membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics, he has always cast his ballot for the Democratic party, but owing to his extensive business interests has never been active in political circles.

DR. WILLIAM CARY VIGOR.

The Vigor family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, for more than half a century, and the father of Dr. William Cary Vigor was the first physician to locate in Taylor township, settling near Broadway in the fall of 1864. The father of Doctor Vigor was also a physician and three of his sons have made this their chosen profession. Doctor Vigor has been practicing for the past thirty years and most of this time has been spent in Union county. He has been true to his profession and earnest in his efforts to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, and for this reason is one of the true benefactors of his county. He stands well in the front ranks of Union county's professional men, and has established a sound reputation along medical lines as well as winning the esteem of his fellow citizens by the upright character of his life.

Dr. William Cary Vigor, the son of Henry and Joanna (Cary) Vigor, was born at Etna, Licking county, Ohio, August 31, 1860. His father was born in Frome, Somerset, England, January 24, 1821, and his mother was born in Morris county, New Jersey, August 17, 1821. His mother traces her ancestry back to the Pilgrim fathers who came to Massachusetts in 1634.

Dr. Henry Vigor left England in 1840 and came to the United States, locating in New York, where he followed the tailor's trade for a short time. He then began the study of medicine and was engaged in the active practice of medicine from 1853 until his death in Knox county, Ohio, in 1910. On October 4, 1864, Dr. Henry Vigor came into Union county, Ohio, for the first time and immediately began the practice of his profession in Taylor township, near Broadway. He continued to practice here until 1872, when he moved to Knox county, Ohio, where he lived until his death. Dr. Henry Vigor was married August 16, 1845, to Joanna Cary, and to this union twelve children were born, five of whom are still living: John H., who served during the Civil War as a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was killed in a railroad accident in Cincinnati; Dr. Frederick A., who practiced medicine in New Dover, Union county, from 1879 until his death in 1903; Dr. J. F., who is a practicing physician at Pomona, Kansas; Emma L., the wife of James E. Safford, of Knox county, Ohio; Ida M., the wife of W. F. Cranston, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Dr. William C., of Union county, Ohio, and Charles E., of Marion, Ohio. Five children who were born to Dr. Henry Vigor and wife, died in infancy, and the mother died May 9, 1901.

Dr. William Cary Vigor was only four years of age when his parents moved to Union county. His elementary education was received in the schools of Taylor township. After completing the education which was provided by the schools of the county he entered the Columbus Medical College at Columbus, and graduated in the class of 1884, and immediately located at Long Lake, Minnesota, where he practiced for three years. He then returned to Ohio and located at Leonardsburg, in Delaware county, where he practiced for one year. On June 21, 1887, Doctor Vigor located in New California, Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, and here he has been practicing ever since. He is a member of the Union County, Ohio State and American Medical Societies, and deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of his profession.

Doctor Vigor was married April 29, 1891, to Margaret Anna Parrett, a daughter of Charles, Sr., and Mary (Bown) Parrett, natives of Somersetshire, England, who came to America and located in Union county, Ohio, about 1870. Charles Parrett was born in England, January 7, 1820, and, coming to the United States, located in Union county, Ohio, about 1870. His death occurred here July 27, 1909. Mary (Bown) Parrett was born in England, October 17, 1828, and died in Union county, Ohio, January 31, 1903.

Doctor Vigor and his wife are the parents of four children, William P., Emma Gertrude, Mary Alice and Anna Laura. William P. was born January 30, 1893, and is a graduate of the township high school and also of the Marysville high school, and has spent two years at Otterbein University. He is now living with his parents. Emma Gertrude was born February 25, 1896, and after graduating from the Jerome township high school, began to teach school in Jackson township in this county. Mary Alice was born May 1, 1899, and died August 4, 1900. Anna Laura, the youngest child of Doctor Vigor and wife, was born February 12, 1901, and is attending the common schools of Jerome township.

Politically, Doctor Vigor is a Republican and has served as clerk of Jerome township since September 1, 1890, a period of nearly twenty-five years. The family are all loyal members of the United Presbyterian church and have taken a deep interest in its welfare. Doctor Vigor is an elder in the church and a member of the board of trustees. Doctor Vigor has an interesting chest which has been handed down from his mother's side. It was in possession of John Cary, who brought it to this country in 1634. During the Revolutionary War the chest was in Morristown, New Jersey.

It so happened that George Washington was stationed at the house where his chest was then kept, and in a secret drawer in this chest General Washington kept some of his papers. It is needless to say that Doctor Vigor values this chest very highly.

ERNEST G. McCANN.

Among the worthy citizens of Marysville, Ohio, whose residence here has contributed in no small degree to the prestige of the vicinity, is Ernest G. McCann. While laboring for his individual advancement he has never forgotten his obligations to the public and his support of such measures and movements as have been for the general good has always been depended upon. He is essentially a self-made man and from the age of thirteen has made his own way in the world. Through the long years of his residence in Marysville, he has always been true to the trusts reposed in him. His reputation in a business way is unassailable, and his whole life has been such as to merit the high esteem in which he is universally held.

Ernest G. McCann, the general manager and vice-president of the Robinson & Curry Company, lumber dealers of Marysville, Ohio, was born September 18, 1865, at Plain City, Union county, Ohio. He is the son of Sims and Sarah L. (Colwell) McCann. His father died when he was thirteen years of age, his mother having passed away when he was only four years old. Since the death of his father he has shouldered his own way along the pathway of life.

After the death of his father Mr. McCann went to live with Eli Jones and worked on the farm of Mr. Jones until he was nineteen years of age. He attended the public schools and received a good common school education and when he was nineteen entered the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, where he spent two years. He then taught school one year in Madison county, Ohio, after which he entered the employ of the Robinson & Curry Company as assistant bookkeeper. Upon the retirement of Colonel Curry a year later, he was made head bookkeeper and held this position for ten years. During this time he mastered every detail of the business and upon the death of C. L. Robinson, Mr. McCann was elected by the directors as vice-president and general manager of the company and has since held this important position.

The Robinson & Curry Company was organized and incorporated in

1891 and now has the following officials: President, W. C. Fullington; vice-president and general manager, E. G. McCann; secretary, Charles O. Orahord. The directors of this company are W. C. Fullington, Col. W. L. Curry, Mrs. C. L. Robinson, E. G. McCann and Charles Orahord. The company deals in lumber and all kinds of building supplies and has built up a large trade in Marysville and the surrounding vicinity.

Mr. McCann was married September 21, 1886, to Eva E. Tway, a daughter of H. H. and Mary Tway. Mrs. McCann was born in Logan county, Ohio. To this union has been born one son, L. Tway McCann, who was born June 27, 1890. The son is a graduate of the high school at Marysville and after spending two years in the State University of Ohio, became the traveling salesman for a wholesale lumber company with headquarters at New Orleans.

Mr. McCann and his wife are members of the Episcopal church and are deeply interested in everything pertaining to its welfare and advancement. Mr. McCann is one of the trustees of his denomination at the present time. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he has always been identified with the Republican party, but on account of the demands of his business affairs he has not had the time to take an active part in political matters. Mr. McCann's hobby is along the line of fine horses and at the present time he is president of the Marysville Matinee Club, an organization which includes a number of Marysville men who are interested in breeding fine horses. Mr. McCann is a man whom to know is to admire, for he has led an exemplary life in all things. He has sought to do his duty in all of his relations with his fellowmen and is a man of honor, public spirit, charitable impulses and unswerving integrity and enterprise.

LOU W. HAZEN.

A man who started in a very small way in Marysville, Ohio, and has built up a prosperous business within the past ten years is Lou W. Hazen, the proprietor of a flourishing book and stationery store. His whole career of forty years has been spent in Marysville, where his father was a prominent business man for many years.

Lou W. Hazen, the son of Fred F. and Sarah (Derby) Hazen, was born in Marysville, Ohio, February 24, 1875. His parents were natives of Ohio and New York, respectively, and reared a family of five children:

Fred D., of Chico, California; Herbert, deceased; Lou W., of Marysville; Eldra E., of Chico, California, and Mabel, deceased.

Fred F. Hazen was reared in Cleveland, Ohio, and came to Marysville early in life and established a cheese manufactory which he conducted for awhile and later conducted a wholesale confectionery and cigar business until his death in 1895. His widow passed away in March, 1907, at the age of fifty-five. Both were members of the Congregational church.

The paternal grandparents of Lou W. Hazen were natives of New Jersey and early settlers at Munson, Ohio, in the Western Reserve. They died there in middle life, after rearing a large family of children, Fred F., Winfield L., Fayette, Annette, Electa and Elizabeth.

The maternal grandparents of Lou W. Hazen were natives of New York state and early settlers in Cleveland, Ohio. Grandmother Derby is still living at Seattle, Washington, at the advanced age of ninety-six. Mr. Derby and his wife reared a family of five children, John, May, Ida, Julia and Sarah, the mother of Mr. Hazen.

Lou W. Hazen was reared in Marysville and graduated from the local high school in 1894. After the death of his father he started in the news and stationery business in a very humble way and has gradually built up his business until he now has the largest book and stationery store in Marysville. He is a capable and efficient business man and by his courteous manner and desire to please his customers, he has built up a very flourishing business.

Mr. Hazen was married April 19, 1905, to Theresa Pike, who died in January of the following year. On August 27, 1912, Mr. Hazen married Harriet E. Lee, the daughter of Martin B. and Martha (Davis) Lee.

The father of Mrs. Harriett Hazen died in March, 1913, and her mother is still living. Mrs. Hazen was the only daughter born to her parents. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Hazen were William Lee and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Hazen are earnest members of the Congregational church and have always taken an active part in its welfare. Mr. Hazen is a member of the board of trustees of his denomination at the present time. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Masons and the Royal and Select Masters. He also holds his membership in the Marysville Lodge of Knights of Pythias. In politics he has always given his support to the Democratic party. He was elected clerk of Marysville in 1902, and was the first Democratic clerk to be elected in twenty-four years. At the present time he is filling the position of township and village treasurer and administering the duties of this important office with strict

fidelity to his fellow citizens. Mr. Hazen has proven himself a man of fine business ability. He carries a large stock of goods and has as neat and attractive a store as can be found in any town in the state the size of Marysville. He is highly esteemed as a citizen and well merits inclusion among the representative men of his city and county.

WALTER JEWELL.

The "Pleasant Hill" stock farm, located about three miles north of Marysville, contains one hundred and seventy-three acres of the finest land in Union county. It is within the boundaries of Paris township and located on one of the splendid gravel roads for which that township is noted. On this farm is an attractive rural homestead, a large and conveniently arranged house, well furnished and provided with all the modern conveniences and comforts necessary to make life pleasant. The barns and farm buildings, the facilities for the proper care of the stock and products of the farm, are commodious and well arranged for the purpose designed. Altogether this is a model farm and is a splendid illustration of what can be accomplished by judicious management and the application of intelligent energy. "Pleasant Hill" is an appropriate name for this model farm.

The fortunate owner of this farm is Walter Jewell, a brief review of whose life furnishes an interesting subject for this sketch. Mr. Jewell is a native of the Keystone state. He was born in Greene county, near Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1874. He is the son of John and Margaret (Ins) Jewell, who were also natives of that county and state, having been born on the same farm that was the birthplace of our subject. John Jewell was the son of Thomas and Abigail (Rose) Jewell. That the Jewell family were not of the migratory sort is evidenced by the fact that three generations were born and reared on the same farm in Pennsylvania. Thomas Jewell, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born on this same farm. Thomas was the son of Jonathan and Patience Moore Jewell, all of them farmers and among the pioneers of Pennsylvania. John R. brought the family to Ohio and after living for a short time in another part of the state they came to Union county, where they have continued to live. There were four children in this family, namely: Merchant, deceased; Walter, subject of this sketch; Blanche married J. F. Wood and has two children, Helen and Mary; Maud, living at home.

Walter Jewell started his education by attending the Costell school, in Morgan township, Greene county, Pennsylvania. Then he took up advanced studies at Westland, Pennsylvania, and completed the course in that school. While not in school he was doing his share of the work on his father's farm and became accustomed to the rugged outdoor life so conducive to physical development. At the age of twenty-one he rented part of his father's farm and engaged in farming on his own account. Then he came to this county and bought a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres and went to work on it, improving the farm and adding other acres from time to time, until now he is the owner of the splendid farm which has already been described. That his farming is of the up-to-date kind, and that he has made a success of the business, is evidenced by the appearance of the farm and his prosperous home surroundings.

Walter Jewell was married, June 6, 1903, to Bertha Shirk, daughter of George B. and Catherine (Mitchell) Shirk, both of whom were born and reared in Greene county, Pennsylvania. They had five children: Minnie, who married Mr. Phillips; Bertha, wife of Mr. Jewell; Lilly, who married Mr. Adleman; Etta, who married C. Edgar; George, who is living on the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have one son, George R. He is not a member of any secret or fraternal order, nor of any church. In his political relations Mr. Jewell is a supporter of the Democratic party and is interested in its success, but he devotes more time to his business of farming and stock raising than he does to politics. Hence the signal success he has made of his business.

CHARLES A. MORELOCK.

The Morelock family have been identified with the history of Union county since several years before the Civil War, and during this long period of time have taken an active part in everything pertaining to the educational, moral, material and religious history of their county. Charles A. Morelock, the present auditor of Union county, is a worthy representative of this sterling family and has spent his entire life in this county. The Morelock family are of German descent, the first members of the family coming from Germany to the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Charles A. Morelock, the son of J. J. and Candace (Converse) Morelock, was born in Plain City, Ohio, February 13, 1863. His father, who was



CHARLES A. MORELOCK

a son of Michael and Anna M. Morelock, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother was a native of the same state. Michael Morelock was born in Maryland and his father was born on the way across the ocean from Germany to the United States.

J. J. Morelock was reared in Pennsylvania and when a young man came to Ohio and located in Union county. He was a journeyman tanner and walked the entire distance from his native state to Union county, and here he found employment as a tanner with Asa Converse. It so happened that Mr. Converse had a daughter, Candace, and eventually Mr. Morelock and his employer's daughter were married. J. J. Morelock was a man of great energy and ability and within a few years purchased his father-in-law's business at Plain City. About 1864 he disposed of his interests in Plain City and moved to Marysville, the county seat of Union county, where he joined with G. L. Sellers in the purchase of a tan yard. A few years later Mr. Morelock purchased his partner's interest in the tanyard and operated the business alone until 1873, when he disposed of it at a good profit. In 1880 he and his son, Charles A., made a trip across the ocean to England, Scotland, France and the borders of Belgium and purchased fine horses with the intention of going into the breeding of high-class horses. They purchased a number of horses of different breeds, imported them into the United States and Mr. Morelock continued in the breeding of high grade horses until his death, October 20, 1894. His widow is still living in Marysville.

Charles A. Morelock was one year of age when his parents moved to Marysville. He completed his education in the public schools of Marysville and when about nineteen years of age went into the business with his father, who, at that time, was engaged in the breeding of horses. His father died when Charles A. was twenty-one years of age and he then assumed charge of his father's farm and business interests in Marysville. Mr. Morelock owns one hundred and seventy-six acres of fine land in Paris township, the Morelock block in Marysville and other business properties in the city. He is vice-president of the Commercial Savings Bank in Marysville and one of its directors and heavy stockholders.

Mr. Morelock was married September 1, 1888, to Eva S. Ferris, who was born at McArthur, Vinton county, Ohio, March 1, 1864. She is the daughter of Rev. H. H. Ferris, and is now deputy auditor of Union county. To this union one son has been born, Asa F., who was born August 31, 1889.

After graduating from the high school, Asa F. Morelock entered the State University of Ohio and graduated in the mechanical engineering course in that institution. He is now a contractor and has a brilliant future before him.

The Morelock family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Morelock is a member of the official board of his denomination. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been trustee of his lodge at Marysville for several years. Politically, he has always been identified with the Democratic party and has held various offices in Marysville. He has been a member of the city council and also a member of the school board. In 1912 he was elected auditor of Union county by a majority of twelve hundred and ninety-two and was re-elected for a second term by a majority of nine hundred. These figures are more striking when it is known that the Republicans have a normal majority of eight hundred in Union county. His wife is assisting him in the duties of the office as his deputy and under their administration the office is being carefully and conscientiously managed.

HENRY R. LEE.

Among the representative farmers and respected citizens of Union county, one whose life history is eminently worthy of a place in a work of this character, is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He has passed to his reward, but his memory and beneficent influence has made an impress upon the community which will remain for all time, owing to the fact that he performed well his part in the sphere of life in which he was placed, and led a life that was exemplary in every respect. He set an example worthy of emulation by the younger generation, in that he was a leader in his locality in all matters pertaining to its upbuilding and advancement. As a consistent and progressive citizen he endeavored to do good in all lines as he labored for his own advancement and that of his family. The memory of such a man is well worthy to be cherished by his family and friends.

Henry R. Lee was born September 22, 1849, and died May 24, 1914. He was the son of Addison and Mary (Bellville) Lee. Addison Lee was born in Virginia and came to this county with his parents, Thomas and Anna (Good) Lee, at an early period. Thomas Lee settled in the woods in Leesburg township, cleared out a farm and built a home in these woods and lived and labored there for the remainder of his days. Here he reared his large

family of twelve children, Addison, Robert, Jacob, Thomas, Morton, Eliza, Sarah, Nancy, Jane, Margaret, Martha and Louisa.

Addison Lee was reared on a farm and continued to work on the farm during his early years. After he was married he started out to farm for himself, beginning with small capital and in a small way. The first year he operated his farm with one horse and other equipments of similar inadequate character. But he was possessed of a capital of energy and industry which was unlimited and employed it to the fullest extent. The result was that he became a successful farmer, adding other acres to his original farm and at the time of his death he was one of the largest land owners in the county. His family consisted of the following named children: Joseph, deceased; William; John, deceased; Henry R., the subject of this sketch; Jane, who married Mr. Hildreth; Alice, deceased, who was the wife of Mr. Myers, and one who died in infancy.

Henry R. Lee received his early education in the country schools in Paris township and afterward finished his studies in the Darby school. During all his school period he lived at home on the farm and did his share of farm work when not attending school. At the age of thirty years he commenced farming for himself on fifty acres of land. August 24, 1881, he was married to Sarah Simpson, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Grist) Simpson, and to this union two children were born, namely: Emma, who married Clarence Westlake and has one child, Ada, deceased, and Dewey M., who is attending school.

Joseph Simpson, the father-in-law of Mr. Lee, was born in England and came to America when he was only sixteen years old. He came with his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained for some time and then came to Delaware county, Ohio. Joseph Simpson came to Union county and here he lived and reared his family. Of this family Sarah (Simpson) Lee, the widow of Mr. Lee, is the only one living; the others, George and Joseph, are dead. John and Thomas are half brothers of Mrs. Lee.

Henry R. Lee was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was counted among the most active and influential members of that order. In politics he was an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party but had no aspirations for office or political honors. Other than as a member of the school board he never accepted a public office. While not affiliated with any particular church Mr. Lee was a believer in the faith taught by all the churches and was an advocate of every cause that had for its object the uplift of humanity and the moral welfare of the community.

During his life Mr. Lee accumulated quite a competence and was one of the largest land owners in the county. His farm of four hundred and fifty acres, on which there is a fine home, is located on the Marion pike, where his widow still resides. It is one of the finest farm homesteads in the county and is a splendid testimonial of the intelligent management of Henry R. Lee.

JOSEPH J. BRANNAN.

Marysville boasts of no man with a wider business experience than Joseph J. Brannan. Born in this county, he left it at the age of sixteen to make his own way in the world and it was not until 1905 that he finally returned to his county to locate permanently. For a quarter of a century he was engaged in various enterprises elsewhere and during all of these years he prospered with credit to the county which gave him birth. For the past ten years he has been living in Marysville and here he expects to spend the remainder of his life.

Joseph J. Brannan, the son of George and Mary (Jordan) Brannan, was born at Pharisburg, Union county, Ohio, August 22, 1852. His parents, who were both natives of Muskingum county, Ohio, reared a family of twelve children: Margaret, deceased, the wife of Chester Skeels; Julia, deceased, who was the wife of George Courtwright, a soldier who died in the Civil War; Thomas M., of Columbus, Ohio; Nancy J., who died single in 1912; Salena A., the wife of Amos P. Coon, of Wheeler, Illinois; John, who died in the army during the Civil War; George, of Fort Scott, Kansas; Joseph J., of Marysville; and four who died in early childhood.

George Brannan was married a second time to Elizabeth Ann McCullough and to this second union five children were born: Rosaltha, deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Weatherholt; Emma, who died single; Ida, the wife of Andrew Irwin, of Wheeler, Illinois; Chester, of Oklahoma; and Marion, of Wheeler, Illinois. George Brannan was a farmer and had the reputation of clearing more heavy timber from the land of Union county than any other man. He left Ohio in 1865 and moved to Jasper county, Illinois, and from there went on west to Joplin, Missouri, where he died at the age of eighty-four years, four months and fourteen days, at the home of one of his daughters. His first wife died in 1858 in middle life. His second wife died in 1904. He and both of his wives were ardent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandparents of Joseph J. Brannan were natives of Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish descent. They were pioneer settlers of Muskingum county, Ohio, and made that their home the remainder of their lives. They reared a family of several children, George, Joseph, John, Mrs. Jackson and others whose names are not recorded. The maternal grandparents of Joseph J. Brannan were natives of Muskingum county, Ohio, and lived there all of their lives. Mr. Jordan and his wife reared a family of five children, Mary, Adam, James, Josephus and Mrs. Blackstone.

Joseph J. Brannan was reared the life of a farmer's lad in Union county and received such education as was afforded by the district schools of his home neighborhood. When he reached the age of sixteen he left home and started out to seek his fortune in the wide world. He first went to Jasper county, Illinois, and then to Piatt county in the same state and lived there until his marriage. In 1873 he returned to Ohio and located on a farm near Pharisburg, where he farmed for six years. For the next eighteen years he traveled on the road for the F. C. Austin Company, selling rock crushers and road-making machinery. After that he became identified with the Fleming Manufacturing Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, remaining with them for two years. After leaving this company, he became connected with the Aultman Company, of Canton, Ohio. After three years service with this company, he joined the selling force of the National Drill and Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Illinois, and was employed with them for two years. The next four years he spent in the employ of the Galion Iron Works Company, of Galion, Ohio, and in 1905 he came to Marysville, Ohio, where he has since resided. He became interested in the real estate and loan business in 1912 in partnership with J. Walter Kennedy and the firm known as Kennedy & Brannan rapidly built up a large business in real estate, loans and insurance. Mr. Brannan sold out his interest in the firm November 9, 1914. Mr. Brannan is a man of wide experience and is a very entertaining conversationalist. It is probably safe to say that he has traveled more miles than any man in Union county, has met more people and has had more varied experiences and gained more knowledge of human nature than any man in the county.

Mr. Brannan was married December 16, 1872, to Eliza Orsborne, the daughter of Jackson and Catharine (Conkling) Orsborne. Mrs. Brannan's father died six months before she was born and her mother passed away two weeks after her birth. Mrs. Brannan was the only child of her parents. Her

father worked on a canal boat in the early history of the state and was drowned in the canal. Mr. and Mrs. Brannan have four children, Bertha Amelia, Adessa May, Zella Eliza and Blaine A. Bertha A. is the wife of Charles Grauman, a farmer of Allen township, and has two adopted children, Richard and Frederick. Adessa May is the wife of Leonard B. Pooler, of Marysville, and has two children, Cleta May and Clayton. Zella E. is the wife of Otto M. Burson, of Marysville, and has four children, Lydia, Howard, Catharine and Paul. Blaine A. married May Kline and is now a moulder in the Regal Brass Factory in Marysville. Blaine has two children, Ruth and Joseph.

Mrs. Brannan is a native of Ohio. Her mother was a cousin of the celebrated Roscoe Conkling of New York. Her mother's name was Susan. Catherine Conkling had a sister, Melinda Boudle, who died leaving a family of five children, David, Ida, Ethel, Virgil and Anna.

The Brannans are of Scotch descent and were early settlers in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Brannan are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Before the organization of the Progressive party in 1912 Mr. Brannan gave his support to the Republican party and is now a firm believer in the principles and policies advocated by the new Progressive party. Mr. Brannan is a man of genial personality and has a host of friends throughout the county.

CLARENCE C. PERFECT.

A successful business man of Marysville, Ohio, is Clarence C. Perfect, the vice-president of the Perfect Cigar Company, which was organized in 1906. He is a wide-awake, capable business man, who started in a very modest way as a cigar manufacturer and has built up a business which now employs twenty-five hands. Mr. Perfect is a man of high personal qualifications and measures up to the best standard of American citizenship of his county. Pleasing in manner and kindly in his disposition, he has earned the regard of all with whom he has been associated.

Clarence C. Perfect, the son of Charles D. and Mary E. (Moore) Perfect, was born in Galena, Ohio, November 3, 1872. His parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, had three children, Burton E., Willis H. and Clarence C.

Charles D. Perfect was reared on his father's farm in Delaware county, Ohio, and from the age of thirty to fifty was engaged in the general mercantile business at Sunbury, Ohio. In 1883 Charles D. Perfect came to Marysville, and he and Judge Sprague built one of the first flouring mills in the county and Mr. Perfect engaged in the flouring business until he retired in 1905. In 1897 his two sons, Burton and Willis, bought Judge Sprague's interest in the mill, and after their father's retirement the sons continued the business until 1907, at which time they disposed of the mill to J. C. Spurrier. Charles D. Perfect died January 31, 1913, at the age of seventy-eight, and his widow passed away on July 1st of the following year at the same age. Both were members of the Presbyterian church.

The paternal grandparents of Clarence C. Perfect were William Perfect and wife, early settlers in Delaware county, Ohio, where they died. William Perfect lived to be eighty-five years of age, while his wife died in middle life. To William Perfect and wife were born a large family of children, Alfred, James, Thomas, Emory, Edwin, Charles D., a son who died in the Civil War, and a daughter, who became the wife of Thomas Van Fleet. The paternal grandparents of Clarence C. Perfect were Cornelius and Hannah Moore, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Delaware county, Ohio. Cornelius Moore bought a farm near Sunbury, in Delaware county, and lived there the remainder of his life, his death occurring at the age of eighty-five. His wife passed away at the early age of thirty-five, leaving two children, Burton and Mary.

Clarence C. Perfect was eleven years of age when his parents moved from Delaware county, Ohio, to Marysville, consequently his schooling was received in the schools of both places. He has lived in Union county since 1883 with the exception of three years which he spent in Oklahoma. After graduating from the Marysville high school in 1889, Mr. Perfect took a business course in the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and then returned to Marysville and opened a cigar manufacturing establishment and has been connected with this particular line of business since that time. He was in partnership with W. P. Beightler until 1906, at which time the Perfect Cigar Company was incorporated with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars with the following officials: William P. Beightler, president; Clarence C. Perfect, vice-president; Gordon Beightler, secretary and treasurer. The company has no difficulty in selling all the cigars which are made by their twenty-five employees and is gradually increasing its sale all the time.

Mr. Perfect was married February 17, 1897, to Aurie M. Perry, the

daughter of Edson and Phoebe (Hunt) Perry, and to this union have been born two children, Moore and Perry. Mrs. Perfect was born in Union county, her parents both being natives of Massachusetts and early settlers in this county, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Perry reared a large family of children, Addie, Genie, Mary, Belle, John, William and Aurie M.

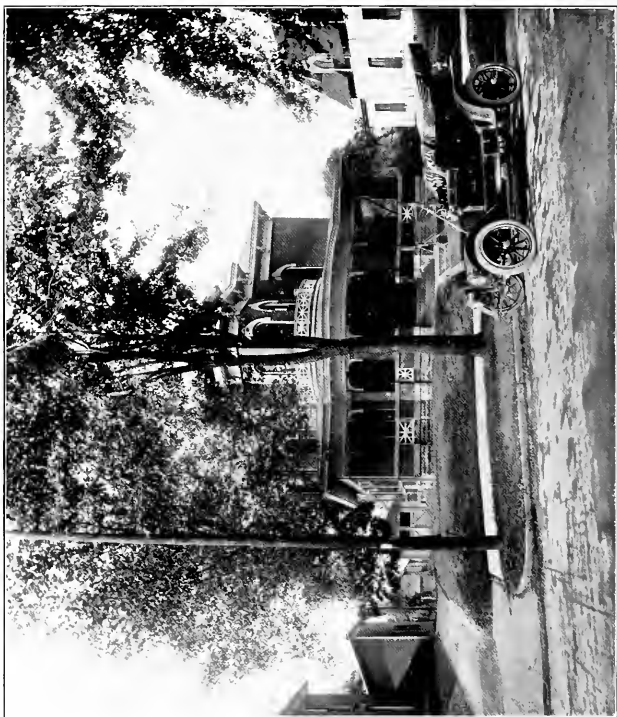
Mr. and Mrs. Perfect are loyal members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Perfect is a member of Marysville Lodge, No. 100, Knights of Pythias, while in politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES BRAUN.

In the year 1882 there arrived at Marysville, Union county, Ohio, a German lad of fifteen years. He was without resources, had no knowledge whatever of the English language, but had a stout heart and an unusual willingness to work. He came here alone from his native land to make his home with an uncle in Marysville, and this same impecunious German boy who arrived here in the early eighties is now one of the wealthiest and most substantial citizens of Union county. Charles Braun little dreamed when he first came to Marysville that in the course of a comparatively few years he would be one of its leading citizens, and yet such is the case. A review of his career should certainly be stimulating to those of the coming generation.

Charles Braun, the cashier of the Union Banking Company, and one of the leading business men of Marysville, was born in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, in the village of Oberschmittten, January 18, 1867. His parents, Conrad and Anna Katherina (Wird) Braun, spent all of their lives in Germany, and reared a family of three children: Eliza, the wife of Louis Jochim, of Rimbach, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany; Wilhelm, of Oberschmittten, Germany, and Charles, of Marysville, Ohio. Conrad Braun was the son of Hartman and Anna Margaret (Miller) Braun. Hartman Braun was the owner of a flour mill in Under-Schmittten, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, from which place he moved to Ober-Schmittten.

Conrad Braun was a life-long farmer in his native land and spent all of his days in Hessen Darmstadt, where he was born. He died in 1904 at the age of seventy-one, and his wife died in 1909 at the age of sixty-eight. They were both members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Conrad Braun was a member of the town council for nearly twenty years and a



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES BRAUN



CHARLES BRAUN

member of the board of commissioners who looked after the city's welfare. The paternal grandparents of Charles Braun lived all of their days in Germany, his grandfather being a farmer and flouring mill operator, and the father of five children: Conrad (the father of Charles Braun), John, Elizabeth, Katherina and Margaret. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Braun also spent all of their lives in Germany and Anna Katherina Wird, the mother of Mr. Braun, was their only child.

Charles Braun was reared in Oberschnitten, Germany, and received his education in the public schools of that village. He left school at the age of fourteen and when fifteen years of age came to America to reside with his uncle, John Braun, in Marysville, Ohio. His uncle was a tailor by trade and Charles learned this trade and followed it for several years. In 1890 he opened a general merchant tailoring shop and in 1897 opened a general clothing and gents furnishing store. In 1911 he built a handsome modern business block at the southeast corner of the public square known as "Fountain Corner." He owned the former building which stood on this site and tore it down to build the present handsome block. He employs a number of clerks and handles the latest styles in clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods.

However, the clothing business has been only one of the many ventures of Mr. Braun. He helped to organize and was the first president of the Commercial Savings Bank and still owns the building in which the bank is located as well as the building in which the postoffice is now situated. He is now cashier of the Union Banking Company and president of the Citizens Home & Savings Company. He is also president of the Marysville Cabinet Company and vice-president of the Marysville Light & Water Company. In fact, Mr. Braun has been heavily interested in more enterprises than any other man in Marysville, a fact which speaks well for his business ability.

Mr. Braun was married in March, 1889, to Clara Weber, the daughter of William and Katherine (Doelph) Weber. To this union seven children have been born, William, Christina, Carl, Helen, Alma, Adelbert and Clara. William is in his father's clothing store. William and his sister, Christina, graduated from the Marysville high school, and all the other children are still attending the public schools of Marysville.

Mrs. Clara (Weber) Braun died May 20, 1907, at the age of forty-one. She was born in Marysville, Ohio, and always lived here. Her father was born in Germany and her mother in the German settlement in Union county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Weber had several children, only two of whom are now living, Walter and Ella, the wife of Montfort Powers, of Malta, Ohio.

On August 28, 1910, Mr. Braun was married to Mrs. Meta Zwerner, the daughter of William and Kate Otte, and the widow of John F. Zwerner. Mrs. Braun was born in Marysville, while her father was a native of Germany and her mother of Richmond, Indiana. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Otte, eight are now living, Ella, Louis, Meta, Frank, Anna, Minnie, Mary, Edith and Lily.

Fraternally, Mr. Braun is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics, he has always given his staunch support to the Democratic party, but such has been his extensive business interests that he has never taken an active part in political matters. Such, in brief, is the life history of the poor German lad who arrived in Marysville at the age of fifteen and has made a name for himself as one of the leading business men of the town. It seems very fitting that his career be preserved in the history of the county which he has honored by his residence.

GEORGE EVERETT WHITNEY.

The Whitney family represented here by George Everett Whitney, have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since 1855. During the three score of years which have elapsed since that date they have been important factors in the commercial life of the county. George E. Whitney was born in Marysville and with the exception of the years which he spent in college has always lived in the city of his birth. He is a man of broad and liberal views and has always stood for those measures which he felt would benefit his community.

George E. Whitney, the son of Alonzo and Kate (Peck) Whitney, was born in Marysville, Ohio, August 29, 1875. His father was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and his mother in Milford, Connecticut. His parents came to Marysville, Ohio, in 1855 and here his father engaged in the general merchandising business until 1877, when he retired from active business life and devoted all of his attention to the Peoples Bank, which he had helped to organize in 1874. He died July 4, 1900, at the age of seventy-one. His wife passed away January 4, 1904, at the age of sixty-six. She was reared a Congregationalist and he was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but both later united with the Methodist Episcopal church and gave that denomination their loyal support the rest of their lives. Three children were

born to Alonzo Whitney and wife: Bessie, who died in infancy; George Everett, whose history is here presented, and Willard A., who died at the age of thirteen.

The paternal grandparents of George E. Whitney were Everett and Julia (Merriman) Whitney, natives of Connecticut and early settlers of Pennsylvania, where they located in Susquehanna county and lived the remainder of their days. He was a farmer and gummaker. He and his wife reared a family of five children, Frank, Duane, Alonzo, Ellen and Carrie. The maternal grandparents of George E. Whitney were Elisha and Amy (Clark) Peck, natives of Connecticut. Elisha Peck was a contractor at Milford in that state, and he and his wife both died in Milford. Five children were born to Elisha Peck and wife, Jonathan, George, Julia, Emma and Kate.

George E. Whitney was reared in Marysville and graduated from the local high school in 1892. He then entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and graduated from that institution in 1897. He at once entered the Peoples Bank of Marysville as assistant cashier, and in 1900 was promoted to his present position of cashier.

Mr. Whitney was married July 8, 1898, to Mary G. Murray, the daughter of James and Mary (Bennett) Murray, and to this union three daughters have been born, Helen C., Katherine M. and Mary L.

Mrs. Whitney was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father came from county Tipperary, Ireland, and her mother was a native of Brown county, Ohio. Her father died in 1896 and her mother is still living in Urbana, Ohio. James Murray, the father of Mrs. Whitney, was a Methodist minister and preached in many of the important cities under the jurisdiction of the Cincinnati conference. Four children were born to James Murray and wife, Bennett, Robert, James and Mary.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Whitney is the church treasurer and one of its trustees. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, No. 158, Free and Accepted Masons; Marysville Chapter No. 99, Royal Arch Masons; Samuel Jewell Council, Royal and Select Masters; Raper Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar; Scioto Consistory, Scottish Rite, and Aladdin Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Politically, Mr. Whitney is a Republican and is a member of the board of commissioners who are now building the State Hospital at Lima, Ohio, being secretary and treasurer of the board.

JAMES E. ROBINSON.

Standing out distinctly as one of the central figures of the bar of his county, is the name of James E. Robinson, of Marysville, Ohio. Prominent in the legal circles and equally so in public matters in his county, with a reputation in one of the most exacting professions, he has won a name for service in a calling which has included many of the representative men of Union county. Characterized by perseverance and directing spirit, two virtues that never fail, such men always make their presence felt and the vigor of their strong personalities serve as a stimulant and incentive to the young and rising generation. To this energetic and enterprising class Mr. Robinson very rightfully belongs.

James E. Robinson, an attorney at Marysville, Ohio, was born in Paris township, August 15, 1868. He is the son of John W. and Sarah (Coe) Robinson. His father was born in Darby township, in January, 1831, and is still living in Marysville. John W. Robinson was actively engaged in farming until 1911 when he retired from active farm life and moved to Marysville to spend his declining years. He and his wife are the parents of seven children: J. Heber, of Marysville; Mary E., the wife of Allen E. Plate, of Marysville; Aaron F., of Milford Center, a hardware merchant; Jennie C., the wife of Albert Burnham, a farmer of this county; Carrie B., the widow of John M. Longbrake, of Marysville; J. Clyde, of Milford Center, and James E.

The boyhood days of James E. Robinson were spent on his father's farm in this county. He received a good common school education and then graduated from the Marysville high school, after which he spent two years in Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and one year at the State University at Columbus. He studied law with an uncle and took a course of law for one year in the university, being admitted to the bar in 1893. For the first six years he practiced his profession at Richwood and rapidly forged to the front as one of the leading lawyers of his county. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of prosecuting attorney and served two terms in this capacity, giving entire satisfaction to the citizens of his county irrespective of their political affiliations. At the expiration of his second term he formed a law partnership with William T. Hoops, and in the fall of 1912 Clarence A. Hoops entered the partnership. On September 16, 1914, W. T. Hoops died and the firm name is now Robinson & Hoops. Mr. Robinson has been connected with many of the most noted legal cases coming before



JAMES E. ROBINSON

the bar of Union county and has won a reputation as a pleader before the jury which has extended far beyond the confines of his immediate county.

Mr. Robinson was married May 31, 1895, to Lulu D. Flickinger, the daughter of J. M. and Sarah (Haines) Flickinger. Mrs. Robinson is a graduate of the Richwood high school. To this union four children have been born: Pauline, a graduate of the Marysville high school and now a student in Miami University; Sarah L. and Eloise, students in the high school at Marysville, and James Edgar, who is still in the grades.

Mr. Robinson and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Marysville and are generous contributors to its maintenance. Politically, he has always been identified with the Republican party and has been one of its leaders in county affairs for many years. He is a man of sterling qualities and because of his high professional standing he is eminently deserving of the position he holds in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

REV. JOHN L. DAVIES.

During the last century one of the most significant facts in the movements among civilized nations has been the great influx of people from foreign lands to America. This immigration movement has been increasing from year to year until now the foreign people who are coming to our shores every year are numbered by the millions. A large proportion of these millions who are coming now and have been coming for the past several years, are from countries of southern Europe and are largely of the undesirable class, and are a menace rather than a benefit to the citizenship of America. This has brought about a serious problem, a condition which this government is endeavoring to control by the strictest regulation. But in the earlier period of America's history this condition did not prevail. The immigration was largely from countries of Europe where a higher degree of civilization prevailed, and the people who came were of an intelligent and industrious class. It is of these that our best citizenship is composed. Of the immigrants of the class just mentioned none rank higher for intelligence, industry and sturdy moral character, than the people who come from Wales. A Welshman is a synonym for character and integrity; a Welsh ancestry is a badge of honor.

These observations are prompted by a consideration of the character and life history of the gentleman of whom this brief review is concerned, and to

whom the native characteristics described in the foregoing paragraph are applicable.

Rev. John Lewis Davies was born in Aberaman, Glamorganshire, South Wales, March 16, 1848. He is a son of Rev. Evan and Mary (Pugh) Davies, who were also natives of Wales. Their family consisted of four daughters and one son, namely: Amy Jane, deceased, who was the wife of William J. Davies; Gwenllian, wife of John E. Rosser, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Rev. John Lewis Davies, of Marysville; Eliza Mary, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; Ann, widow of Rev. D. D. Davies, of Granville, Ohio. The father of our subject was reared on a farm in Wales and became familiar with the rugged duties and wholesome exercise of outdoor life. When a young man he began studying for the ministry and graduated from the Neuaddlwyd Ministerial Institute, in Cardiganshire, Wales, was licensed to preach and continued preaching the remainder of his life. With his wife and family he came to America in 1855 and settled in Blossburg, Pennsylvania, where he became pastor of the Congregational church. He remained with this charge for two years and then came to Gallia county, Ohio, and took the pastorate of two churches, TynRhos and Nebo, and continued in this charge until his death in 1875. His wife survived him and died in 1878 at the age of eighty-three years.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Davies. He followed various occupations and lived to the age of ninety-six years. His wife was a very devout Christian woman, but he did not accept her faith and did not unite with the church until he was ninety-three years old. For the last four years of his life he was blind. They had quite a large family of children, namely: David, who was a farmer; Rev. Evan Davies; Timothy, who was a man of great literary ability; Thomas, who was a sailor, and three daughters. The maternal grandfather was Lewis Pugh, a farmer, who died in middle age; his wife survived him and lived to a good old age. The two children by this union were Elizabeth and Mary; the wife had one son, John Jenkins, by a former marriage.

Rev. John Lewis Davies was only seven years old when he came with his parents to America. He grew to manhood in Gallia county, Ohio, and received his elementary education in the district schools of Perry and Raccoon townships, supplementing this with studies in the higher branches in Gallia Academy at Gallipolis and Ewington Academy. While attending school as a student at Ewington he enlisted as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and served until 1865,

when he was honorably discharged. By this service he manifested his loyalty and devotion to the flag of his adopted country, an example followed by many others of his nativity in the great Civil War.

After the war Reverend Davies was at home for about a year before he resumed collegiate studies. Deciding to take up these studies and complete his college course, he entered Marietta College and graduated in that institution in 1872 with the honors of his class, being honored as the class valedictorian. Prior to this time, before enlistment in the army, he was engaged for two terms in teaching school, starting to teach when he was fifteen years of age. After his graduation from college he taught for two years in the institution at Marietta. He entered the theological seminary at Lane, Ohio, completed the course and was licensed to preach. He was ordained pastor of the Shandon Congregational church, in Butler county, Ohio, and continued in that charge for five years. Following this he became pastor of the Welsh church in Youngstown, Ohio, for a term of one year. While there he organized the Plymouth Congregational church in October, 1882, with a membership of eighty-six. He was pastor of this church for nine years and the result of his labors was an increase of membership to three hundred and fifty, a flourishing congregation of active and influential members. His next charge was at Scranton, Pennsylvania, but he had only been here about fourteen months when he received a call to the West church at Akron, Ohio, which he accepted. He remained here for twelve years when he resigned his charge and accepted a call to become the pastor of the South church, Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until 1911, when he came to Marysville and took charge of the First Congregational church at this place.

March 21, 1876, Reverend Davies was united in marriage with Jane Jenkins, daughter of John and Ann (Thomas) Jenkins. Their two children are Gertrude Ann and Gordon. Gertrude Ann is a graduate of the Akron high school and a student in Buchtel College. Gordon is a graduate of the Akron high school and of the Ohio State University; he studied law and graduated in the law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He now lives in Columbus, Ohio, and is in the employ of the state board of health.

Mrs. Davies was born in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, England, March 21, 1847. Her parents were natives of England and spent their lifetime in that country. Their children were Mary Ann, John, Thomas, Catherine, William, Jane and Fannie. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Davies was a native of Wales. The maternal grandfather was John Thomas.

Rev. Davies' labors in Marysville, as in all the other communities in which he has had pastoral charges, have been highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the congregation to which he ministered. He keeps in close touch with his membership, ready with counsel, encouragement and sympathy as occasion requires. He is in thorough sympathy with every cause that is conducive to the public good and tends to a higher standard of morals, and for the things that promote a better life. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow ministers and co-workers in the cause of Christianity and enjoys the confidence and respect of the public, irrespective of faith or creed.

JOSIAH JACOB MORELOCK.

The late Josiah Jacob Morelock was one of the leading farmers, stock breeders and business men of Union county, Ohio, for many years. He was a resident of this county from 1853 until his death in 1899. Commencing life here as a young man without any resources, he was at the time of his death one of the most prosperous men of the county. As a young man he worked at the tanner's trade and followed this line of endeavor for several years, but from 1880 until the time of his death he was mainly concerned with the breeding of high grade horses and general stock farming.

Josiah Jacob Morelock, the son of Michael and Annamary (Weaver) Morelock, was born in Carroll county, Maryland, February 18, 1833, and died in Marysville, October 27, 1899. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age and in 1853 came to Union county, Ohio, and worked in his uncle's tannery for about a year, after which he spent the following year in a tannery at West Jefferson, in Madison county. In the spring of 1855 he went to Pleasant Valley, now Plain City, where he found employment in the tannery of Asa Converse for two years and a half. While working for Mr. Converse he became acquainted with his daughter and their marriage followed in the fall of 1857. After his marriage Mr. Morelock continued working in the tannery at Plain City with his father-in-law until 1863, having in the meantime acquired an interest in the business. In 1863 he disposed of his interests in the tannery to his father-in-law and located in Marysville where he and G. L. Sellers engaged in the tannery business together for a few years. He then bought out the interests of Mr. Sellers and continued to operate the tannery alone until about 1873, when he disposed of it to Messrs. England & Goodyear. He invested his money at this time in a



JOSIAH J. MORELOCK.

business block in Marysville. In 1880 he and his son went to Europe and imported three horses and began the raising of high class horses. In 1883 he took his son, Charles, into the business and three years later he bought a farm of one hundred and seventy-six acres in Paris township, two miles west of the county seat, and on this farm Mr. Morelock and his son continued in the breeding of horses until his death October 27, 1899.

Josiah J. Morelock was married September 24, 1857, to Candace Ann Converse, a daughter of Asa and Thankful (McCloud) Converse. Thankful McCloud was a daughter of Rev. Charles McCloud. Mrs. Morelock's father was born in Bridgeport, Vermont, February 9, 1814, a son of Squire and Anna (Rand) Converse. Squire Converse was born November 4, 1782, and was a son of Rev. Jeremiah Converse, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Rev. Jeremiah Converse had a very interesting experience during the Revolutionary War. He enlisted as a private and his company was sent to Ohio as a scouting party to ascertain the strength and position of a marauding band of Indians. His company traveled many miles along the banks of the Muskingum river and toward evening of the second day they found themselves confronted by about four hundred savages who had secreted themselves behind some fallen timber. The Indians waited until the little company drew near and then mowed them down with a deadly fire, more than half of the company being killed and wounded by the first volley. The remainder of the company stood bravely to their guns and, taking to the trees, as was the custom when fighting with Indians, they vainly endeavored to check the onslaught of the savages. Within a few minutes they heard the terrible war whoop of the Indians, and as the savages rushed from their hiding place, the little company knew that their only safety was in retreat and Mr. Converse was one of the few who escaped to tell the story.

Squire Converse was a lifelong farmer until his death, November 19, 1823. He came to Ohio and located in Darby township in 1814 and here he and his good wife reared a large family of children, Jasper Rand, Edwin Gates, Asa, Charles, Betsey R. (who was born in July and died the following August), Betsey R. (the second child of the same name), Anna, Harriett and Candace Ann.

Josiah J. Morelock and wife were the parents of three children, two of whom are living, one dying in infancy, Charles Albert and Annamary. Charles A. was born February 13, 1863, and received his education in the Marysville high school and in a business school in Marysville. After his

father's death he took over the management of his father's business affairs and continued in the general farming and stock raising business until his election to the office of county auditor in the fall of 1912. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected and is now serving his second term. The reader is referred to the history of Charles A. Morelock, which is found elsewhere in this volume. Annamary, the other living child of J. J. Morelock, graduated from the high school at Marysville and is now living with her mother.

Josiah J. Morelock was a member of the first fire department of Marysville and a member of the city council for several terms. He was an adherent of the Democratic party in politics and was always interested in political matters. He was a public-spirited man and never failed to give his hearty support to all worthy measures. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Marysville. He was reared in the faith of the English Lutheran church, although his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Morelock was a man of genial disposition, kindly impulses and very hospitable, and is well remembered by those of a past generation as one of the most influential citizens of the county.

J. MERRITT LENTZ.

A prosperous young business man of Marysville, Ohio, is J. Merritt Lentz, of the firm of C. F. Lentz's Sons, manufacturers of butter tubs. Mr. Lentz has been a resident of Union county since 1883, while he has been a member of his firm since he was seventeen years of age. He and his brothers conduct the factory and make from twelve to fifteen hundred tubs a day and have built up a business which extends into several states. They now employ thirty skilled workmen all the time.

J. Merritt Lentz, the son of Charles F. and Lydia (Mooney) Lentz, was born in Cardington, Morrow county, Ohio, December 24, 1879. His parents, who were natives of Ohio, reared a family of four children: Ralph C., of Marysville; Florence, single; Laura, the wife of W. R. Weidman, of Marysville, and John Merritt.

Charles F. Lentz was born at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, but grew to manhood in Morrow county. He began clerking when a young man and later entered the shoe business at Cardington in partnership with his brother John. They worked together in business for a number of years and then

Charles F. sold his interest to his brother on account of ill health and went on a farm to live. In 1883 Charles F. Lentz came to Marysville and bought the old butter tub factory in partnership with Doctor Connor and four years later Mr. Lentz bought the Doctor's interest and ran the business alone until 1897, when he associated with him his two sons, Ralph C. and J. Merritt, under the name of C. F. Lentz & Sons. The firm continued under this name until the death of the father in 1904, since which time the sons have conducted the business under the name of C. F. Lentz's Sons. Charles F. Lentz and his wife, who died in 1885, were members of the Presbyterian church. He was a member of the school board of Marysville and also served in the council.

J. Merritt Lentz was about four years of age when his parents moved to Marysville and, consequently, he received all of his education in this city. Starting in before reaching his majority as a member of the firm, he has devoted all of his life so far to the industry which his father built up so ably.

Mr. Lentz was married June 27, 1907, to Florence Wilkins, the daughter of Joseph S. and Minnie (Court) Wilkins. To this union two children have been born, John, Jr., and Virginia.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Lentz came from Germany and settled first in Pennsylvania and later in Perry county, Ohio. Subsequently, they moved to Morrow county, where they died well advanced in years. A large family of children were born to the grandparents of Mr. Lentz, Elizabeth, Eliza, Mary, John, Charles F. and others who died in childhood. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Lentz were M. L. and Jemimah Mooney, natives of New York state and early settlers in Morrow county, Ohio, where they died well along in years. M. L. Mooney and wife were the parents of four children, Susan, Mary, Lydia and Henry.

The wife of J. M. Lentz was born in Cleveland, Ohio, her parents being natives of Union county. Her father died in 1903 and her mother is still living. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Bess, Florence, Josephine and Court. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Lentz were —— and Jane (Stewart) Wilkins, natives of Ohio, and the parents of five children, Joseph, Carew, Maria, Kizzie Ann and Frank. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Lentz were George and Elizabeth Court. They had two children, Minnie, the mother of Mrs. Lentz, and Edward.

Mr. Lentz and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and deeply interested in everything pertaining to its advancement. Mr. Lentz is a member of the official board of his church. Fraternaly, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal and Select Masters, Raper Commandery, Knights Templar, and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Politically, he gives

his loyal support to the Republican party and has been one of its leaders in county and state affairs for many years. At the present time he is serving as deputy state supervisor of elections, a position which carries with it considerable responsibility. Mr. Lentz is a man of pleasing appearance and is highly regarded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county.

J. EARL CURRY.

From the earliest history of Union county, Ohio, the Curry family have been prominent factors in its development. The county was organized in 1810 and the father of J. Earl Curry was born in Jerome township in 1817. Thus it is seen that the Currys have been identified with the history of Jerome township for at least a century and during all this time have been prominent in the educational, civic, religious and business life of the county. Without exception the various members of the family have borne their parts as befits the good American citizen. He and his brothers have been engaged in partnership for several years and their well improved farm of five hundred acres in Jerome township is one of the best farms in the county.

J. Earl Curry, the son of John and Tabitha (Gill) Curry, was born in Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, January 22, 1868. In this same township his father was born in 1817, while his mother was born in Darby township. Their marriage occurred in 1845 and nine of the eleven children born to his parents are still living, Allen T., Louis, T. H., Frank, Olive, Jesse, Stevenson, Phoebe, Samantha, J. Earl and John M.

The grandfather of J. Earl Curry was James A. Curry, who was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, March 30, 1787. He came with his parents in 1798 to Ross county, Ohio, where he lived until 1811. On March 18th of that year James Curry married Phoebe Winget, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1799. James A. Curry and his wife were one of the first couples to locate in Jerome township and here he died March 1, 1874, while his widow survived him until 1891. The reader is referred to the history of Louis Curry, elsewhere in this volume, for further information concerning the Curry family.

J. Earl Curry graduated from the common school and the high school of Jerome township and remained at home until his marriage. He then began farming in partnership with his brothers, Louis and John M., the firm being known as the C. L. Curry & Company. They are engaging in general

farming and stock raising and are recognized as being among the most progressive and enterprising farmers of the county.

J. Earl Curry was married November 19, 1898, to Ella Mitchell, the daughter of Calvin and Sophia (Ashbaugh) Mitchell, natives of Franklin county, Ohio. To this union five children have been born, two of whom are living: Mildred, born May 19, 1906, and John, born November 8, 1907. Hester, Harold and Robert Lee died in childhood.

The father of Mrs. Curry is now living near Dublin, Ohio, and her mother died in 1914. Mr. Mitchell and his wife were the parents of six children, four of whom are still living: Osborne, of Dublin, Ohio; Minnie, who died about 1895, the wife of Thomas Dodge, of Union county; Joseph, of Linworth; Ella, the wife of Mr. Curry; Nora, who died in 1883; and Wilbur, of Dublin, Ohio.

Politically, Mr. Curry gives his hearty support to the Democratic party but has never had any inclination to become a candidate for public office or take an active part in political affairs.

GEORGE FRANK HOOVER.

Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life practically unaided and with unfavorable environments, gradually overcomes obstacles that appear in his pathway and by force of his own individuality forges his way to success. No country in the world affords such opportunities for a young man to make his own way and attain to the highest success, regardless of difficult and unpropitious circumstances of early youth, as is afforded by the opportunities found in this country of ours. That "honor and fame from no condition rise" is exemplified by what are called the self-made men who have acted well their part in all the professions and vocations of life. Self-made men are found on the farm, in the workshop, in the manufacturing industries and in the mercantile business, as well as among the men who have achieved great honor in the professions. It is to the men of this class, rather than those of fortunate circumstance of birth, that America is indebted for its wonderful development in natural resources and its high standard of citizenship.

George Frank Hoover, whose life career is the subject of this sketch, is entitled to a place among the self-made men of his time. His place is among the successful farmers and stock raisers of Union county, and whatever may

be the measure of success he has achieved in this industry, it is certainly not due to the fortunate circumstance of his early youth. He was born, November 16, 1855, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was the only son of Levi and Sarah (Seiger) Hoover, who were also natives of Pennsylvania. During the Civil War Levi Hoover enlisted in the army and died in the service. In 1864 Mrs. Hoover, the mother of our subject, died and thus the son was left, at the age of nine years, an orphan and without a home.

At the age of ten years George F. Hoover was legally adopted as one of the family of Benjamin Schlier and here he made his home until he was twenty-one years old. His education was received in the country schools which he was privileged to attend during his early years. Arriving at his majority, he began to look about for an opportunity for employment by which he could earn a livelihood for himself and make his own way in the world. In 1878 he left his Pennsylvania home and came to Champaign county, Ohio, where he found work on a farm. That he had acquired the habit of industry and a disposition characterized by thrift and economy is evidenced by the fact that after working on the farm at this place for a few years he was able to purchase a tract of land and engage in farming on his own account. He bought fifty-four acres of land in Union county near Marysville, and moved to this farm and began to cultivate and improve it. From time to time he has added other acres to his original purchase and at the present time has a farm of over two hundred acres, as fine a tract of land as is in Union county. Like many other Union county farmers he has added stock raising to his farming interests, and his success in this line of industry is equal to that of any of his neighboring farmers. His farm is located on the Hoover road, about three and a half miles northwest of Marysville. Here he lives in a beautiful country home furnished with all modern comforts and conveniences. His barns and farm buildings are models of convenience and adapted for the purpose used, and everything about the farm is indicative of intelligent management and the prosperous condition of the owner.

Mr. Hoover married Lucy Pollitt and to this union four children have been born, Alberta, George, Earl and Florence. Alberta married Dalton Reed and has two children, Gertrude and Loyd Franklin; George married Miss Nellie Moore and has two children, Vivian and Robert; Earl married Anna Carr; Florence married Benjamin Turner and has three children, Geneva Bell, Mildred and Eugene. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are not affiliated with any particular church but are friendly to all. Mrs. Hoover was born in Brown county, Ohio, a daughter of William and Jane (Edington) Pollitt. She was educated and grew to womanhood in Brown county.

CHARLES M. JONES.

The life of the farmer of today is the most independent existence which can be enjoyed and with all the modern inventions to facilitate farming it is rapidly losing those objections which have always been so ominous to the average farmer lad. The public school has taken cognizance of the subject of farming and today in the schools of Ohio farming is being taught, and our colleges are conferring degrees in agriculture in many of the states of the Union. The department of agriculture of the United States government is doing an immense amount of work for the farmers' welfare throughout the country, but it is a lamentable fact that so few farmers know what the department of agriculture is trying to do. They have issued hundreds of bulletins bearing on every phase of farming and distributed them free of cost. These bulletins cover all phases of farming and stock raising and are prepared by experts in every line. Many farmers of Union county are taking advantage of the assistance afforded by the United States government, and one of these progressive and up-to-date farmers is Charles M. Jones, proprietor of the "Pleasant Valley Stock Farm" adjoining Plain City.

Charles M. Jones, the son of Thomas and Marion (Newton) Jones, was born in Madison county, Ohio, June 9, 1850. His father came from Wales to America when a lad with his parents, William and Winifred Jones, William Jones came to America with his family and settled in Columbus, Ohio, and is buried in that city. Thomas Jones learned the harness maker's trade in his youth and worked in Columbus, Ohio, for some years, later locating in Madison county, Ohio, and following his trade there. In 1847 Thomas Jones commenced general farming and gradually drifted into the breeding of Percheron horses, and brought the first Percheron horse into that county in 1851. To Thomas Jones and wife were born six children, Harriett, Charles M., Anne, Albert, Ellsworth and Winifred. Of these children Anne, Winifred and Harriett are deceased.

Charles M. Jones was educated in the common schools of his county and later attended the high school in Columbus for one year. He then entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and graduated from that excellent institution in the spring of 1873. He then returned to his father's farm where he has since lived. He took up his father's business of breeding Percheron horses and has made a reputation which extends throughout the state and even throughout the whole United States. He is a member of the National Percheron Association and is treasurer of the national organization

at the present time. This is the largest association of horse breeders in the United States and has its local organizations in practically every state in the Union. The fact that Mr. Jones is one of the national officers shows that he is a man of ability and integrity.

Mr. Jones was married October 29, 1879, to Ida S. Snider, of Mt. Gillion, Ohio, and to this union has been born one daughter, Bertha, who is the wife of Pearl Crabill and has three children, Ruth, John J. and Marion.

Mr. Jones gives his hearty support to the Democratic party but has never taken an active part in political matters. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plain City and give of their means to its support. The family home is in the edge of Plain City and was built by the father of Mr. Jones, although he has remodeled the house in recent years. The farm of Mr. Jones lies in Union and Madison counties and comprises one hundred and fifty acres of excellent land. Fraternally, Mr. Jones is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Plain City.

JOHN HENRY SCHONEBERGER.

The German nation has furnished thousands of good citizens for the state of Ohio and Union county has been fortunate to count a number of them as a part of her body politic. While there are many Germans of native birth in the county, there is a still larger number of German descent, and this latter class is characterized by the same thrift and economy which made their forefathers leading farmers and business men of the various communities in which they settled in the United States. John Henry Schoneberger is a worthy descendant of German ancestors and has met with a success which stamps him as a man of more than ordinary business ability.

John Henry Schoneberger, the son of William and Maria (Weber) Schoneberger, was born in New Jersey, three miles from Morristown, May 18, 1853. His parents were both natives of Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country in 1844 with five children. Three children were born to William and Maria Schoneberger after arriving in America. The children in the order of their birth are as follows: Frederick, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; Gertrude, the widow of Jacob Schreiner, of Parsons, Kansas; Philip, deceased; Mary, deceased, who died at Bridgeport, Ohio, and was the wife of Henry Maag; William, who lives in New Jersey near the old home place;



JOHN H. SCHONEBERGER

Mina, the widow of George Searing, of Madison, New Jersey, and John Henry, of Marysville.

William Schoneberger farmed near Morristown, New Jersey, after coming to this country in 1844, and died there in 1866 at the age of sixty-five. His wife lived until 1898 and was almost ninety years of age at the time of her death. Both were members of the Presbyterian church. The paternal grandfather was a blacksmith by trade and reared a large family of children, among them being William, Adolph and Frederick.

John Henry Schoneberger was reared in New Jersey until he was sixteen years of age, and in 1869 he went west and located near Pomeroy in Meigs county, Ohio. He attended the public schools and academy there for a short time and worked around Pomeroy among the salt works at that place. At the age of eighteen he started in the grocery business for himself in Minersville, Ohio, and continued this line of activity until 1876. He then engaged in the manufacture of bromine in that vicinity, and for the next twenty years was actively engaged in the manufacture of this product. In 1884 he added to his other business the manufacture of calcium chloride and continued to manufacture bromine and calcium chloride in furnaces in Syracuse and Pomeroy, Ohio, and also Hartford, West Virginia, until about 1900. In that year he built the Pittsburg Calcium Chloride Works at Allegheny and continued as general manager of that plant until 1907, when he sold his interests in Allegheny and came to Marysville, Ohio, where he has since made his home. He lived in Columbus, Ohio, from 1899 to 1905.

Mr. Schoneberger was married September 8, 1875, at Syracuse, Ohio, to Catherine Schreiner, the daughter of Frederick and Charlotte (Bergman) Schreiner, and to this union five children have been born, Minnie, Bess, J. Harry, Charlotte and Marie. Minnie is the wife of John A. Schott, of Columbus, Ohio, and has one son, Harry Edwin. Bess is still at home with her parents. J. Harry is secretary and general manager of the Crawford Chair Company at Grand Ledge, Michigan. He married Catherine Crawford. Charlotte was the wife of C. A. R. Catesmani, who died several years ago in California, leaving one daughter, Catherine. Charlotte afterward married Clark Morgan and now resides in Columbus, Ohio. Marie is the wife of Otis Hatton, the superintendent of schools at Covington, Ohio.

Mrs. Schoneberger was born at Minersville, Ohio. Her parents came from Germany and were married in New York city, April 18, 1847. Her father was born January 20, 1820, and upon the opening of the Civil War in this county, he enlisted for service in the Union army and was killed acci-

dentally by a comrade while cleaning their guns just after the battle of Culpeper. He was forty-two years of age at the time of his death. Mrs. Schoneberger's mother was born in Germany, December 7, 1827, and died in January, 1886. Three daughters were born to Frederick Schreiner and wife, Maria, Charlotte and Catherine, the wife of Mr. Schoneberger.

Mr. and Mrs. Schoneberger are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, Mr. Schoneberger is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, he is a Democrat, but owing to his extensive business interests has never taken an active part in political matters. He is a man of quiet and unassuming demeanor and in his short residence in Marysville has won the high regard of all with whom he has become acquainted.

JEREMIAH POLING.

The Poling family might appropriately celebrate September 27, 1860, for on that date Jeremiah Poling arrived in Union county, Ohio, from West Virginia. On that day the parents of Jeremiah Poling located in Allen township, and the various members of the family have been identified with the history of this county since that time. As a farmer, Jeremiah Poling ranks among the best in his township and his farm of three hundred and eight acres, five and one-half miles southwest of Marysville, is one of the most attractive as well as the most productive farms of Allen township.

Jeremiah Poling, the son of Joseph and Phoebe (McKiney) Poling, was born in West Virginia, June 26, 1851. His father was born in Maryland and went with his parents to West Virginia when he was only six months of age, and in that state he grew to manhood and married Phoebe McKiney, who was born in West Virginia. In 1860 Joseph Poling brought his family to Union county, Ohio, and farmed in Allen township until his death in 1893. There were four sons and four daughters born to Joseph Poling and wife, seven of whom are still living: Jane, the widow of G. A. McGill; Jessie B., of Marysville; Siloan H., a farmer of Allen township; Sarah E., the wife of Charles Fowler, of Allen township; Savannah, the widow of C. R. Dunbar, of Allen township; Jeremiah, with whom this narrative deals; J. D., who is a resident of California, and Catherine, deceased.

Jeremiah Poling was about nine years of age when his parents came from West Virginia to Union county, Ohio, and consequently he received part of his education in his native state. He attended school in Allen township in this county after his parents moved here, and after leaving school

worked on his father's farm until his marriage. He then started farming for himself and his success as an agriculturist is indicated by the fact that he now has three hundred and eight acres of land on which he carries on a diversified system of grain and stock raising. He keeps only the best grades of live stock on his farm and has found, as have other farmers, that stock raising is the most remunerative part of general farming.

Mr. Poling was married March 31, 1880, to Calinda Turner, who was born in Union county on January 20, 1862, and educated in the common schools of this county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Poling: George E., who married Maude Epps; Bertha G., single and now living in Tennessee; Victor G., single, and Joseph M., single. Both of the younger sons are still living with their parents.

Mr. Poling and his family are loyal and consistent members of the Baptist church and are interested in its various activities. Politically, he gives his staunch adherence to the Republican party, but has never taken an active part in political matters.

JAMES P. FLECK.

For more than a score of years, James P. Fleck has been engaged in the general merchandise business at Arnold, Jerome township, Union county, Ohio. He has built up a large business in Arnold and the surrounding community and by honest methods and good business judgment has accumulated a very comfortable competence for himself and family. He is a man of sterling integrity and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

James P. Fleck, the son of David A. and Maria (Buck) Fleck, was born in Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, November 25, 1854. His father was born November 28, 1824, and his mother was born in Fayette county, Ohio, February 20, 1819. David A. Fleck and wife were married May 15, 1849, and to them have been born three children: Martha J., born October 22, 1850, and died in Paris, Missouri, July 13, 1888; James P., who is now living at Arnold in this county; and Ney, who was born September 16, 1860, and died July 23, 1885. David Fleck died July 2, 1872, and his widow passed away May 19, 1868.

James P. Fleck spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and received such education as was afforded by the public schools of his home township. In 1889 he engaged in the milling and saw mill business in partnership with J. T. Clevenger and about two years later Mr. Fleck sold out his interest and

started a general merchandise store in Arnold and has been identified with the merchandise business in this place since that year.

Mr. Fleck was married May 7, 1894, to Carrie E. Woodburn, the daughter of James and Sarah J. (Robinson) Woodburn. James Woodburn was born February 12, 1824, and died November 2, 1897. Sarah J. (Robinson) Woodburn was born in 1826 and died July 22, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. James Woodburn reared a family of five children: Sarah H., deceased, who was the wife of Chester Farnum; Jane Elizabeth, the wife of Hiram Crottinger, of Marysville; James L., who died in Goldfield, Nevada; Harvey S., who died in Arkansas, and Carrie E., the wife of James P. Fleck. Mr. Fleck and wife have two children: Ney S., born April 21, 1895, and Freda, born April 11, 1901. Both of these children are still with their parents in Arnold, the son being a graduate of the New California high school and now employed in his father's store.

Politically, Mr. Fleck is a member of the Democratic party, but owing to his extensive business interests has never felt inclined to take an active part in political matters. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Plain City and has always taken a deep interest in this fraternal organization. Mr. Fleck is a man of wide acquaintance and is well esteemed by those who know him.

AARON B. ROBINSON.

To attain a worthy citizenship by a life that is always honored and respected even from childhood, deserves more than passing notice. A man may take his place in public life through some vigorous stroke of public policy and even remain in the hearts of friends and neighbors, but to take the same position by the practice of an upright life is worthy of the highest praise and commendation. Aaron B. Robinson, a retired merchant and lawyer of Marysville, Ohio, is a man who has spent his whole life in Union county and the four score and two years which he has lived here have served to gain for him a place among the most representative citizens of the county. A man of high moral character, unimpeachable integrity, persistent industry and excellent business judgment, he has stood for the best interests of Union county. Today there is no citizen of the county who is better entitled to representation in the annals of his county's history. He served with distinction in the War of the Rebellion and in peaceful pursuits since that memorable struggle he has been no less distinguished.



A B Robinson

kinds. He continued in the mercantile business until a few years ago when he retired from active life and turned his business over to other hands.

Mr. Robinson was married to Keziah Wilkins, the daughter of Alfred and Harriet Wilkins, and to this union four children were born, Harriet E., Gertrude, Martha C. and Alfred J.

Mr. Robinson and his family are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, to whose support they have long been generous contributors. Politically, he has been a life-long Republican and has taken an active part in local and state politics. He served as a member of the Legislature for two terms and was an active and valuable member of various committees in that body. In all of the relations of life he has acted his part well and now he can look back over a long career which has been spent worthily in the service of his fellowmen. It is a pleasure to honor such men and this brief biography is but a feeble tribute to one of Union county's grand old men.

CHRISTIE J. REAMES.

An enterprising business man of Marysville, Ohio, is Christie J. Reames, who is in the real estate and loan business as a member of the firm of Reames & Webb. He has been a resident of Marysville for the past fifteen years, four years of which he served as assistant postmaster of Marysville. He is a man of energy and ability and his farm has been increasing its business from year to year until it now ranks among the leading farms of its kind in the county. Mr. Reames is a man of genial personality and has built up a large acquaintance in Marysville and throughout the county.

Christie J. Reames, the son of Josiah F. and Edith L. (White) Reames, was born in Logan county, Ohio, July 18, 1875. His parents, both of whom were also natives of Logan county, reared a family of four children: Omer P., of West Liberty, Ohio; Fred B., of Marion, Ohio; Christie J., of Marysville; Harry W., of Lima, Ohio.

Josiah F. Reames was reared in Marmon Valley, Logan county, Ohio, near Zanesville. He was a farmer except for the last fifteen years of his life, when he followed the trade of a carpenter and contractor. He died in West Liberty in 1907 at the age of sixty-two, having been born in that county, January 22, 1845. His widow still survives him and was sixty-five years old April 22, 1914. Josiah F. Reames was a member of the Quaker church while his wife gave her loyal support to the Christian denomination.

He served as a soldier in the Civil War and was a member of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years. He was permanently injured as a result of the bursting of a shell at the battle of Antietam in the fall of 1862. He participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the Civil War and also had three brothers in the Union army.

The paternal grandparents of Christie J. Reames were Hezekiah Jeremiah Reames and wife, natives of Carolina, of Quaker stock and pioneers of Marmon Valley, Logan county, Ohio, where they lived to an advanced age. Five children were born to Hezekiah Jeremiah Reames, Josiah F., Thomas, Ezra, Robert and a daughter, who died in the West. The maternal grandparents of Christie J. Reames were William W. White and wife, both of whom died at West Liberty, Ohio. William W. White was twice married, his second wife being the grandmother of Mr. Reames. The children of his second marriage were Edith L., John and Thomas.

Christie J. Reames was reared in West Liberty, Ohio. Before completing his education he began to learn the baker's trade and followed it for nine years. In 1900 he came to Marysville and worked for the Bell Brothers in the real estate business. He then served as assistant postmaster at Marysville for four years, after which he bought out the firm of Bell Brothers and in 1911 associated with him in the business, Charles D. Webb. The firm, now known as Reames & Webb, does a large business in real estate and loans.

Mr. Reames was married April 23, 1900, to Elizabeth Plank, the daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Carr) Plank. To this union three children have been born, Mary, Marjorie and Naomi.

Mrs. Reames was born on a farm near DeGraff, in Logan county, Ohio, her parents being natives of Pennsylvania. Her mother died in 1903 and her father is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three. Mr. and Mrs. Plank were the parents of six children, Julia, John, Benjamin, Florence, Mollie and Elizabeth.

Politically, Mr. Reames is a loyal member of the Republican party and has always been interested in local politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Masons and the Royal and Select Masters. Mrs. Reames is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and while Mr. Reames is not an active member of the church, yet he gives it his hearty support at all times. The career of Mr. Reames in this community has been such that his honesty and integrity have never been questioned, and consequently he is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Marysville and throughout the county.

ROBERT A. LINN.

Robert A. Linn was born in Miami county, September 12, 1849, but most of his active life has been spent in Union county where he now resides. He holds a conspicuous place among the successful business men and public-spirited citizens of the community. He is a son of Aaron and Eliza (Clark) Linn, natives of Pickaway county. Aaron Hankinson Linn, who was born in New Jersey, December 4, 1815, was a son of Robert and Elizabeth Linn, the father being born in Jay county, Indiana, coming to Ohio with the early settlers of the county in which he located. His wife, Eliza, was born in New York state, December 12, 1812. The father of our subject had a family of nine children. Nancy, Harriet, William and Sarah are deceased. Isabella, Robert A., Ellen, Madie and George are living. The subject's paternal grandfather Linn was born in New Jersey and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Blue, was a native of Indiana. The maternal grandparents, John C. and Elizabeth Clark, were born, respectively, on August 12, 1792, and February 20, 1794.

Robert A. Linn worked on the farm as a boy and for the greater part of his life. His early education was obtained in the district schools of Staunton township. He learned the blacksmith trade and worked at that trade for several years after he was grown. He followed the trade for some time in Iowa and then went to Kansas where he was connected with the Sante Fe railroad. Later he gave up that position and came to Union county about twenty-three years ago and went back to the farm, the occupation of his early years. He bought a farm of seventy-two acres in this county and made his home there until about six years ago. In the meantime he bought a hardware store in Raymond, Ohio, which is operated by his son-in-law, Harold Evans.

Mr. Linn was married, September 28, 1882, to Sarah A. Danforth, a daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Smith) Danforth. Jeremiah Danforth was born in Licking county, Ohio, and was the son of David and Anna (Stephens) Danforth. The elder Danforth came from Vermont and was a soldier in the War of 1812. His parents were Peter and Elizabeth Danforth. Peter was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Jeremiah Danforth, the father of Mrs. Linn, had four children, all born in Union county, Ohio. Their names were Thomas C., Eliza J. (deceased), Sarah A. and David S.

Robert A. Linn has an adopted daughter, Lottie Lloyd, who has been reared and educated by Mr. Linn as one of the family. She married Harold



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT LINN

Evans and has one child, Robert L. Mr. Linn also has one son, Rolla, who is married and has two daughters and one son, Margaret, Frances and Ralph S.

Mr. and Mrs. Linn are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and actively interested in its affairs. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and is an influential member of the order. In politics, Mr. Linn is a Republican and is an active worker for the success of that party in all the political campaigns. He is at present the superintendent and general manager of the Union county infirmary, having been appointed to this position by the county commissioners.

JOHN ROBINSON TAYLOR.

The Taylor family, which is worthily represented by John Robinson Taylor, of Marysville, Ohio, have been residents of Union county since 1849, and during all of these years the family have been prominent in the various phases of the county's development. Mr. Taylor was reared in this county and farmed until 1892, since which time he has been engaged in the insurance business in Marysville. His son-in-law, L. J. Zwerner, became associated with him in the insurance business in 1911 and the firm, known as Taylor & Zwerner, has a large business in fire insurance in Marysville and throughout the county. Mr. Taylor is fast approaching the age of three score and ten, and all of his life has been spent within this county with the exception of two years. He has seen it emerge from pioneer times until it now ranks among the most progressive counties of the state.

John R. Taylor, the son of William H. and Eliza Ellen (Robinson) Taylor, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, August 15, 1847. His parents, who were natives of Ohio, reared a family of three children: Jane Ann, the wife of Samuel Carson, of Jerome township; John R., of Marysville, and David Madison, who died in early childhood.

William H. Taylor was reared in Champaign county, Ohio, at Kingston, a village sometimes known as Taylorstown. In young manhood he was a wagoner and hauled goods for the railroads in this section of the state. Later he located in Jerome township, in this county, where he bought two hundred and twenty acres of land. Here he and his good wife reared their children and on this farm he died in 1857 at the early age of forty. His widow survived him forty-two years and never married again, passing away at the

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advanced age of eighty-two. Both were members of the United Presbyterian church.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Taylor were John and Ann (Hendricks) Taylor, who were Southerners and slave owners. They were early pioneers in Champaign county, Ohio, and later came to Union county and died in Jerome township, Ann Taylor living to the advanced age of ninety-two years. Both John Taylor and his wife were twice married. By his first marriage there were two children, Andrew and Washington. By her first marriage there were also two children, William H., the father of John R. Taylor, with whom this narrative deals, and Susanna. The grandmother was married both times to men by the name of Taylor although they were no relation to each other. The second husband was John Taylor, and to this union were born two children, David and Daniel.

The maternal grandparents of John R. Taylor were John Robinson and wife, pioneers in Darby township. She died in this county and his death occurred in Champaign county, Ohio. Four children were born to John Robinson and wife, Mitchell, Eliza, Ellen, Sarah Jane and John.

John R. Taylor was reared in Jerome township on his father's farm and lived at home until he was twenty-five years of age. He attended the district schools until he was ten and then began working on the home farm. After his marriage he bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Leesburg township and farmed it until 1892, when he rented his farm and moved to Marysville. On locating in the county seat he engaged in the insurance business and has followed this line of activity for the past twenty-three years. He has three good homes in the city, having invested in city property after selling his farm in 1901. He continued alone in the insurance business from 1892 until 1911, when he associated with him in the business his son-in-law, L. J. Zwerner.

Mr. Taylor was married December 19, 1872, to Emma Bowen, the daughter of Edward and Julia Ann (Deisert) Bowen, and to this union six children have been born, Ada, Effa, Wayne, Mabel, Opal and one who died in infancy, the second in order of birth. Ada is the wife of Dr. L. E. Baker, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and has two children, Fontabelle and Robert. Effa is the wife of Milton Southard, a farmer living in Paris township, and has four children, Mildred, Monzo, John W. and Anna. Wayne married Anna Newlove and has three children, Pauline, Nellie and John. Wayne is employed by the Jewell Tea Company, of Marysville. Mabel is the wife of L. J. Zwerner and has two children, John Lewis and Eleanor. Opal is the wife of Walter Scott, of Lancaster, Ohio. She has a national reputation as a

vocalist and has traveled for the past two years, singing in different cities of the United States.

Mrs. Taylor was born in Dover township in this county, in October, 1852. Her parents were both natives of Ohio and early settlers in Union county, where her father died when a young man. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Euphemia, Hiram, Martha, Frank, Emma, Charles, and three who died in childhood. Mrs. Taylor is now the only one of the family who is living.

Mr. Taylor and his wife are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a member of the board of stewards at the present time. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He gave his hearty support to the Republican party until 1912, when he, with thousands of other voters, joined the new Progressive party. He has always been active in civic life and was justice of the peace for fifteen years and married no less than forty-five couples during his first term of office. He has been in the council of Marysville for six years and was chairman of the committee when the streets of Marysville were paved.

JOHN AUER.

The whole career of John Auer, with the exception of six years which he spent in Kansas, has been identified with the history of Union county and most of this time he has been engaged in business in Marysville. He was an employee of the Big Four railroad at Marysville for many years and conducted a grocery store here for nearly a score of years. Since the fall of 1913 he has been engaged in the laundry business and now has a well equipped laundry. He is doing excellent work and giving general satisfaction to a constantly increasing circle of patrons.

John Auer, the proprietor of the Marysville Steam Laundry, was born in Paris township, Union county, Ohio, one mile from Marysville, May 6, 1863. He is the son of Peter and Mary (Geer) Auer, natives of Germany and Union county, Ohio, respectively. There were six children born to Peter Auer and wife: Fred J., of Marysville; Maggie, the wife of Frank Maahs, of Olympia, Washington; Barbara Anna, who died in Topeka, Kansas, the wife of Frank Roher; John, of Marysville; William C., of Marysville; and Carrie B., the wife of J. L. Miller, of Marysville.

Peter Auer was reared in Germany and educated in his native land, where he learned the trade of a dyer. He came to America when he was about twenty years of age and was one of the first settlers in Marysville, where he spent the remainder of his life with the exception of a few years in Kansas. He learned the butcher business in Marysville and worked at that for more than a score of years. He died in 1893 at the age of sixty-four. His wife passed away May 20, 1914, at the age of seventy-three. Both were devout members of the Trinity Lutheran church.

The paternal grandparents of John Auer spent all of their days in Germany, where they reared a large family, Peter, Fred, John and Margaret. Margaret married J. P. Bauer, who came to America and died in Topeka, Kansas, where he had moved from Marysville. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Auer were Leonard Geer and wife, natives of Germany and pioneer settlers in Union county, Ohio, where they located on a farm in Paint township, four miles from Marysville. They died in this county, he being more than seventy years of age and his wife being eighty-eight at the time of her death. Three sons and two daughters were born to Leonard Geer and wife, Margaret, Leonard, Barbara, Mary and John.

John Auer was reared in Marysville and has lived all of his life in this county, except the six years he spent with his parents in Kansas. He received his education in the public and parochial schools of Marysville and after leaving school began working on the farms in his immediate vicinity for eleven dollars a month. After working by day labor on the farm for five years, he returned to Marysville and became assistant agent and baggage master at the Big Four station, holding this position for twelve years. He then opened a grocery store in Marysville and conducted it for the next eighteen years with marked success. In September, 1913, he embarked in the laundry business, to which he has since added a dry cleaning department. He has already built up a large trade and has one of the best equipped laundries in the state for a town of this size.

Mr. Auer was married October 11, 1887, to Catherina M. Burns, the daughter of Emanuel and Barbara Anna (Bishop) Burns. To this union two children have been born, Dana and Philip. Dana died at the age of five and Philip is now in the employ of his father in the laundry.

Mrs. Auer was born on a farm one-half mile south of Marysville and lived there until her marriage. Her parents were natives of Germany and early settlers in this county, where her father died in 1912 at the age of eighty-two. Her mother has been dead for several years. Twelve children

were born to Mr. and Mrs. Burns: Margaret, George, John, Mary, Philip, Catherina, Anna, Martin, Lena, Carrie and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Auer and his family are devout members of the Trinity Lutheran church and he belongs to the Lutheran Benevolent Society. In politics, he has always given his support to the Democratic party and has served on the council for several terms. The family residence is at No. 130 South Walnut street, where he owns three houses on the same lot. Mr. Auer is a self-made man in every way, having started out to seek his own fortune when he was a lad of eleven years. He is a highly respected citizen and as a business man whose word has never been questioned.

CHARLES ASMAN.

A prosperous druggist of Marysville, Ohio, is Charles Asman, who has spent most of his career of forty years in the city of his nativity. He is a man of excellent education and is recognized as a skilled pharmacist. He has had his own drug store in Marysville for the past ten years and has conducted it in such a way as to merit the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Charles Asman, the son of John C. and Barbara (Emmert) Asman, was born in Marysville, Ohio, March 6, 1875. The history of John C. Asman, elsewhere in this volume, gives further information concerning the family.

Charles Asman was reared in Marysville and attended the parochial school of the Lutheran church as well as the public school of Marysville. He then spent two years at Capital University in Columbus, Ohio, where he took the classical course. At the age of seventeen he began clerking in the drug store of N. E. Liggett in Marysville and two years later decided to take a complete course in pharmacy and with this intention he enrolled as a student in the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy at Chicago, Illinois, and graduated in the spring of 1895. He then took a position in a drug store at Cincinnati, but a year later returned to his old position in Marysville and clerked for Mr. Liggett until 1905. In that year he bought the store of Mr. Liggett and has since been in business for himself.

Mr. Asman was married June 11, 1903, to Marie Linzinmiere, the daughter of Louis and Barbara (Gunderman) Linzinmiere. To this union two sons have been born, William and Edwin.

Mrs. Asman was born in Marysville, Ohio, as was her mother. Her

father came from Germany when a small boy. Mr. Linzinmiere and his wife are both living in Marysville, where he conducts a restaurant on North Main street. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Linzinmiere, Frank and Marie. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Asman were Frank and Mary (Horst) Linzinmiere and to them were born four children: Mary, who died in Germany; Louisa, who died in Columbus, Ohio; Frank, who was killed in the Civil War; and Louis, the father of Mrs. Asman. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Asman were John and Elizabeth (Smith) Gunderman.

Mr. Asman and his wife are devout members of the Lutheran church and greatly interested in its welfare. Politically, he is a Democrat but has preferred to give all of his attention to his business interests rather than engage in political campaigns. He is a member of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association and is interested in everything which pertains to the progress of his profession. He stands in the front rank as a man who honors his calling and because of his industry, integrity and genuine worth, he stands high in public estimation. As a citizen he ranks with the most influential in his community and is ever looking for the betterment of those about him.

PEARL O. ROBINSON.

The Robinson family has been identified with the history of Union county, Ohio, since the year 1800, when Samuel Robinson received a deed for six hundred acres in what is now Darby township, for the sum of seven hundred dollars. The patent for the land was signed by John Adams, then the President of the United States, and Timothy Pickering, the secretary of state. This large tract of land has been in the hands of the Robinson family since that time, and Pearl O. Robinson, whose history is here presented, owns, in partnership with his brother, Louis B., two hundred and forty-seven acres of the original homestead.

Samuel Robinson, the first member of the family to come to Union county, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1774, and came to Ohio as a surveyor with a man by the name of Sullivan in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They surveyed all of the land through this section of Ohio and subsequently Mr. Sullivan deeded Samuel Robinson six hundred acres in Darby township, although it was many years after this before Union county was created. Samuel Robinson and wife reared a family of six children, Dickson, James, Hunter, Margaret, Martha and Joseph. Margaret

married Samuel McCullough and Martha married Richard Beard. Martha is the only one of these six children now living and she makes her home in Cleveland, Ohio, with her daughter.

James Robinson, one of the sons of the first member of this family to come to Union county, is the grandfather of Pearl O. Robinson. James Robinson, familiarly known to his friends as "Groundhog Jim," was born in 1816 in Darby township on the same farm now owned by Pearl O. and Louis B. Robinson. James Robinson and wife were the parents of two children, Bruce and Fredonia, who died at the age of eighteen. James Robinson died in 1872.

Bruce Robinson, the father of Pearl O., was born in Union county, November 9, 1845, and died in July, 1909. His wife, Irene Baxter, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, January 18, 1845, and died in February, 1909. Bruce Robinson and Irene Baxter were married December 4, 1866, and to them were born four children, three of whom are living: Pearl O., of Darby township; Lacy M., a teacher in the Normal school at Plain City, Ohio; and Louis Baxter, who makes his home in Plain City.

Pearl O. Robinson was born in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, September 12, 1869, and has spent his whole life in Union county. He received a good common school education and later graduated from the Plain City high school. He then entered the University of Michigan and graduated from that university. For the next sixteen years he was in the school-room as a teacher. He taught in the Dwight L. Moody School of Massachusetts, the high school at St. Louis and the High School of Commerce in New York City. He then resigned in order to take up the general agency of the G. & C. Merriam & Company, publishers, for the state of Ohio, and he and his brother now represent this company, who are the publishers of the Webster International Dictionary. He owns, in partnership with his brother, two hundred and forty-seven acres of the old homestead, although he now makes his home one and one-third miles north of Plain City in Jerome township. He has a beautiful country home surrounded by eight acres of land well laid out. He and his brother give their careful supervision to their farm and rank among the most extensive stock raisers in the township. They raise full-blooded Percheron horses and red Duroc Jersey hogs.

Pearl O. Robinson was married June 26, 1901, to Elizabeth M. Lane, the daughter and only child of Doctor Milton and Sophronia (McCloud) Lane, both of whom are deceased. Doctor Lane was born in Indiana and his wife was born in Amity, Ohio. Doctor Lane was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and his wife was a graduate of the Women's

Medical College of Chicago. He died September 16, 1889, and his widow died September 10, 1904. Mr. Robinson and wife are the parents of four children, three of whom are living: James L., born September 30, 1903; Martha Ann, born September 23, 1906; and Jane Osborne, born February 7, 1909. Elizabeth May, a twin sister of Martha Ann, died at the age of five months.

Fraternally, Mr. Robinson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Plain City. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church and he is serving as an elder in his denomination.

HENRY J. BROOKS.

The present treasurer of Union county, Ohio, is Henry J. Brooks, who has been a resident of this county since 1865. He has been one of the most influential citizens of the county for many years and for about twenty years was a teacher in the public schools of the county, serving as superintendent of the Claibourne township schools for nine years. During all of these years he has also devoted part of his time to farming as well as to various business interests in the county. He is a man of high ideals and strict integrity and is making one of the most capable officials ever elected to office in this county. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and has a host of friends throughout all parts of the county.

Henry J. Brooks, the son of Joseph P. and Christina (Dull) Brooks, was born May 7, 1854, in Licking county, Ohio. His parents, both of whom were natives of Ohio also, had two children, Henry J. and Ellis F., of North Yakima, Washington.

Joseph P. Brooks was reared in Licking county, Ohio, and lived there until the breaking out of the Civil War. He then enlisted in Company B, Seventy-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. At the battle of Ringgold, Georgia, he was one of thirteen men who fell while trying to carry the flag before his regiment. He and five others were wounded and seven others were killed outright. The flag was finally captured by the Confederates despite the heroic resistance put up by the courageous thirteen and was kept by the Southerners until 1914, when it was returned to Governor Cox of Ohio.

Immediately after the close of the war Joseph P. Brooks returned to Union county, Ohio, and located on a farm near Richwood and there he



HENRY J. BROOKS

lived until a few years ago when he moved to Richwood to make his home. His wife died in 1893 at the age of sixty-three.

The paternal grandparents of Henry J. Brooks were Joseph Perkins and Phoebe (Perkins) Brooks, natives of Maine. The Brooks came from Maine by ox-cart to Columbus, Ohio, and settled in Licking county. Subsequently, Joseph P. Brooks, Sr., engaged in pork trading and took numerous loads of pork on flat boats to New Orleans. He died in Licking county, Ohio, in 1907 and lacked only seven days of being ninety-eight years of age. His wife died in the same house at the age of eighty. The father of Joseph P. Brooks, Sr., was in the War of 1812. He was the first mayor of Columbus after its incorporation in 1834. Four sons and two daughters were born to Joseph and Phoebe (Perkins) Brooks, Joseph P., Edward, Solomon, Rufus, Mary and Phoebe. The maternal grandparents of Henry J. Brooks were Joseph and Elizabeth (Dumball) Dull, natives of Pennsylvania, of Holland-Dutch descent. The Dulls were pioneers of Perry county, Ohio, and later moved to Licking county, where they died at an advanced age after rearing a large family of children, Phoebe, Christina, Joanna, Nancy, Uriah, John, Lottie, Elias and Lufinda.

Henry J. Brooks was reared in Union county from the time he was eleven years of age. He attended the district schools of his township and later was a student in the Richwood graded schools. Before reaching his majority he started to teach in the public schools of Union county and for twenty years taught nearly every winter, while he spent his summers on the farm or in the saw-mills. He accumulated a farm of ninety-six acres, but on account of declining health he sold his farm in 1910.

Mr. Brooks was married October 11, 1877, to Harriett Shisler, the daughter of John and Lacy Ann (Darling) Shisler. To this union two children have been born, Chauncey E. and John P. Chauncey E. is a dentist in Marysville. He married Lillian Wood and has one daughter, Doris Adelaide. John P., also a dentist of Richwood, married Mildred Cheney and has one daughter, Harriett.

Mrs. Brooks was born in Marion county, Ohio, but was reared to womanhood in Union county. Her parents were natives of Ohio, her father dying in 1879 at the age of fifty-four and her mother in 1903 at the age of eighty-two. Her father's death was the result of a kick received from a horse. John Shisler and wife were the parents of a large family of children, Ella, Jane, Eva, Harriett, Laura, Nancy, Mary, John and one who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are members of the Methodist Protestant church. Fraternally, Mr. Brooks is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was reared as a Republican and voted the Republican ticket for many years, but for the past twenty years has been an independent voter, although generally casting his ballot for the candidates of the Democratic party. He was elected county treasurer in 1910 and in 1912 was re-elected by a greatly increased majority. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Richwood and has been president of that bank since its organization. He also owns stock in various other enterprises in the county and has made a reputation as one of the sterling business men of the county. He is a wide-awake and public spirited citizen who has long been regarded as one of the representative men of the county and it seems eminently fitting that his career should find a place in the annals of his county's history.

WADE G. MCKITRICK.

Most of the life of Wade G. McKitrick has been spent on the farm in Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, where he was born. He has been engaged in the buying and selling of horses for many years, and has been living on his present farm since March, 1914, having spent the previous year in Columbus, Ohio.

Wade G. McKitrick, the son and only child of William and Susanna (Robinson) McKitrick, was born in Jerome township, on the farm where he is now living. His father was born in Licking county, Ohio, and his mother in Union county, although his father lived in this county from the age of six years. His parents were married in this county about 1868, and his father farmed in Jerome township until his death, December 24, 1902. His mother is now living with him on the old homestead.

Wade G. McKitrick was educated in the schools of Jerome township and after his marriage began to buy horses for the market. He has owned as many as three thousand horses and until March, 1914, gave practically all of his attention to the buying and selling of horses. From March, 1913, until March, 1914, Mr. McKitrick and his family lived in Columbus, but since that time he has retired from the horse market and is now devoting all of his attention to farming. He has a fine farm of eighty acres in Jerome township, which is well improved and in a high state of cultivation.

Mr. McKitrick was married June 30, 1897, to Edith Vining, a daughter

of Jonas and Melinda (Bowen) Vining, natives of Union county. Mr. Vining, who was an old soldier, is still living in Dover township, while Mrs. Vining died about 1890. Mr. McKitrick and his wife are the parents of six children: Walter, born May 2, 1898; Lillian, born May 30, 1901; Alice, born February 1, 1904; Hazel, born May 8, 1905; William, born September 13, 1907; Beecher, born December 4, 1909.

Politically, Mr. McKitrick is a Democrat and has always been prominent in the councils of his party in Union county. He was appointed as a member of the school board of his township and was later elected for a four-year term, resigning his position when he moved to Columbus in 1913. The family are regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church at Watkins and are interested in all church and Sunday school work.

LOUIS LINZINMEIRE.

A resident of Marysville, Ohio, since 1874, Louis Linzinmeire has been connected with the business interests of the city for more than forty years. He comes from sturdy German ancestors and has inherited those qualities of thrift and industry which have made the people of his nation such welcome additions to the cosmopolitan population of this country.

Louis Linzinmeire, the son of Frank and Mary (Horst) Linzinmeire, was born in Massachusetts, July 12, 1856. Both of his parents were born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America after their marriage. They had four children: Mary, who died in Germany after her marriage; Louisa, who died single in Columbus, Ohio; Frank, who was killed in the Civil War, and Louis, of Marysville.

Frank Linzenmeire was reared and educated in Germany and when a young man learned the saddler's trade. Upon coming to America in 1866 he settled in Massachusetts and died there in August of the same year when his son Louis was only three weeks of age. His widow survived him many years and later moved to Columbus, Ohio, where she married Leonard Maegerlein. There were no children born to her second marriage and she and her second husband are both deceased, she dying in 1871.

Louis Linzinmeire lived in Columbus, Ohio, until he was thirteen years of age. He attended the parochial schools of the Lutheran church and was confirmed in that denomination when thirteen years of age. He then came to Milford Center, in Union county, Ohio, where he learned the carriage

painter's trade and followed that until 1884. At eighteen years of age he came to Marysville, where he continued to follow the carriage painter's trade until he opened a saloon in 1884, following this line of business until 1908. In that year he opened his present pool room and tobacco store.

Mr. Linzinmeire was married January 24, 1878, to Barbara Gunderman, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Gunderman. To this union have been born two children, Frank and Marie. Frank, who is now clerking for his father, married Nettie Rausch and has three children, Louis, Charles and Elizabeth.

Mrs. Linzinmeire was born in Marysville and has spent her whole life here. Her parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and early settlers in Marysville, where they both died well advanced in years. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gunderman, George, Barbara, Mary, Lena and John.

Politically, Mr. Linzinmeire gives his support to the Democratic party but has never been a candidate for office. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

JOSEPH M. BAINER.

One of the many citizens of Union county, Ohio, who is a descendant from German ancestors, is Joseph M. Bainer, the secretary and treasurer of the Marysville Cabinet Company. Mr. Bainer followed the painter's trade for several years, then became interested in the cabinet-making business, and has been following this line of activity in Marysville for the past twenty-two years. He is a man of excellent business ability, good judgment and foresight, and by careful attention to his business has become one of the most successful men of Marysville.

Joseph M. Bainer, the son of John C. and Elizabeth (Koettenmaier) Bainer, was born in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, February 19, 1859. His father was born in Germany and his mother in France. They came to America before their marriage, his father coming here when about fourteen years of age. They were married in Tiffin, Ohio, and there the seven children were born: John P., deceased; Catherine, wife of Peter F. Zink, of Los Angeles, California; Jacob H., of Chicago; Andrew, deceased; Joseph M., of Marysville; Frank, of Los Angeles, California; Caroline, deceased, wife of Henry Mollenkopf.

John C. Bainer was a weaver in early manhood and later learned the



JOSEPH M. BAINER

moulder's trade, and followed this until his health became impaired, after which he took up carpenter work. He died in Chicago in 1903 at the age of seventy-six and his wife died in the same city the following year at the same age. Both were loyal members of the Catholic church.

The paternal grandparents of Joseph M. Bainer were Christian and Eva (Bullinger) Bainer, natives of Germany and early settlers in Tiffin, Ohio. Christian Bainer first worked on the old Erie canal at Akron for one year. He then operated an ashery at Tiffin and made the old-fashioned black lye which was so common in our grandfather's day. He was killed in the ashery accidentally when about fifty years of age. His widow lived to be eighty-six years of age. Five children were born to Christian Bainer and wife, John C., Mary, Andrew, Martin and Stephen. The maternal grandparents of Joseph M. Bainer were Jacob and Elizabeth (Hirsch) Koettenmaier. They were born in Luxemburg, France, and were early settlers in Tiffin, Ohio. He died at New Riegel, Ohio, at the home of his daughter and his wife died in Tiffin. Jacob Koettenmaier and wife had two sons and five daughters, John, Catherine, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Susan, Peter and one who died in early childhood.

Joseph M. Bainer was reared in Tiffin, Ohio, until he was about thirteen years of age. He attended the public and parochial schools in that place and when a mere lad began to learn the painter's trade. He worked in Cleveland for two years and for some time at Napoleon, Ohio. In 1882 he came to Marysville to assist on the painting contract of the court house. He fell from the court house and was so severely injured that he was laid up for over a year. He then went to Chicago and attended school for a year, after which he went back to painting and followed it for several years. In 1890 he came to Marysville and went to work for the John Rausch Manufacturing Company, which later developed into the Marysville Cabinet Company. This company was incorporated with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars and now has the following officers: Charles Brown, president; John M. Hamilton, of Bellefontaine, vice-president; Joseph M. Bainer, secretary and treasurer, and N. V. Elliott, of Bellefontaine, general manager. This company manufactures desks for banks and stores and all kinds of office fixtures.

Mr. Bainer was married July 8, 1886, to Mary Gundermann, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Gundermann. To this union two children have been born, John David and Elizabeth G. John D. is a state bank examiner at Cleveland, Ohio. He married Otelia Fox and has one daughter, Mary, and a son, Joseph. Elizabeth G. is a graduate of the Marysville high school and is now attending college at Oxford, Ohio.

Mrs. Bainer was born in Marysville, Ohio, January 6, 1861. Her parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and were very early settlers in Marysville, Ohio. Her father came here when sixteen and her mother when eight years of age, and located in the German settlement in this county. Her father died in Marysville in 1884, at the age of fifty-four, and her mother died in August, 1900, aged sixty-one. Five children were born to the parents of Mrs. Bainer, Barbara, George, Mary, Lena (deceased) and John.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Bainer were George and Anna Barbara (Goese) Gundermann, natives of Germany and early settlers of Marysville, where they died at an old age. George Gundermann and wife were the parents of five children, Barbara, Margaret, Michael, John and George. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Bainer were Frederick and Katharina (Herschler) Schmidt. They were natives of Germany and came to America in 1854 and first located in Canal Winchester and about 1856 came to Union county, Ohio, and located in the German settlement in this county. Frederick Schmidt died about four months after coming to this county and his wife died about 1878, at the age of seventy-seven. There were six children born to Frederick Schmidt and wife who lived to maturity, Lena, Laura, Elizabeth, Margaret, David and Franz. Four other children died in early childhood.

Politically, Mr. Bainer is a Democrat and at the present time is a member of the city council. He is a director in the Citizens Home and Savings Bank. The family are loyal members of the Trinity Lutheran church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested and to whose support they are generous contributors.

DR. PETER T. ENGARD.

The practice of veterinary surgery has pushed to the front within the last quarter of a century and has reached a stage where it is recognized as a science. Many excellent schools of veterinary surgery are now established in the United States and one of the best institutions of this kind is located at Indianapolis, Indiana. Dr. Peter T. Engard graduated from the Indiana Veterinary College in the spring of 1913 and has since been practicing his profession in Marysville, Ohio. He is rapidly building up a wide acquaintance throughout the county and gaining an enviable reputation for his skill as a veterinary.

Dr. Peter T. Engard, the son of William and Irene (Freese) Engard, was born in Delaware, Ohio, January 22, 1886. His parents, who were both natives of Delaware county, Ohio, were the parents of four sons: Dr. Peter T., of Marysville; Marion, of London, Ohio; William, a soldier in the regular army; and Walter, a grocer in London, Ohio.

William Engard was reared in Delaware county, Ohio, and bought and sold horses for a number of years. For the past eight years he has been a resident of London, Ohio, where he and his wife are now residing. He and his wife are both loyal members of the Presbyterian church.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor Engard were Peter T. and Julia (Cornell) Engard, natives of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, respectively. They were early settlers of Delaware county, Ohio, where he bought and sold horses. He died at Findlay, Ohio, at the age of ninety-one and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-five. Eight children were born to the grandparents of Doctor Engard, Mary, Adeline, Emma, George, William, John, Harry and Frank. The maternal grandparents of Doctor Engard were Marion Freese and wife, natives of Ohio. Marion Freese was a groceryman in Delaware county all of his life. His wife died when a young woman and he is still living at Bell Point, Ohio. Marion Freese and wife reared a family of five children, Vina, Martha, Susan, Irene and Walter.

Dr. Peter T. Engard was reared in Delaware county, Ohio, and attended the country schools of Lucas county. He graduated from the Findlay high school in 1903 and then went to work in his home county. In the fall of 1910 he entered the Indiana Veterinary College at Indianapolis and graduated in 1913. He at once came to Marysville, Ohio, where he has since practiced his profession and has met with unusual success from the beginning.

Doctor Engard was married November 27, 1913, to Marie Armstrong, the daughter of Martin and Charlotte (Saunders) Armstrong.

Mrs. Engard was born in Columbus, Ohio. Her parents were both natives of this state and are now living at London, Ohio, where her father is manager of the manufacturing plant of Thomas Armstrong. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Marie and Virginia. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Engard had four sons, Martin, Richard, Frank and Charles.

Dr. and Mrs. Engard are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics, he gives his support to the Democratic party, but thus far has not taken an active part in political matters. He is a young man of pleasing appearance and deeply interested in his profession and bids fair to become one of the representative citizens of Marysville.

WILLIAM M. GOFF, M. D.

In every life of honor and usefulness there is no dearth of incident and material around which the biographer may weave an interesting and instructive story. Even the minor incidents, and what may be considered the unimportant details of a life, are subjects worthy of consideration in giving a true index of the character in a life history. But in summing up the career of any man in the brief space allotted, the writer must needs touch only the more salient points giving the keynote of the character, eliminating many of the minor details that would contribute to the interest of a more extended story. Within the pages of this work will be found mention of many prominent and influential citizens, worthy representatives of sturdy pioneer families, who have contributed a full share of the arduous work incident to the development of the country. Among this class is Dr. William M. Goff, who occupies a prominent place in the ranks of the representative men of the community.

Dr. William M. Goff was born March 15, 1876, on a farm in Union township, Union county, Ohio. He is a son of William and Susan I. (Mitchell) Goff. The father was born in Palestine, Kentucky, the family coming to that place from New York state. The original family came from France as Huguenot exiles, escaping from the cruel persecutions during the reign of Louis XIV, whose blood-thirsty soldiers, led by fanatical monks, scoured the country in every direction, carried the direst destruction into every family who refused to renounce the so-called new religion. During this terrible persecution thousands were mercilessly butchered and other thousands escaped as exiles to America, Switzerland, England and Holland. Among these exiles was the Goff family who found a home in America.

The father of our subject came to Union county about 1838 and married in this county, where his wife was born. He was a farmer by occupation and followed this business until his death, August 22, 1907. His widow is still living. Dr. Goff was born on a farm and when he was about one year old the family came to Marysville where he grew to manhood. His education was received in the public schools of this place. After leaving the public schools he began the study of medicine and later entered the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated in 1897 and at once began the practice of his profession. During his practice he has taken post-graduate studies, attending lectures in various medical colleges. He first located for practice at Lafayette, Madison county, Ohio, remaining there for six months. He then removed to London, Ohio, where he practiced for eighteen months;



WILLIAM M. GOFF, M. D.

then he went to Mansfield, Logan county, Ohio, where he remained for two years. His next move was to Unionville Center, in Union county, where he continued in the practice for twelve years. Then he came to Marysville, the home of his early years, in July, 1913, and here he has continued in the practice ever since.

Doctor Goff is a member of the county and state medical societies and of the American Medical Association.

May 25, 1897, Doctor Goff was married to Anna Bess Wood, a daughter of William J. and Caroline (Siples) Wood, of Richwood, Ohio. One daughter, Helen Luella, is the result of this union. Fraternally, Doctor Goff is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically, he has always been a Republican and has taken an active interest in party affairs, serving as a member of the Republican county committee for several years. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM F. MARSH.

The "Maple Grove Farm," located three miles east of Plain City, in Jerome township, is the home of William F. Marsh, who has been a resident of this county for more than thirty years. He is essentially a self-made man. His present farm indicates that he has not labored in vain, and while working primarily for his own interests, yet he has not been neglectful of his duties as a good American citizen. He has taken an active part in the life of the locality in which he has resided, and for more than a score of years he has served on the school board of his township.

William F. Marsh, the son and only child of William M. and Mattie (Felber) Marsh, was born in Ashley, Delaware county, Ohio, July 14, 1862. His parents were both born in Ohio and were married in Delaware county. His father died in 1864 and his mother later married I. H. Warner.

William F. Marsh was educated in the district schools of his home county and later attended the high school at Westerville, Ohio. Before reaching his majority he started to work out for himself, and after reaching maturity he married and came to Union county to make his permanent home. He has not tried to accumulate a large amount of land but rather to give his careful attention to a comparatively small farm. He owns fifty-eight and

one-half acres, which is in a very high state of cultivation. He raises registered Jersey cattle and has been very successful in this particular line of activity.

Mr. Marsh has been twice married, his first wife being Minnie E. Brown, to whom he was married in October, 1883. She was a daughter of Rev. Joseph F. and Susan (Nunnemaker) Brown. Her father was a minister of the United Brethren church and first lived in Hocking county, Ohio, and later removed to Franklin county. Rev. Joseph Brown and his wife both died in the latter county. To this first union two children were born, Harry A. and Carl M. Harry graduated from the agricultural department of the Ohio State University and married May Jones in 1914, and is now living in Jerome township. Carl M. married Iva Harbage on February 21, 1912, and now makes his home in Marysville. The first wife of Mr. Marsh died March 6, 1889, and on August 26, 1894, he married Naomi Eckert, the daughter of Silas Eckert. The second wife of Mr. Marsh died July 8, 1904. In 1901, Ruth B. Holmes, of Columbus, Ohio, an orphan, who was born October 28, 1891, became a member of the Marsh family and Mr. and Mrs. Marsh gave her all of the care and attention which they accorded their own children. She was educated in the Plain City schools and is now making her home with Mr. Marsh.

Politically, Mr. Marsh is a Republican with progressive tendencies. He has been one of the leaders in his party for many years, and for over twenty years has been a member of the school board of Jerome township. During all of this time he has never failed to give his hearty support to every measure which he felt would be of benefit to the schools of his township in any way. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Plain City.

ROBERT ROBOTHAM.

A retired merchant and manufacturer of Syracuse, New York, who is highly esteemed by those who know him is Robert Robotham, who has made this city his home for the past ten years. He served with distinction in a New York regiment in the Civil War and was in more than a score of the hardest fought battles of that terrible struggle. For many years he was in the mercantile business in the state of New York and later engaged in the manufacturing of furniture, guns and fishing tackle. Mr. Robotham is a man of high personal character and during his career in this county has so

conducted his affairs as to win the esteem of everyone with whom he has been associated.

Robert Robotham, the son of Robert and Jane (Benson) Robotham, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, December 15, 1838. His parents, who were born in Yorkshire, England, reared a family of ten children: Mary Ann, the wife of Frederick Staat, of New Brunswick, New Jersey; John, who was a forty-niner and died in California; William, who died in 1909 in his seventy-ninth year; Eliza, who died young; George, who was killed in 1888 at a fire in New Brunswick, New Jersey; Robert, the first; Robert, the second; Robert, the third; Mooring, of Newark, New Jersey, and David H., of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Robert the first and Robert the second died, and the third son by the same name is the subject of this review.

Robert Robotham, the father of Robert, with whom this narrative deals, was reared in Yorkshire, England, and educated in his native land. He was a gardener for Lord Howard, and later served in the British army and was in the battle of New Orleans on January 3, 1815. He also fought in other battles in the War of 1812 in English regiments. He returned to England at the close of the War of 1812 and lived there until 1828. In that year he came to America with his wife and three oldest children and located in West-ernville, Oneida county, New York. He followed his trade of a stone mason in that place for a time and then moved to Jersey City, New Jersey, where he followed his trade until 1849. He then made the long overland trip to California in search of gold, and while there he contracted rheumatism and died. Before his death he sent home six hundred dollars' worth of gold dust to his children. He died in 1851, after having been in California a little over one year. His wife died in Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1847, at the age of forty-three years. Both were members of the Episcopal church.

The paternal grandparents of Robert Robotham were Robert and Jane (Mooring) Robotham. The grandfather, Robert Robotham, was born August 22, 1760, in England, and came to America and died in Oneida county, New York, at the age of eighty-two years, his wife having previously died in England. Eight children were born to Robert Robotham, Sr., and wife, Elizabeth, Mary, Robert, Moses, Jane, Sarah, Thomas and William. Moses and Jane were twins. It is interesting to note that the family name was formerly spelled "Robottom" and later "Rowbotham," but for more than a generation it has been spelled as it is now "Robotham." The maternal grandparents of Robert Robotham were natives of England, where the grandmother lived and died. The grandfather came to America and died at the age of eighty-one in Oneida county, New York.

The present Robert Robotham, the third in direct descent bearing the same name, was reared in New Jersey and in Oneida county, New York. He was partly educated in Jersey City and from the age of twelve went to school in Oneida county, New York, where he completed his education. He clerked in a general store in the latter county until 1862, when he enlisted for service in the Union army in Company B, One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and served as a sergeant for two years and ten months. He was in more than twenty engagements, but escaped without being wounded, captured or having his health impaired. Both his brothers, David and Mooring, served in the Second Regiment of New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

After the close of the Civil War, Mr. Robotham engaged in the hardware business at Camden, New York, where he remained for nine years. He then moved to Syracuse, New York, and first engaged in the wholesale hardware business, and later became interested in the manufacture of furniture and still later, in the manufacture of guns, ammunition and fishing tackle. After the death of his wife in 1904, Mr. Robotham moved to Marysville, Ohio, where he has since made his home. He became assistant abstractor to A. S. Mowry and works for Mr. Mowry during the summer seasons. Each winter Mr. Robotham goes to Florida where he remains until the following spring.

Mr. Robotham was married December 22, 1865, to Mahala Doolittle, the daughter of Wolcott and Marium (Cronkhite) Doolittle. She was a relative of Hiram Cronkhite, the last Revolutionary soldier who died in Westerville, New York, at the age of one hundred and six years.

Mrs. Robotham was born February 5, 1845, and died October 9, 1904. Her parents were natives of New York state. Mr. Robotham has a sister, Mrs. Frederick Staat, who celebrated her ninetieth birthday May 16, 1914. This sister is the mother of twelve children and has sixteen grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren living.

Mr. Robotham has been a life-long attendant of the Presbyterian church, as was his wife until the time of her death. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1862, belonging to the Syracuse Lodge, No. 501. He is also a member of the Ransom Reed Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is past commander of the local post. Politically, he has been a life-long Republican and cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and has continued to support the Republican ticket from that time forward. Mr. Robotham is a man who is keenly interested in the general welfare of his community and Marysville delights to do him honor. He is one of the few



FRANK CURRY

OLIVE CURRY.

THURMAN CURRY.

JOHN CURRY.

MRS. JOHN CURRY.

MASON CURRY

MANTIE CURRY.

JENNIE CURRY.

EARL CURRY

THOMAS CURRY

C. L. CURRY

STEVE CURRY.

JESSE CURRY.

veterans of the Civil War who are still living and he can look back over a long career during which he has served his country well and faithfully in times of peace as well as in time of war.

JOHN M. CURRY.

The Curry family have been prominently identified with the history of Union county, Ohio, since 1817. The father of John M. Curry was born in this county and the family have been connected in various ways with the history of this county for nearly one hundred years. During all of this time its various members have been prominent in every phase of the county's development. John M. Curry has devoted his career to farming and he and his two brothers own over five hundred acres of land and conduct a general farming and stock raising business under the name of C. L. Curry & Company.

John M. Curry, the son of John and Tabitha (Gill) Curry, was born in Union county, Ohio, May 21, 1871. His parents were both born in this county, his father being born in 1817. His parents were married in 1845 and of their eleven children nine are still living: Allen T., of Snyder, Oklahoma; Louis, a farmer of this county; T. H.; Frank; Olive, who married J. Delmore McCampbell, deceased; Jesse; Stevenson; Phoebe, the wife of Clark Richards, of Jerome township; Samantha, the wife of J. A. Cruikshank, deceased; J. E.; and John M., a farmer of Jerome township.

James A., the grandfather of John M. Curry, was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, March 30, 1787. He came with his parents in 1798 from Virginia to Ross county, Ohio, where he lived until 1811. On March 18, of that year, James Curry was married to Phoebe Winget, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1799. James A. Curry died in Union county, March 1, 1874, and his widow survived him until 1891. There were ten children born to James Curry and wife in this county, John, Harriett, Nancy, Maria, James, Samantha, William, Phoebe, David, and James A., Jr. The reader is referred to the history of Louis Curry, found elsewhere in this volume, for further information concerning the Curry family.

John M. Curry completed the common and high school courses of his home township and then remained at home until his marriage. Since then

he has been farming with his two brothers, C. L. and J. E., under the firm name of C. L. Curry & Company.

Mr. Curry was married December 4, 1895, to Winifred Douglass, the daughter of Perry and Lovisa (Ketch) Douglass. To this union two children have been born, Donna, born August 29, 1902, and Margaret, born December 22, 1904.

Mr. Curry is a staunch Democrat in politics and while taking a deep interest in the current issues of the day, has never been active in the political affairs of his county.

WILLIAM KERNS.

For more than thirty years William Kerns has been a prosperous farmer of Union township, Union county, Ohio. He followed farming until 1907, since which time he has been engaged in the manufacture of cement blocks and has built up a very profitable business in this particular line of activity.

William Kerns, the son of Adam and Mary (Conn) Kerns, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, March 24, 1851. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Indiana, and after their marriage they settled in Champaign county, Ohio, where they reared a family of six children. They had three other children who died in childhood. The six living children born to Mr. and Mrs. Adam Kerns are as follows: Israel, who lives near Cable, Ohio; Sarah J., the wife of David Romine, who lives near Cable; William, of Union township; Perry, of Springfield, Ohio; John, of Mansfield, Ohio, and Orville, of East Liberty, Ohio. Adam Kerns died in 1891 and his widow is now living with her son, Israel.

William Kerns was educated in the schools of Champaign county, Ohio, and lived at home until his marriage in 1873. He then came to Union county and located in Union township, where he has since resided. He followed general farming until about seven years ago, when he became interested in the manufacture of cement blocks, and is now making a specialty of gray and white cement blocks to be used in the manufacture of fine porches and verandahs. He owns six and one-half acres of land where his plant is located about one-half mile north of Irwin.

Mr. Kerns was married September 1, 1873, to Mary J. Williams, a daughter of John and Mary (Jackson) Williams, both of whom were natives of Ohio. To this union have been born six children, five of whom are living: Charles E., who died February 18, 1905; Delmer N., of Union township;

Edward, who is engaged in the manufacture of cement blocks at North Lewisburg, Ohio; Bessie, the widow of Cyrus Tarpening, who died in 1907; Edith R., the wife of Calvin Trapkey, a veterinary surgeon at Dunkirk, Ohio, and Merle V., who is now living at home. The mother of these children died June 25, 1900. Mr. Kerns was married July 19, 1901, to Mary Catherine Butler, a native of Madison county, Ohio, and a daughter of George W. and Nancy (Lister) Butler, natives of Pennsylvania and Ross counties, Ohio, respectively.

Mr. Kerns is a Republican in politics and has been active in various ways in political matters for several years. He has served as a member of the school board of his township and has also held the position of road supervisor, filling both positions with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Patrons of Husbandry.

THOMAS J. HOY.

Although a native of the Keystone state, Thomas J. Hoy has been a resident of Union county for more than twenty years, during which time he has taken an active part in the life of his community. He is essentially a self-made man, having started in as a farm hand after locating in this county. He now owns a fine farm of one hundred and eleven acres, a quarter of a mile from New California, in Jerome township.

Thomas J. Hoy, the son of Arthur and Rebecca (Grove) Hoy, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1871. His parents reared a family of eight children, all of whom are living and, with the exception of Thomas J., are still residing in Greene county, Pennsylvania, Thomas J., Dr. L., Otho, Frances M., Rosa A., William A., Cora J. and Simon S.

Thomas J. Hoy was educated in the schools of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and remained there on the home farm until the fall of 1893. In November of that year he came to Union county, Ohio, and began to work by the month on farms in different parts of the county. He then bought a farm in Jerome township north of New California, but a few years later sold this farm and bought his present farm of one hundred and eleven acres on which he has since resided. He has placed many improvements upon his farm and now has it in a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Hoy was married December 24, 1895, to Julia A. Gray, a daughter

of James and Barbara (Baughman) Gray, natives of Union county and still living. Mr. Hoy and his wife are the parents of six children, all of whom are still living, James A., Daisy Blanche, Francis Marie, Florence Estella, Thomas Harold and Forest Marion.

Mr. Hoy and his wife are both members of the Patrons of Husbandry at Plain City. Politically, he is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in local affairs. He was assessor of his township for nine years and is now holding the position as the result of an appointment at the hands of the deputy assessor of Marysville. Mr. Hoy is a man who is highly respected throughout the township and county and is one of the substantial citizens who have helped to make Union county one of the leaders among its sister counties of the state.

FIELDING A. THOMPSON.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Union county who have won recognition and success for themselves and at the same time conferred honor upon the community dignified by their citizenship would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the gentleman whose name heads this review, a man who has long held worthy prestige in business and social circles and has been distinctively a man of affairs. A man of education and upright character, he wields a wide and beneficent influence in the community, ever having the best interests of his city and county at heart and ready to aid and encourage every cause for the welfare of the people among whom his lot has been cast.

Fielding A. Thompson, like many others of more or less distinction, began life in a log house. This house was located in Mill Creek township, Union county, where he made his advent March 5, 1862. He is a son of Andrew Jackson and Lovina L. (Farnum) Thompson, both parents having been born and reared in Mill Creek township. They were farmers and Mr. Thompson was trained in this line of industry in his early years. It was while living on the farm in Mill Creek township that the mother died in 1874, and in 1882 the family removed to Paris township and later to Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio, where the father died in April, 1909.

Fielding A. Thompson received his elementary education in the country schools while living on the farm in Mill Creek township. He afterward attended the high school in Marysville and later entered the Northern Normal



FIELDING A. THOMPSON

University at Ada, Ohio, completing the course and graduating from that institution in 1888. Then for seven years he was engaged in teaching in the district schools of Union county and established a reputation as a popular and progressive educator. While he was a marked success as a teacher and earnestly devoted to that vocation, his ambition was to make the legal profession his life work. With that purpose in view he gave up school teaching and began the study of law in the office of Judge John L. Porter, of Marysville. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1892, and at once engaged in the practice. May 15, 1893, he opened an office at the northwest corner of Fifth and Main streets and has been in this location ever since. He has been admitted to the practice in all state and federal courts. In these courts, as in the general practice in the lower courts, Mr. Thompson has won recognition as a man of marked professional ability and a most successful lawyer.

In politics, Mr. Thompson is an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and has always been active in the promotion of the interests of his party. He has served his party as county chairman and has been identified with the state organization. He has frequently been a delegate to district and state conventions, where his influence and counsel are given much consideration in the direction of party affairs. In 1896 Mr. Thompson was one of the two delegates from the eighth Ohio district to the Democratic national convention that met in Chicago and nominated William Jennings Bryan for President. That same year Mr. Thompson was elected mayor of the city of Marysville and was re-elected at the end of his term, serving four years. He was a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Union county in 1905, when the county was overwhelmingly Republican, yet he failed of election by only a few votes, thus attesting his high standing and the popular esteem in which he is held by the people of his county regardless of political affiliation. In 1908 he was elected a member of the city council and served one term; he was again elected to that position in 1913 and is now a member of that body.

On March 28, 1901, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Mary L. Raw, daughter of James Raw, formerly of Medina county, Ohio. The parents of Mrs. Thompson were natives of England. They both died at their home in Medina county and the daughter afterward came to Marysville. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two sons, Donald and Robert R., the former born July 27, 1905, and the latter July 25, 1914. They have an elegant home at No. 140 Elwood avenue, and a happy family in that home with everything to make life desirable. They are active and devoted members

of the Methodist Episcopal church and contribute liberally to its support. Mr. Thompson is a member of the official board, has been a teacher for twenty years in the Sunday school and one of the most active workers in that department of religious endeavor. His only fraternal affiliation is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 87.

Mr. Thompson is the owner of a fine farm in Paris township and gives some attention to farming along with his other activities. This brief review falls far short of a complete sketch of the busy life of Mr. Thompson, but it will in some measure serve to give the reader an idea of the character the writer has attempted to portray.

GEORGE LYONS:

One of the most highly respected and esteemed citizens of Milford Center, Ohio, is George Lyons, who has been engaged in the drug business in Milford Center since the first day of April, 1871, and has spent his whole life, with the exception of the time he was in the Civil War, in Milford Center, or within a mile and a quarter of the village. He enlisted for service in the Civil War at the age of seventeen and participated in the Atlanta campaign with General Sherman. Mr. Lyons' long residence here has given him a large acquaintance throughout the county, and he is held in high esteem, not only as a business man, but as a neighbor, as a citizen, and as a friend who is always willing to share with those less fortunate than himself. His record as a business man is above reproach and he belongs to that high class of true American citizens who make our nation the greatest on earth.

George Lyons, the son of Benjamin and Mary (Morrow) Lyons, was born in Union township, about a mile and a quarter from Milford Center, on April 13, 1846. His father was born in Vermont while his mother was a native of one of the Eastern states. They were the parents of two children, Martha, who died single, and George, of Milford Center.

Benjamin Lyons was married three times and had three sets of children. Mary (Morrow) Lyons, the mother of George, was his third wife. She had been formerly married, her first husband being a Mr. Whelpley, who died in Adams county, Ohio. The parents of George Lyons were early settlers in Union county where his father followed the occupation of a farmer. Benjamin Lyons owned a small farm in this county on Buck Run where he lived the most of his life. In his declining years he went to Iowa to make his

home with his son, Levi, and there his death occurred at the age of eighty years. His wife, Mary Morrow, died in 1886. He was a Universalist in faith and his wife was a member of the Methodist church.

George Lyons was reared on his father's farm in Union township, this county, and received such education as was afforded by the district schools of his day. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for a year and a half, or until the close of the war. He participated in all of those battles which Sherman fought on his march through Georgia to the sea. He then went with that general through the Carolinas and was present at the surrender of General Johnson on April 26, 1865, and was present at the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., May 24 and 25 of that spring.

Immediately after the close of the Civil War Mr. Lyons returned to peaceful pursuits in Union county and for the first two years followed farming. He then went to Marysville and operated a huckster wagon for about a year, after which he came to Milford Center and established the drug store in which he has since continued. His store is well equipped with an up-to-date stock of drugs and druggist's sundries, and is one of the oldest established places of business in the village. He has always so conducted his affairs as to win the confidence of the people, and it is safe to say that no more highly respected business man lives in the county than Mr. Lyons.

Mr. Lyons was married on Christmas day, 1876, to Nancy Stewart, the daughter of Dr. Charles and Elizabeth (McClenagen) Stewart, and to this union four children were born, Charles, Dessie, Zoe and one who died in infancy. Dessie died when she was about two years of age. Charles, who married Bertha Lincoln, is a telegraph operator at Milford Center and has two children, Frances and Zoe. Zoe, the second child of Mr. Lyons, is deceased. She was the wife of C. C. Fahl, and left one child, who is also now deceased.

The first wife of Mr. Lyons died at the birth of the fourth child on April 3, 1888. She was born in Harrison county, Ohio, where her parents were early settlers. Her father was a practicing physician and had three children, Nancy, Ella and Douglas.

On January 19, 1889, Mr. Lyons married for his second wife, Ella, the twin sister of his first wife, and to this second union one son, Harold Stewart, has been born. Harold, who married Eva Gillespie, is working for his father in the drug store.

Mr. Lyons has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for more than thirty years, and has also been a member of the Ransom Reed

Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Marysville, since its organization. He has been a life-long Republican and has been frequently called upon by his party to serve it in various capacities. He has been a councilman of Milford Center for a number of terms and has also served as township and corporation treasurer for two terms. Mrs. Lyons is a member of the Presbyterian church, and although Mr. Lyons is not an active member of the church, yet he is an attendant and, with his wife, is a generous contributor to its maintenance.

Mr. Lyons is a fine example of the self-made man and during his long career in this county has so lived as to entitle him to inclusion among the representative men of his county.

JOHN H. WILLIS.

Among those who have achieved success in the legal profession and who stand in the front rank of the members of the bar is John H. Willis. He was born September 19, 1867, in Clinton county, Ohio, the son of William H. and Tobitha Jane (Bonecutter) Willis. His great-grandfather Willis came to America as a British soldier in 1812 and when the war was over he decided to remain in America. He became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and followed that calling for many years. The greater part of his ministerial work was in Ohio, in which the Willis family were pioneers.

William H. Willis also had a military record of which he and his children may be justly proud. He was a member of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a regiment that made a record for valiant and conspicuous service in the Civil War. Mr. Willis enlisted in 1861 and followed the fortunes of his regiment throughout the war, participating in the battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth and the many other great campaigns and battles in which the regiment was engaged. He married after the war and in 1873 moved with his family to Taylor township, Union county, where he engaged in farming and where he still resides.

John H. Willis was reared in the village of Broadway and vicinity, his father at that time being only a day laborer. He received his elementary education in the public schools at Broadway. That he made good use of the educational opportunities afforded by these schools is evidenced by the fact that he was qualified to teach and engaged in this occupation for five years,



John H. Wells

teaching in the district schools of the county. In early life he decided to study law and with that end in view he applied himself to such reading and studies as would qualify him for taking a thorough course in a law university. He entered the law department of Northern Normal University at Ada, Ohio, and graduated in that institution in 1893 at the head of his class. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1893, in a class of sixty-two, standing third in the list. His first practice was in Lima, Ohio, where he remained for one year and then went to North Lewisburg, in Champaign county, where he remained for seven years in successful practice. In 1908 he came to Marysville, opened a law office and soon established a reputation as a lawyer of ability and one among the leading men of his profession. By strict attention to business and a conscientious regard for the interests of his clients, Mr. Willis has been unusually successful in cases in which he has appeared as counsel. He has been admitted to practice in all the state and federal courts.

Politically, Mr. Willis affiliates with the Democratic party and takes an active interest in party affairs. He is frequently a delegate to district and state conventions and is recognized as a man of influence and wise discretion in the selection of candidates and the formation of party policies. In 1910 his party nominated him for prosecuting attorney of Union county and he was elected that year. He was re-elected to this office in 1912. The same year he was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket and would have been elected had he accepted the nomination. But he declined the congressional nomination, preferring to make the second race for prosecuting attorney.

Mr. Willis was married May 17, 1893, to Nellie T. Fisher, daughter of Jacob and Jennie (Gebhart) Fisher, of Broadway, Union county, Ohio, natives of Germany and Vermont, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Willis have two daughters, Roberta J. and Alma M., both in school. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and earnestly devoted to everything pertaining to its interests. For a time Mr. Willis was superintendent of the Sunday school and is now teacher of a Bible class. In every department of church and Sunday school work Mr. Willis takes an active interest. He is actively interested in every cause that has for its object the good of the community and the promotion of things that tend to right living.

As a lawyer of marked ability and a citizen of high standing Mr. Willis is a desirable acquisition to any community. In his office, at No. 122 South Main street, he has a library well stocked with legal lore, and at his home,

at No. 320 West Seventh street, he has a house well furnished with everything necessary to make home real and happy. This includes not only the material furnishings of the home but the most essential furnishing of a real home, the wife and children. With these a home may be happy regardless of the home furnishings; without them the house may be ever so finely furnished, but is not a home. Mr. Willis is in the enjoyment of a happy combination of wife and children is a home furnished with everything for material comfort.

DR. HERMAN CLYDE DUKE.

The man who devotes his talents and energies to the noble work of ministering to the ills and alleviating the sufferings of humanity is pursuing a call which in dignity, importance and beneficial results is second to no other. If true to his profession and earnest in his efforts to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he is indeed a benefactor of his kind, for to him more than to any other man, are entrusted the safety, comfort and in many instances the lives of those who place themselves under his care. It is gratifying to note in the series of personal biographies appearing in this volume that there remain identified with the professional life of the county many who are native sons of the county, and who are ably maintaining the prestige of honored names. Such a man is Dr. Herman Clyde Duke, whose father has for forty years been one of the leading physicians of Union county, Ohio.

Dr. Herman C. Duke, the son of Dr. William B. and Laverna V. (Trevitt) Duke, was born in Richwood, Ohio, September 16, 1875. Dr. William B. Duke was born and reared in Licking county, Ohio, and came to Union county in May, 1875. Dr. William B. Duke and his wife were both natives of Licking county, his birth occurring February 21, 1843, and that of his wife April 25, 1847.

Dr. W. B. Duke remained on the home farm until he reached his majority and then made an overland trip to California, where he was engaged in various pursuits until 1865. He then returned to Licking county, Ohio, and worked on a farm for about a year, after which he went to Arkansas and spent a year. Upon returning to Licking county, he studied medicine at Alexandria under Dr. C. H. Stimson, and started the active practice of his profession in Humansville, Polk county, Missouri. After remaining there fifteen months, he returned to Ohio and located in Knox county at Mt. Lib-

erty. Two and one-half years later he removed to Arkansas, but in the spring of 1875 he returned to Ohio and on the first day of June of that year he began the practice of his profession in Richwood, where he has since continued to reside.

Dr. William B. Duke was married September 16, 1869, to Laverne V. Trevitt, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Nichols) Trevitt, and to this union one son, Dr. Herman C., has been born. Mrs. Duke died June 16, 1907, at the age of sixty. She was a loyal member of the Baptist church. Dr. W. B. Duke belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Ohio State Eclectic and the National Eclectic Medical Associations.

The paternal grandparents of Dr. Herman C. Duke were David and Sarah (Conard) Duke. She was his second wife. David Duke and wife were pioneers in Licking county, Ohio, and both died there at an advanced age, leaving a family of nine children, Salathiel Allen, John Crawford, Nathan W., Jonah B., David M., Sarah Elizabeth, William Benton, Joseph W. and Lewis C. The paternal great-grandfather of Dr. Herman C. Duke was John Duke, who was the son of Francis Duke, born in Ireland in February, 1751. Francis Duke was killed by the Indians on September 1, 1777, in an heroic attempt to relieve the besieged garrison at Fort Henry, Wheeling, Ohio county, Virginia. Francis Duke married Sarah, the third daughter of Colonel David Shepherd, a colonel in the Revolutionary War.

John Duke was twice married, his first wife being Catherine Hoover, presumed to have been the daughter of Jacob Hoover, formerly of Dunkard's Creek, Pennsylvania. Nine children were born to this first marriage of John Duke. The second wife of John Duke was Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler and to this second union six children were born. John Duke moved to Licking county, Ohio, in 1803 when there were only fifteen residents in the whole county, and he was the first justice of the peace in Granville township in the county. Later he moved to Iowa and settled in Jones county with his wife when at an advanced age, and died there in 1849 at the age of seventy-two.

The maternal grandparents of Dr. William B. Duke were Nathan and Hannah (Butcher) Conard, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Licking county, Ohio, where they located in 1807. Six children were born to Nathan Conard and wife, Sarah, Jonah, John, Cyrus, Joseph and Betsey.

Dr. Herman C. Duke was reared in Richwood, Ohio, and graduated from the Richwood high school in 1895. He then entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the fall of 1895, graduated May 10, 1898, and began the active practice of his profession the next month in Richwood

with his father. He and his father have been in partnership for the past sixteen years and have built up a practice which extends over a wide territory.

Dr. H. C. Duke was married September 16, 1899, to Laura Jane Cahill, the daughter of Benton and Lavina (Howland) Cahill, and to this union two children have been born, William Benton and Mildred Eloise. Mrs. Duke was born in Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, January 5, 1877. Her parents were natives of this state and are now living in Richwood. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cahill, Sylvia, Laura J., Emery and Delmer. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Duke were John E. and Hannah (Brisben) Cahill. Her maternal grandparents were Jonathan and Jane (Stewart) Howland.

Mrs. Duke is a member of the Presbyterian church. Doctor Duke belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, while he holds his membership in the Ohio State and National Eclectic Medical Associations. Politically, he is a Democrat and at present is a member of the board of education in Richwood. He is a director in the Richwood Telephone Company and in the Farmers Deposit Bank of Richwood. He and his father own a farm of sixty acres one mile south of the village.

JOHN M. FOX.

John M. Fox, superintendent of Union county children's orphan home, has spent the greater part of his active life in this county and is justly regarded as one of its most enterprising public-spirited citizens. He is a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born on a farm near Washington C. H., in Fayette county, January 5, 1862. He is the son of George W. and Elizabeth (Adams) Fox, who came from the East among the early settlers of Fayette county.

George W. Fox was a farmer and stock raiser and his location in Fayette county afforded a favorable field for that industry and also a good location for a home in which to raise a family. He had seven children in that home, Charles, Ellen, Nancy, John M., Philip and Minnie, all of whom are living, except the daughter, Nancy. The father of George W. Fox was born and reared in the East and did not come to Ohio. George W. enlisted in the army and served through the Civil War, and after his discharge at the close of the war he returned home and again took up his work on the farm.

It was on this farm that John M. Fox spent his early life and received



J M Hat

his early training in habits of industry. He was reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. His education was obtained in the country schools of the neighborhood which he attended while at home. After he had grown to manhood and his school days were over he started farming on his own account and was quite successful. In the course of a few years he was the owner of a farm containing one hundred and fifty acres. He afterwards sold this farm and bought another farm of one hundred and forty-nine acres in Allen township, Union county. He sold this and then bought sixty-eight acres in the same township, which he still owns.

On June 2, 1895, Mr. Fox was united in marriage with Anna Cross, daughter of George P. and Margaret (Williams) Cross. George P. Cross was a farmer and stock raiser in Licking county, Ohio. He had a family of nine children, David, Daniel, William, Howell, Charles, Jane, Edward, Anna and Frank. He was a son of Daniel and Phoebe (Howell) Cross, who came from Pennsylvania and settled near Newark, in Licking county, Ohio. After living there for a few years the family removed to Union county, and this has been their home ever since.

Mrs. Fox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is especially interested in mission work. She is matron of the children's home, of which Mr. Fox is superintendent, and is well qualified for that responsible work. Politically, Mr. Fox is in full accord with the principles of the Republican party and gives to the candidates of that party his hearty and earnest support.

JAMES H. GILLESPIE.

One of the highly respected citizens of Union county, Ohio, of a past generation is James H. Gillespie, who is well remembered by the older citizens of this county. Although a quiet and unassuming man with no ambition for public position or leadership, yet he contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of his community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and straightforward, upright course of his daily life won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moved. In every community some men are known by their upright lives, good common sense and moral worth rather than for their wealth or political standing, and such a man was the late Mr. Gillespie. He was a fine type of the reliable, self-

made American, a friend to the poor, charitable to the faults of his neighbors and always stood ready to unite with them in every good work.

James H. Gillespie, the son of James and Mary (Phillips) Gillespie, was born at Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, March 7, 1819, and died at his home in Union county, Ohio, July 23, 1894. His father was born in Pennsylvania near Philadelphia, and his mother was a native of Kentucky. His father came to Ohio early in its history and settled near Urbana, where he followed the trade of a tanner until his death in February, 1823. His widow survived him three years, not passing away until September, 1826.

James H. Gillespie learned the tanner's trade and followed that occupation for a number of years at Milford where he located after leaving Champaign county. He began work at Milford, March 4, 1841, and continued to reside there until the fall of 1848, when he moved to a farm between Irwin and Milford, which he made his home the remainder of his days.

Mr. Gillespie was married October 2, 1845, to Anna E. Hathaway, a daughter of Doctor Nicholas and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Hathaway, and to this union were born three children: Mary E., who died September 7, 1910; Harvey M., who died in Pennsylvania, June 21, 1888, and Gertrude, the wife of William D. Parrish, an insurance agent of Columbus.

Dr. Nicholas Hathaway, the father of Mrs. Gillespie, was born December 4, 1773. Doctor Hathaway's wife was born at West Newton, Pennsylvania, while the Doctor was a native of Freetown, Massachusetts. Dr. Hathaway came to Union county, Ohio, with fifty-one people, arriving in this county July 15, 1817. The party drove through from the East, leaving Massachusetts June 1, and being on the road day by day until they arrived here on the 15th of the following month.

Dr. Hathaway was a graduate of Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, and practiced medicine at Freetown, Massachusetts, for a number of years before coming to Ohio. He also practiced for a number of years in Union county. He was one of the first judges of this county, serving at a time when three judges were elected in each county. He was later elected to the Legislature and served two terms, his first term beginning in 1825 and his second term in 1832. He was a large land owner and had one thousand acres of land between Irwin and Milford where he lived. He did not care to continue in the practice of his profession, but as physicians were few in his day in number and poorly equipped for their work, he was frequently called upon as long as he lived. With his college training it is safe to say that he was as well qualified to practice medicine as any man in the

state of Ohio during the twenties and thirties. He died in this county August 24, 1848, and his widow lived until February 15, 1853.

Mr. Gillespie was a life-long farmer and continued to follow this occupation until a few years before his death in 1894. His widow is still living on the old home farm and in the same house in which they moved in March, 1849. She now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. William D. Parrish.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

There is no calling, however humble, in which enterprise and industry, coupled with intelligent and well directed purpose, will not be productive of some measure of success, and in the line of agricultural pursuits the qualities mentioned are essential. Among the well known and highly respected farmers of Union county, who have attained to a degree of success in their line, is the gentleman who is the subject of this brief review.

John Elliott was born on the farm just across the road from where he now lives, July 25, 1859, and is the son of Wellen and Mary J. (Taylor) Elliott. The father of our subject was born near Belmont, in Belmont county, Ohio, and was the son of John Elliott, Sr., who brought his family to Union county and settled here in an early day. Wellen Elliott had a family of nine children, Asbury, Harvey, Marker, Mrs. Zelda Reams, George, John, Wellen, Alonzo, and one who died in infancy.

John Elliott received his education in the common schools of the county and worked on the farm when not attending school. On January 6, 1881, he was united in marriage with Olive Wood, daughter of Alpheus and Fannie (Staley) Wood, who were natives of Union county and have always resided here. In the Wood family there were nine children, namely: Flora, who married Mr. Shank; Olive, wife of Mr. Elliott; Lutrell; Sarah, who married Mr. Bightler; Emma; Clara J., who married Mr. Elliott; Mary, who also married a Mr. Elliott; John, and William, deceased.

John Elliott has seven children in his family, namely: Lutrell, who married Jessie Beard; Debbie, who married I. Parthmer, and has a family of five children, named Cecil, Hershell, Sylvia, Harold and Ludell; Pearl, Hazel, Lewis, Arthur and one who died in infancy. Mr. Elliott is connected with the United Brethren church of which he has been a life-long member and a consistent communicant. He is identified with all the activities in which his church is engaged, and he is interested in every cause that

tends to the betterment of the community and the encouragement of Christianity.

The farm which Mr. Elliott owns and operates is not one of the larger farms of the county but it contains some of the finest land in the county. There are fifty-two acres in his farm and it has been brought to a high state of cultivation under Mr. Elliott's judicious management. In addition to his farming he engages extensively in stock raising which adds considerably to the revenue received from the farm. Politically, Mr. Elliott is a Republican and has firm faith in the policies of that party, believing, with McKinley, the favorite son of Ohio, that Republican policy is the synonym for prosperity.

FRANK P. MILLER.

Union township, Union county, Ohio, has been the home of Frank P. Miller since he was born more than forty years ago. He is now operating a fine farm of two hundred and twenty-four acres which he has been managing for one year. He is taking an active interest in the life about him and has so lived as to merit the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Frank P. Miller, the son of James and Elizabeth (Romine) Miller, was born in Union township, Union county, Ohio, February 2, 1871. His father was born in Pennsylvania. His parents reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living: Oscar, of Milford Center; Abbie, the wife of John Brown, a farmer of this county; Arthur, who lives at Alger, Ohio; Anna, the wife of William Lloyd, of Dayton, Ohio; Lydia, the wife of Thomas Hinton, a farmer of this county; George W., of Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Mary, who lives near Milford Center; Frank P., with whom this narrative deals; and one who died at the age of two. The mother of these children died March 6, 1874, and the father is now living at Alger, Ohio, with his son.

Frank P. Miller was educated in the schools of Union township and remained at home until his marriage. He then began farming and has lived in this county all his life except seven years which he spent in Champaign county on a farm. He has engaged in general farming and stock raising and has met with good success in this dual line of activity.

Mr. Miller was married October 25, 1893, to Ella Shanks, the daughter of Joseph and Jennie (Hammond) Shanks, natives of Union county. To

this union were born four children, two of whom are living, the other two dying in infancy. Cecil B. and Ereil F. are the two children now living and are at home with their parents.

The mother of Mrs. Miller died in Union county, May 2, 1897, having been born and lived all of her life in this county. After the death of her mother, her father married Flora Barker and moved to Kenton, Ohio, where he died March 21, 1911. To the first marriage of Joseph Shanks were born three children, Mrs. May Hill, Mrs. Frank P. Miller and Clinton, who married Sallie Skiles, and now lives in Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Fraternally, Mr. Miller is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Sons of Veterans. His father enlisted in 1862 from Champaign county, Ohio, as a member of Company V, Sixty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for about a year and a half, being discharged on account of disabilities arising from wounds. Mr. Miller has given his hearty support to the Republican party but is not a partisan in any sense of the word, always casting his ballot for the best men in local affairs, irrespective of their political affiliations.

OLIVER P. LENOX.

Holding distinctive prestige among the leading business men of Richwood, Union county, Ohio, and standing out clear and distinct as one of the public spirited citizens of his community, Oliver P. Lenox has an honorable record, and is worthy of special mention among the representative business men of the county of which he is a native and in which he has always made his home. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and his strict integrity and honorable dealings with his fellow men have gained for him the confidence and esteem of the community. He is eminently worthy of the place which is conceded him among the progressive enterprising citizens of the town, one of those to whom the town is largely indebted for its advancement.

Oliver P. Lenox was born in Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, December 4, 1848. He is a son of John T. and Rachel Lenox, the father a native of Maryland and the mother of Delaware county, Ohio. There were seven children in this family, namely: William H., of Marion, Ohio; Lavonia, wife of Jason Case, of Richwood, Ohio; Oliver P., of Richwood; Cynthia, wife of W. C. Hastings, of Richwood; Anna, wife of F. M. Mun-

ford, of Harriman, Tennessee; Lemuel, deceased, and one who died in infancy.

John T. Lenox was reared in Maryland and came to Ohio when a young man. He settled first in Delaware county and was married while living there. He came to Union county in 1848 and located about two miles northwest of Richwood where he bought one hundred acres of land and engaged in farming. He added other acres to his original purchase from time to time until he had a landed estate of six hundred and forty acres, mostly covered with the native forest at the time of purchase. The clearing of this forest and the changing of the primitive wild into cultivated acres required an amount of labor and toil that can be fully appreciated only by the pioneer settler. To this labor and toil the father of our subject applied himself. He cleared the forest, fenced the ground and cultivated the fields, which were very productive and yielded good returns for the labor expended. In time he had one of the largest and best farms in the county. As a farmer he was fully abreast of the times, employing all of the improved methods and machinery known to farmers of his day. On this farm he had a comfortable home and here he lived and reared his family. He died here in 1880 at the age of sixty-one years. His wife died in 1892, aged seventy-two years. They were both members of the Methodist Protestant church.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Lenox and the maiden name of his wife was Phillips. They were born in Maryland and were of English descent. Their children were John T., Susan, Luke, Mary, Richard and Elijah. The maternal grandfather was John Hoskins and his wife's maiden name was Perry. They were natives of Wales and coming to America in early years they settled in Delaware county and were among the pioneers in that county. They both died there, he at the age of fifty-five and she at the age of sixty years. They had eight children, Elizabeth, Jane, Ann, Rachel, Lavonia, Jacob, Perry and Ebenezer.

Oliver P. Lenox was reared on his father's farm and lived there until he was thirty years of age. From early youth he was trained to the rugged work required of farmers in the time in which he lived. As a boy he contributed his share in this required rugged work and as a young man he continued to devote his energies in the development and improvement of his father's farm. By practical methods and intelligent application of ideas in the business of farming he was no small factor in the development of the farm to the high state of cultivation which it attained. His education was obtained in the district schools of the neighborhood, which he attended with as much regularity as permissible of a farmer boy. When he left the farm

he moved to Richwood but continued to operate the farm for two years. Then he and his brother, William, engaged in the live stock and grain business until 1886, when they bought the Camp, Randall & Lyon elevator. His brother retired from the firm in 1900 and Oliver P. continued the business alone until 1913. Since then he has been retired from active business, occupying his time in looking after his property interests, his son, Ralph W., having succeeded him in the grain business.

Mr. Lenox was united in marriage, September 12, 1878, with Ruth Fisher, daughter of Larkin D. Fisher. Five children have been born to this union, Ralph W., Oliver P., Marian, Helen and Robert S. As has been stated, Ralph W. is his father's successor in the grain business in Richwood. He married Vera Van Winkle. Oliver P. died at the age of thirty years, lacking one day; he married Mayme Hickey. Marian died at the age of six months. Helen is a graduate from the Columbus high school and Ohio State University and is now living at home. Robert S. is at home.

Mr. Lenox is a stockholder and director in the Fairbanks Steam Shovel Company, of Marion; is president of the Richwood Telephone Company; a stockholder in the Richwood Banking Company, and is interested in two live stock commission firms in Cleveland. Aside from his various business interests he takes an active interest in political affairs. His affiliations are with the Republican party and he is an ardent advocate of the principles of that party. He believes that the simple name, Republican, is sufficient to cover all the principles for which that party has always stood and for which it stands now, without any prefixes or affixes. But if there is a classification necessary for the political faith to which Mr. Lenox adheres it should be understood that he is a Republican "standpatter."

Mrs. Lenox was born in Claiborne township, Union county, Ohio, October, 1859. Her father and mother were early settlers in Union county and spent their lifetime here, the mother's death occurring at the age of thirty-six and the father's at the age of eighty-four years. In their family of children there were Ruth, Charles M., Fannie, and two who died in youth. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Lenox was Benjamin Fisher; the maiden name of his wife was Cramer.

Up to the time of his retirement in 1913, Mr. Lenox was the oldest continuous business man in Richwood, covering a period of over thirty years. In all the various business enterprises in which he has been engaged, while concerned in the advancement of his personal and private interests, he has not placed private interests above the welfare and development of his town.

FRED J. AUER.

The Marysville Wire Fence and Lumber Company is one of the prosperous business establishments of Marysville, and under the efficient management of Fred J. Auer has come to occupy a prominent place in the business life of Marysville and Union county. Mr. Auer was born in this county and has spent practically all of his life since reaching the age of fifteen in Marysville. Starting in as a carpenter, he afterwards organized the Marysville Cabinet Company, with which he was connected for many years and here secured that wide experience which has made him such a successful manager of the Wire Fence and Lumber Company of Marysville.

Fred J. Auer, the son of Peter and Mary (Geer) Auer, was born in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, August 3, 1858. His parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and Union county, Ohio, respectively, and reared a family of six children in this county: Fred J., of Marysville; Maggie, the wife of Frank Maas, of Olympia, Washington; Barbara, deceased, the wife of Frank Roher; John, of Marysville; William, of Marysville; and Bertha, the wife of J. L. Miller, of Marysville.

Peter Auer was reared and educated in Germany and there learned the trade of a dyer. He came to America when a young man, in 1856, and located in Darby township, in this county, where he followed farming until 1869. In that year he moved to Kansas and lived five years in Shawnee county, near Topeka. He then returned to Union county, Ohio, and went into the butcher business, following this until his death, in 1899, at the age of sixty-eight. His wife died in May, 1914, at the age of seventy-six. Both were members of the German Lutheran church.

The maternal grandparents of Fred J. Auer were Leonard and Barbara (Preiss) Geer, natives of Germany and early settlers in Union county, Ohio, where they were farmers in Darby township. Mr. Geer died on the farm, while his wife passed away in Marysville. Four children were born to Leonard Geer and wife, Margaret, Barbara, Leonard and Mary. Mr. Geer's widow married a second time, to Mr. Wagner, and to her second union one son, John, was born.

Fred J. Auer was reared on his father's farm in Darby township until he was fifteen years of age. He then came to Marysville and learned the carpenter's trade and became an employe of the Robinson-Curry Company. Subsequently, he organized the Marysville Cabinet Company and remained at the head of this establishment for about sixteen years as general manager.

After spending about one year in the saw mill business at Bellefontaine, Ohio, he returned to Marysville and became associated with the Marysville Wire Fence and Lumber Company as assistant manager. Four years later he was made general manager of this company, which position he has since retained. This company was incorporated in 1909 with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Auer was married in 1886 to Nettie Schmidt, the daughter of Henry and Annetta Schmidt. To this union three children have been born, Wilhelmina, Marie and Chester L. Wilhelmina became the wife of Charles L. Schlegel, of Marysville, and has one daughter, Florence. Marie is the wife of Louis Taylor, of Plain City, Ohio, and has three children, Eugene, Russell and Alnett. Chester L., who married Georgia Jewell, is in the cement stove silo manufacturing business in Marysville.

Mrs. Auer was born in Galion, Ohio, her parents being natives of Germany and early settlers in that place. Both are now deceased. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Henry, Nettie, Reinhardt, Frederick and Lizzie.

Mr. Auer and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. He gives his hearty support to the Democratic party and has served two terms as a member of the council of Marysville.

ROWLAND C. MOULTON.

A review of the life of the honored and lamented Rowland C. Moulton must of necessity be brief and general in character. To enter fully into the interesting details of his career, particularly the struggles of his early manhood and the successes of his later days would far transcend the limits of this biography. He filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public spirited men of his day and generation and the luster of his deeds and the memories which attach to his name and character form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of Union county, where he did his work and achieved his success. Sufficient is submitted to prove him entitled to the honorable position he long occupied among the energetic, self made men of Union county, Ohio, who, by enterprise and unswerving integrity, forge to the front despite all opposition.

Rowland C. Moulton, the son of Fenius and Maria (Cotton) Moulton, was born in West Randolph, Vermont, February 5, 1821, and died at his

home in Champaign county, Ohio, May 27, 1908. He received a good common school education in the public schools of his native state and later entered a law school and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was also interested in music and in his younger days taught vocal music at various places.

In 1848 Rowland C. Moulton came to Ohio and remained here for about two years, after which he went to Illinois and stayed a few months. From that state he went to Wisconsin and for a year lived at Sheboygan. He then returned to Ohio and taught vocal music and also practiced law.

Mr. Moulton was married June 6, 1854, to Olive Pearl Howard, a daughter of Anson and Olive (Pearl) Howard. Anson Howard was born April 3, 1781, and his wife was born July 1, 1790, both being natives of Windham, Connecticut. Anson Howard and wife were married at Windham January 2, 1812, and came west in 1817, locating in Union township, Union county, Ohio. They made the long overland trip in a wagon and during the first winter in Union county lived with a man by the name of Culver. In the following spring of 1818, they moved to Champaign county and Mr. Howard entered into partnership with Mr. Burnham in the dairy business. They bought dairy cattle and made butter and cheese, hauling their product to Cincinnati by wagon. For nearly two years Mr. Howard followed this business and then bought the farm on which his daughter, Mrs. Moulton, is now living. This was military land and owing to the peculiar manner in which it was surveyed, Mr. Howard was compelled to make many trips on horseback to the land office on the Ohio river. He added to his land holdings from time to time and at the time of his death owned five hundred acres of land where Mrs. Moulton is now living, and also had a half interest in five hundred acres in Champaign county, Ohio. Mr. Howard died March 28, 1849, and his widow passed away October 6, 1860. Anson Howard and wife were the parents of four children: Anson Pearl, who died July 29, 1901; George Pearl, who died April 14, 1855; Charles Phillip, who died July 11, 1829, and Olive Pearl, the widow of Rowland C. Moulton.

Mr. Moulton and his wife were the parents of two children, Olive Pearl, who died September 11, 1863, and Mary, the wife of Charles B. Whiley, of Lancaster, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Whiley have two children, Dorothy Bell, who married Philip R. Peters, and Olive Pearl.

Mrs. Moulton is now living on the old homestead in the same house which was built by her father in 1834. She still enjoys good health and is beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN FOSTER BENNETT.

An enumeration of those men of a past generation of Union county, Ohio, who were successful in their life work and at the same time left the impress of their strong personalities upon the community, men who won honor and recognition for themselves, and at the same time conferred honor upon the localities in which they resided, would be incomplete without the mention of John Foster Bennett, who for many years occupied a prominent place in the history of this county. Although he is now sleeping the sleep of the just, his influence still pervades the lives of those who were so fortunate as to enjoy his acquaintance and his name is deeply engraved on the pages of Union county history. His life was a busy one, but he never allowed it to interfere with his Christian obligations, or the faithful performance of his daily duties, so that his entire life was a steady effort for the worth of Christian doctrine. Quiet and unassuming in his daily life, yet he was a man of strong convictions and one who could never be swerved from the path of duty.

John Foster Bennett, the son of William F. and Experience (Foster) Bennett, was born in Vermont, November 22, 1834, and died at his home in Union county, Ohio, October 23, 1906. His father and mother were both natives of Vermont and spent all of their lives in that state.

John F. Bennett came west with his aunt, Mrs. Anna Smith, when twelve years of age. He received his education in the schools of Vermont and this county. He came by water to Cleveland, Ohio, and then drove in a carriage to Union county, where he found work on the farms and a home in one of the hospitable log cabins of Union township. This was his first step in the world after leaving school. He worked on a farm about two miles east of where his widow is now living. He grew to manhood in this county and spent his entire life in this county on the farm.

Mr. Bennett was married December 9, 1857, to Harriett McBride, a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Melenefy) McBride, natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. The McBride family came from Pennsylvania to Union county, Ohio, in 1855, and here lived the remainder of their days. Alexander McBride died in September, 1882, his wife having died many years before, November 1, 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett had two children, one who died in infancy, and Cora B., who married Joseph Grant Gault on October 23, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Gault are the parents of five children, three of whom are living: John

Bennett, a student in the State University of Ohio; Edgar Howard, who is attending the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and Mary Louise, who is still in the public schools of her home county. Mr. Gault is a leading citizen of his township and county and one of its most progressive and enterprising farmers. He has just built a fine country home and owns one of the largest and best improved farms of the county. He and his wife are giving their children the best of educational advantages in order that they may be the better able to become useful members of society.

John F. Bennett was a Republican in politics and held numerous township offices at various times. He had two hundred acres of fine land in this township and was remarkably successful in all his farming operations. He was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church and interested in all its activities. During the Civil War he was a member of the Home Guards although he was never sent to the front. His widow is now living on the farm where they moved in March, 1872, about two miles east of Irwin.

LOUIS JOHN ZWERNER.

A member of the official family of Marysville is Louis John Zwerner, who is now filling the important position of city clerk. Although he was born and reared in Marysville, he has spent most of his career since reaching manhood in Columbus, Ohio, in the employ of a paper company in that city. For the past five years he has been engaged in the fire insurance business in Marysville as a member of the firm of Taylor & Zwerner, and has been very successful in building up a lucrative business.

Louis J. Zwerner, the son of John Michael and Amanda Catherine (Mast) Zwerner, was born in Marysville, Ohio, February 17, 1882. His parents were both natives of Ohio and reared a family of nine children: Anna, a trained nurse of Marysville; Louis J., of Marysville; William A., of Columbus, Ohio; Clara F., the wife of Harry Sparks, of Geneva, Ohio; Matilda, single, of Columbus; Laura, single, of Columbus; Carl G., of Columbus; and two, Elizabeth and an infant, who died in infancy.

John M. Zwerner was reared in Union county, and when a young man became interested in the carriage manufacturing business in Marysville. For the past fourteen years he has lived in Columbus, Ohio, where he is now employed in the wood-working department of the Jeffrey Manufacturing

Company. He and his wife are both members of the German Lutheran church.

The paternal grandparents of Louis J. Zwerner were George and Anna (Gunderman) Zwerner, natives of Germany and early settlers in Marysville, Ohio, where they both died at an advanced age. George Zwerner operated a grocery store, with the striking title "Across the Rhine," for his trademark. George Zwerner and wife reared a large family of children, Adam, John F., John Michael, George, Anna, Margaret, Mary and others whose history is not recorded. The maternal grandparents of Louis J. Zwerner were early settlers in Union county, Ohio, and later moved to Indiana and settled near Portland, in Jay county, where they died well along in years. Mr. and Mrs. Mast reared a family of several children, George, John, Amanda Catharine, Mary, Katie and others who died in childhood.

Louis J. Zwerner was reared in Marysville and received his education in the German Lutheran parochial school of this place. At the age of thirteen he was confirmed in his church and then entered the high school, where he was a student for three years. He then went to Columbus and worked for the Central Ohio Paper Company for nine years, after which he returned to Marysville and formed a partnership with John R. Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor & Zwerner. This firm is doing an ever-increasing business in fire insurance and during the four years it has been in operation has built up a large clientage in Marysville and throughout the county.

Mr. Zwerner was married on November 23, 1904, to Mabel Taylor, the daughter of John R. and Emma (Bowen) Taylor. To this union two children have been born, Elenor, Catharine and John Louis. Mrs. Zwerner was born in Leesburg township, in this county, on a farm. Her father and mother were both natives of this county. Her father is now a partner with Mr. Zwerner in the insurance business. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Ada, Effie, Wayne, Mabel and Opal.

Mr. Zwerner and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are active workers in both the church and Sunday school. Mr. Zwerner is financial secretary of the church and is president of the Weaver Bible class. Politically, he has been a staunch Democrat and at the present time is serving as clerk of Marysville, as clerk of Paris township and as clerk of the school board. The Zwerner home is known for its genuine hospitality. Mr. Zwerner and wife take an active part in the various movements of Marysville which are advanced for the general welfare of the community.

ARTHUR BURDETT SIMONS.

Among the more recent additions to the bar of Richwood, and one who gives promise of becoming an influential member of the legal profession in this town, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. Simons is a native of the Empire state. He was born in South New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, July 20, 1881. He is the son of Jewett Burdette Simons and Alice Cady Simons, but of whom are natives of New York state. They had five children, namely, Charles, of New Berlin, New York; Earl, of South New Berlin, New York; Arthur B., the subject of this sketch; Andella, wife of Ray Sprague, of Albion, New York; and J. Cady Simons, who is living at the old home in Sidney, New York. The father of this family was born and reared on a farm in Chenango county, New York, and followed the occupation of farming for several years. It was about the year 1889 that he decided to change his occupation and turn his attention to other lines of business. With that purpose in view he removed to Sidney, New York, and made investments in real estate and engaged in business in that line. He and his wife are both living and still have their residence in Sidney, and are respected citizens of that community. They are both adherents of the Baptist faith and are faithful members and actively interested in affairs of that church.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Elisha A. Simons; the maiden name of his wife was Abigail Sage, both natives of New York. The elder Simons was also a farmer in Chenango county of his native state. He was among the early settlers in that county and experienced the toil and privation incident to those early times. He and his wife lived on this farm until their death at an advanced age. Only one of their small family, Jewett B., lived to the age of maturity. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was Jewett Simons, who was distinguished by honorable service as a soldier in the War of 1812. On the maternal side the grandfather was William Cady, a native of New York. He had a family of five children, William, Willis, Celia Wall, Lewis and Alice. Lewis was a soldier in the Civil War, was taken prisoner and died in Libby prison at Richmond, Virginia.

Looking back along the line of the Simons ancestry, as far as it can be determined, it appears that they were principally engaged in farming, the older representatives of that family being among the hardy pioneers to whom the country is indebted for its early development and later progress. It is from such ancestry as this that Arthur B. Simons comes, although he has

departed somewhat from the ancestral line of occupation. While he first saw the light of day on a farm he did not see it early enough to enable him to see much of farm life. Before he was of sufficient age to answer the call to the field of toil and perspiration, the parental home was removed to Sidney, where the most of his youthful years were spent.

Whatever there may have been of deprivation in the lack of industrial training in agricultural pursuits incident to a life on the farm, was compensated by the greater advantages for acquiring an education, afforded by the schools of Sidney. And Mr. Simons made good use of these educational advantages. He completed the course of study in the Sidney schools and graduated from the high school in 1900. Deciding to enter the legal profession, he at once took up the study of law. He matriculated in the law department of Cornell University, graduated from that institution in 1903 and was admitted to the bar that same year. His first venture in practical application of his chosen profession was in Dunkirk, New York, where he opened an office and engaged in the practice for one year. He then returned to Sidney, his home town, where he formed a partnership with Charles H. Seeley and continued in this practice for four years. In 1908 he came to Richwood, Ohio, and engaged in the wholesale produce business in partnership with R. C. Case, his brother-in-law, in which business arrangement he is still interested. In a few years the desire to return to his first love prevailed, and turning the management of his mercantile business over to his partner on February 1, 1912, he opened a law office in Richwood and again engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. On the first of March, 1914, he associated himself with Milton Haines, a brief biographical sketch of whom appears in another place in this volume.

On October 11, 1905, Mr. Simons was united in marriage with Rose Case, a daughter of Jason and Lavonia (Lenox) Case. Three children have been born of that union, Jason, Elizabeth and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Case are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active interest in everything pertaining to its maintenance and welfare.

In fraternal affairs Mr. Simons is a member of Sidney Lodge, No. 801, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias lodge of Sidney, New York. Politically, he has always been a Republican and always ready to devote his time and his best efforts for the promotion of his party's interests. He is city solicitor of Richwood at the present time.

Mrs. Simons is a native of Richwood, Ohio, as were her parents, who still reside there. They have two children, Ralph C., and Rose, the wife of Mr. Simons. Jason Case was among the young men of Ohio who responded

to the call of their country and did faithful service during the Civil War. He is still living in the enjoyment of honors that belong to those who, in patriotic devotion, offered their lives as a sacrifice in the time of their country's need. The maternal grandfather was John Lenox; the maiden name of his wife was Hoskins.

OTTWA A. KEIGLEY.

Among the men who have been identified with the newspaper business and who have made good in that line of industry the gentleman whose name heads this article is entitled to special mention. Ottwa A. Keigley was born in Madison county, Ohio, June 9, 1876, the son of McCrea and Margaret (Watkins) Keigley, who are also natives of Ohio. In the Keigley family there were five children, namely: Anna, wife of Howard Ray, of London, Ohio; William, of Madison county, Ohio; Catherine, living at home; Ottwa A., the subject of this sketch, of Richwood; and Carl, of Madison county, near London.

McCrea Keigley was born in Perry county, Ohio, and when he was about fifteen years old he came to Madison county and engaged in farming. This occupation he has followed all his life and he is thus engaged. The only interruption in his agricultural pursuits was when the rebels fired on Fort Sumter, a shot that electrified the nation and aroused the patriotic zeal in every loyal heart. The father of our subject was among the first of the loyal sons of Ohio to respond to the call of President Lincoln to defend the flag that had been outraged and dishonored at Fort Sumter. He enlisted as a private in the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a regiment that rendered conspicuous and valorous service in the Civil War. After a four years' service in this regiment he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home and resumed the peaceful pursuits of farm life.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Keigley, and his wife was ———— (McCrea) Keigley, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers of Perry county. The grandfather died in Hocking county at the age of eighty-seven years. In this family of children were McCrea, Robert, Maria and Anna. The maternal grandfather was Robert Watkins and his wife was Catherine (Carrell) Watkins. He was born in Lebanon, Tennessee; his wife was born in Clark county, Ohio, of English descent. He was a farmer and stock buyer in Madison county, Ohio, where he resided the



OTTWA A. KEIGLEY.

most of his married life. He was living here at the time of his death, in 1911, at the age of ninety-three years. The wife was eighty-two years of age at the time of her death. Their family consisted of seven children, David, Amanda, Margaret, William, Sarah, Alice, and one who died some years ago.

Ottawa A. Keigley was reared on his father's farm in Madison county. In common with all boys with like environments he was trained to habits of industry from his youth up. There is never any trouble in finding something for the boy on the farm to do and his hours of labor are not governed by the union scale. From early morn till dewy eve he is expected to be busy and there is generally a controlling influence to see that he meets the requirements in case he should be inclined to overlook a chance. While he may not so regard it at the time, such training and discipline are most essential elements in the promotion of healthy physical development and strength of character, fitting him to compete successfully with others in the activities of life. He remained on the farm until he grew to manhood, receiving a good elementary education in the district schools which he regularly attended. He then went to Columbus and was employed for some time as bookkeeper for the Hocking Valley Railroad Company. Coming to Richwood, November 18, 1908, he began work in the *Gazette* printing office and has continued in that employment ever since. He is now the manager of the office, a position which he is well qualified to fill, as he is himself a practical printer and thoroughly familiar with the mechanical work and business details of a printing office.

Mr. Keigley and Lulu Worden were united in marriage September 6, 1908. Mrs. Keigley is a daughter of George W. and Sylvia (Stephenson) Worden. She was born in Richwood on April 9, 1883. Her father was born in Shelbyville, Indiana, February 5, 1859, where he grew to manhood and followed the printer's trade. He came to Richwood in the seventies and here met the girl who afterwards became his wife. They returned to Shelbyville after marriage for about a year and then came to Richwood. In 1881 Mr. Worden purchased the Richwood *Gazette*, which was established in 1872, and he continued as publisher of that paper for a period of twenty-three years. He always took an active interest in public affairs and was a strong advocate of public improvements. He was largely instrumental in securing paved streets, the fine cement sidewalks and other important public improvements in Richwood. The *Gazette* has always been independent

in politics and always an advocate for things best for the community. Mr. Worden died February 27, 1913, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His wife, who was born May 4, 1860, is still living. Since early youth she has been a member of the Church of Christ, with which church her daughter, Mrs. Keigley, is also connected.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Keigley was Elisha Worden and his wife was Rebecca (Wingate) Worden, natives of Indiana. The grandfather was a soldier in the Civil War and died in Shelbyville, Indiana, when a young man. His wife died on December 30, 1912, at the age of eighty-seven years. They had four children, George W., William, Anna and Smith. The maternal grandfather was L. H. Stephenson and his wife was Abigail (Graham) Stephenson. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 25, 1823. They had three children, Sylvia R., Rachel and Bluma Arabel.

JOHN N. LAIRD.

The chief executive officer of Union county, Ohio, is John N. Laird, who has been filling the sheriff's office since the fall of 1912 in a manner which places him among the most efficient officials the county has ever had. His father was a native of Ireland and when he died in this county in 1896, he was one of the largest land owners in Leesburg township, and a man who was highly respected by everyone who knew him. Mr. Laird for many years has been connected with the business interests of Marysville and has so conducted his affairs as to gain an enviable place in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

John N. Laird, the son of Moses and Phoebe (Hanawalt) Laird, was born in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, October 12, 1859. His father was a native of county Londonderry, Ireland, and his mother of Ross county, Ohio, and in this county they reared a family of twelve children: George H., deceased; John N., of Marysville; Allen, of Marysville; Anna, of Marysville; Lincoln, of Coal City, Indiana; Mollie, the wife of Charles Sands; Lula, the wife of Albert Fields, of Dayton, Ohio; Ray, of Leesburg township; Frank, of Dover township; Clarence, of Dover township; Bessie, the wife of Roy Stiner, of Paris township, and Harry, who died at the age of fourteen.

Moses Laird was reared in Ireland and lived there until he was eighteen years of age. He was a descendant of one of those families who came from

Scotland and settled in the northern part of Ireland, and a representative of that large group of good American citizens who are known as Scotch-Irish citizens. In 1838 Moses Laird came to America and first located in Philadelphia, later settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. From that state he came to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he lived for several years and eventually permanently located in Union county. Upon coming to this county he cleared and improved a farm of two hundred acres in Leesburg township and gradually added to his land holdings until at the time of his death he owned five hundred acres of well improved land. He died in 1896 at the age of seventy-nine and his wife followed him in 1898 at the age of sixty. Both were loyal members of the Methodist church. Moses Laird was married three times. His first wife was a Miss Parker and to this union four children, Isaac, Samuel, William and James, were born. His second wife was a Miss Rittenhouse and to this second union three children were born, David, Washington and Henry Nelson. His third wife was the mother of John N. Laird.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Laird were Thomas Laird and wife, natives of Ireland of Scotch-Irish descent. Thomas Laird came to America late in life and died in Pickaway county, Ohio. Five children were born to Thomas Laird and wife, Thomas, James, Moses, Jane and Catherine Rebecca. The maternal grandparents of John N. Laird were George and Becky (Latta) Hanawalt, natives of Ross county, Ohio. The parents of both George Hanawalt and his wife were born in Pennsylvania. George and Becky Hanawalt came from Ross county to Union county, Ohio, early in the history of the county, and Mr. Hanawalt helped to cut the first road which ran from Plain City to Watkins. George Hanawalt located in Mill Creek township where he died at an advanced age. A large family of children were born to Mr. Hanawalt and his wife, Allen, John, William, Thomas, Phoebe, Hester, Mary and Sarah.

John N. Laird was reared in Leesburg township on his father's farm and received his education in the schools of that township. He then farmed on the home farm for several years and in 1883 came to Marysville, but returned shortly afterwards to the old home farm where he lived until 1890. In that year he returned to Marysville where he has since resided. For twenty years he managed a feed and sales stable on Sixth street. While he is filling the position of sheriff of the county he is renting his stable in order to give all of his attention and time to his official duties.

Mr. Laird is a staunch Republican in politics and has taken an active interest in political affairs in his county. He was elected to the position of

county sheriff in 1912 and filled this office with such universal satisfaction that he was re-elected on November 4, 1914, by the largest majority of any man ever elected to an office in Union county. He was chief of the fire department of Marysville for nine years and was deputy marshal of the village for two terms. He was president of the board of agriculture for six years and a member of the board for about twelve years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

CYRUS C. WILLIAMS.

The three score and ten years which have covered the career of Cyrus C. Williams thus far have all been spent in Union county, Ohio, where he was born. Serving as a mere youth in the Civil War, he returned to his home county at the close of that struggle and has been engaged in peaceful pursuits for the past half century with a very flattering degree of success. Year in and year out he has taken his part in the community's affairs and has had unusual pride in the general advancement of civilization in his county. As a business man he is one of the oldest in the county and as president of the Williams & McIntire Company, he is one of the leaders in the business life of Marysville.

Cyrus C. Williams, the son of Matthew and Sarah (Mather) Williams, was born in Marysville, Ohio, November 1, 1845. His parents, both of whom were natives of Ohio, reared a family of five children: Cyrus C., of Marysville; Dorcas A., deceased, who was the wife of Samuel P. McIntire; Florence, the wife of James McAdams, of Marysville; Robert, of Columbus, Ohio, and Elias, who died in infancy.

Matthew Williams was born in Ross county, Ohio, and reared in Union county, where he spent most of his life. His birth occurred in 1815 and he died at New Dover, Union county, in 1895. His widow survived him about three years and passed away at the advanced age of eighty. Matthew Williams and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian church for many years and later transferred their membership to the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

The paternal grandparents of Cyrus C. Williams were Daniel and Christiana (Badley) Williams, natives of Maryland and pioneer settlers in Ross and Union counties, Ohio, dying in the latter county. Three children

were born to Daniel Williams and wife, Matthew, Elias and Hester. The maternal grandparents of Cyrus C. Williams were James Mather and wife, natives of Virginia and pioneer settlers in Union county, Ohio. James Mather was a soldier in the War of 1812 and he and his wife reared a large family of children in Union county, Aaron, John, Sarah, Maria, Mary, Angeline, Rebecca and Caroline.

Cyrus C. Williams spent his boyhood days in Marysville and attended the public schools of this city. Later his parents moved to New Dover, in this county, where he continued his schooling until he enlisted for service in the Civil War in 1863. He was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which was mustered in for a six-months' service. At the expiration of his enlistment he came home in March, 1864, and six days later he re-enlisted in Company F, Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a veteran regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out in June, 1865, and discharged in the following month.

After the close of the war Mr. Williams returned to his home in Union county, married and began farming in Dover township. A few years later he went into the timber and lumber business and has followed this line of activity since that time. For many years he was in company with S. E. McIntire in the manufacture of lumber and drain tile. In 1909 the company was incorporated under the name of Williams & McIntire Company with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. This company is now doing a large business throughout this section of the state. The company has forty acres of land in connection with their plant and are equipped in such a manner as to turn out a large quantity of goods each year.

Mr. Williams was married April 12, 1866, to Margaret A. Filler, the daughter of Adam and Mary Ann (Griffith) Filler, and to this union seven children have been born, Willerd, Lewis, Claude, Charles, Fred, Harry and Mary. Willerd, who married Annie White, is secretary of the Williams & McIntire Company. Lewis is in the insurance business in Delaware, Ohio. He married Vertie Hobert and has two children, Max and Erdine. Erdine married Bernard Cody and has two children. Claude is treasurer and general manager of the Williams & McIntire Company. He married Emma Hurd. Charles, who died at the age of thirty-five, married Maggie Mader and had four children, Marguerite, Paul, Donald and Ernest. Fred, who married Anna Otte, works in his father's factory. His wife died, leaving one daughter, Anna, and he afterwards married Gertrude Walker, a native of Tennessee, and by his second marriage he has two sons, Harold and John.

Harry died at the age of eleven months, and Mary, the only daughter, keeps house for her father.

Mrs. Williams, the mother of these children, was born in Dover township, Union county, Ohio, October 27, 1846, and died at her home in Marysville, Ohio, June 19, 1911. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a model wife, a kind and loving mother and a woman whose sole interest was in the welfare of her family. Her father was a native of Virginia, while her mother came from Maryland. After their marriage her parents came to Union county and lived the remainder of their days here. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Filler, John, Francis, Lewis, Nancy Jane, Margaret A. and Virginia.

Mr. Williams belongs to the Knights of Pythias and was a charter member of the New Dover lodge. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic at Marysville. He is a Republican in politics and takes an intelligent interest in the current issues of the day.

ANDREW S. MOWRY.

A highly respected citizen of the past generation, who made his home in Union county, Ohio, for nearly half a century, was Andrew S. Mowry, who lived in Union county from 1864 till his death in 1911. His life's work was that of civil engineering and the abstracting of land titles. As an abstractor he was recognized as one of the ablest men in the whole state of Ohio. He did a large amount of work in Union as well as adjoining counties in the state and many of the records which he collected and prepared are indispensable in perfecting titles in many counties of the state. He was county surveyor for many years and a man who always took a great deal of interest in the civic welfare of his community.

Andrew S. Mowry, the son of Enos and Julia (Vose) Mowry, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, September 4, 1832, and died at his home in Marysville, Ohio, December 28, 1911. He was one of three children born to his parents, the other two being Edward Livingston and Miranda Melissa, who became the wife of Lyman Eager.

Enos Mowry was born in Rhode Island, March 31, 1805, and was a son of Enos Mowry, who was born in the same state February 27, 1765. Enos Mowry, Sr., was married to Abigail Lapham, of Burrillville, Rhode Island, his wife being born in Rhode Island, September 10, 1763. Abigail

(Lapham) Mowry died November 5, 1828, and her husband died June 17, 1815. The children of Enos Mowry, Sr., and wife were Marmaduke, Asa, Nalium, Ruth, Levi, Amos, George and Enos.

The mother of Andrew S. Mowry, Julia (Vose) Mowry, died at the age of thirty-five and her husband married again, his second wife being Sarah Jane Harris. Mr. Mowry married his second wife in West Virginia and lived there until his death, after which his widow moved to California, where she died. To this second union four children were born, Edward Livingston, William Mason, Lucy Mabel and Mary Eleanor.

Andrew S. Mowry was educated at the Providence Conference Seminary at Greenwich, Rhode Island, and made a special study of civil engineering while in the seminary. He followed his profession for many years in the office of Henry F. Walling, remaining with him for eight years. In 1857 he went west and located at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and made the first map ever produced in that county. Subsequently, he came to Ohio and mapped Ross, Madison and several other counties in the interest of Walling and in February, 1864, came to Union county under a contract with the county to make maps for the land appraisers. After a short time in Union county, he decided to make it his permanent home and here he lived and worked until his death. He enlisted in the Civil War and went to Camp Chase, but was rejected because the examining physician thought he had a weak heart, but despite those ominous words he lived to an old age.

Mr. Mowry was elected county surveyor in 1866 and filled this important position for nine years, during which time he straightened out many land titles in the county. He did the engineering on the first gravel road in Union county and it is safe to say that this county has never had a more efficient and painstaking civil engineer than Mr. Mowry. In the last twenty years of his life he devoted his entire attention to the abstracting of land titles in which he was especially proficient.

Mr. Mowry was married December 2, 1862, to Joanna Doolittle, a native of Oneida county, New York. She was the daughter of Wolcott and Miriam (Cronkhite) Doolittle. To this union was born one daughter, Adele Vose Mowry, who married Sterling S. Cheney. Mr. Cheney and his wife have one daughter, Helen Jeanine Cheney.

Mrs. Mowry was born in Camden, New York, February 2, 1842, and is still living in Marysville. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Mowry were Elisaph Doolittle and wife, natives of Connecticut and early settlers of Oneida county, New York. Mrs. Mowry was one of five children, the others being Ermina, Mahala, Zachary T. and Alta.

Mr. Mowry and his wife were loyal members of the Presbyterian church. He was connected with the Masonic order for many years and was always interested in the welfare of that fraternity. He was a man highly respected throughout the county and one whose ability in his chosen field was never questioned. He lived such a life that he left behind him a name which will long be remembered and honored by those who knew him. The lives of such men do not go out, they go on.

AARON FAY ROBINSON.

One of the substantial business firms of Milford Center, Ohio, is the Robinson & Richter Company, dealers in hardware, implements, etc. Aaron Fay Robinson, the senior member of the firm, started in business here in 1900, and for the past fifteen years has been building up a trade which has increased year by year until it now extends over a large extent of territory. Mr. Robinson is a man of excellent education, has taught in the high school of his county and has all of those characteristics which go to make a successful business man. Of irreproachable character and with a high standard of integrity, he has won the esteem and confidence of the people of this community and justly merits inclusion among the representative men of his county.

Aaron Fay Robinson, the son of John W. and Sarah (Coe) Robinson, was born in Marysville, on the Waldo road, December 30, 1863. His father was born in Ohio and his mother in Pennsylvania, and to them were born seven children: Heber, of Marysville; Mary, the wife of A. E. Platt, of Marysville; Aaron Fay, of Milford Center; Jennie, the wife of Albert Burnham, of Union township; James E., an attorney in Marysville; Carrie, the widow of John Longbrake, of Marysville; and Clyde, of Allen township.

John W. Robinson was reared in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, where he was born and has been a life-long farmer. He owns a farm of two hundred and twenty acres in Paris township, where he lived until five years old, when he moved to Marysville to spend his declining years. His wife died in 1899, at the age of about sixty. Both were members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Robinson is a deacon in the Marysville church at the present time. He has been a prominent man in his community and has held various township offices during his active career.

The paternal grandparents of Aaron W. Robinson were John W. and



AARON F. ROBINSON.

Mary (Mitchell) Robinson, pioneer settlers of Union county, Ohio. They came here when the Indians were roaming the forest and here they built their home in the dense woods and commenced life under pioneer conditions. He lived to be about fifty-six years of age and his widow survived him many years, being about eighty-five at the time of her death. The grandparents of Aaron F. Robinson reared a large family of children, Mitchell, James W., Aaron B., John W., Robert, Emma, Martha and some who died in childhood.

The maternal grandparents of Aaron F. Robinson were Daniel and Mary (Gladden) Coe, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Union county. Mary Gladden came to this county with her parents when she was a little girl. In 1849, during the gold field excitement, Daniel Coe made the long overland trip to California and died out west. His widow remained in Ohio and died on the old home place where she had started housekeeping in Union county and was buried in the Milford Center cemetery. A large family of children were born to Daniel Coe and wife, Philip, Joseph, Moses, Mary, Sarah, Mattie, Olive, Jennie and some who died in childhood.

Aaron F. Robinson was reared on his father's farm in Paris township, attended the country schools of the neighborhood and later graduated from the Marysville high school in 1883. He then taught school for five years, spending three terms in the district schools of Union township, one term in Paris township and one term in the high school at New California. He then married and went to farming in White county, Indiana, and farmed for five years near Reynolds. He went to Monticello, Indiana, in 1892 and engaged in fire and life insurance for two years, after which he went to Chalmers, Indiana, and embarked in the hardware business. A few years later he moved back to Union county, Ohio, and went on the road as a traveling salesman for the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company at Springfield, Ohio. He also traveled for a time for the Detroit Heating and Lighting Company. He spent about four years on the road and in 1900 came to Milford Center, Union county, Ohio, and bought the store with which he has since been connected. He purchased the store of Thompson & Connor and later took Mr. Connor into the business with him. Mr. Connor was his partner for two years and then F. C. Richter bought Mr. Connor's interest, and it has since been known as the Robinson & Richter Company. They have a large and well assorted stock of general hardware and have built up a big business in Milford Center and the surrounding community.

Mr. Robinson was married February 24, 1887, to Harriett Burnham, the daughter of Nicholas and Emeline (Hopkins) Burnham. To this union

three children have been born, Ernest, Lucille and Carrie. Lucille, who has taught five years, graduated in the 1915 class of Wooster College. Carrie has taught for three years in the Milford Center high school.

Mrs. Robinson was born in Union township, Union county, Ohio, and her parents, both now deceased, were also natives of this county. There were four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, Albert, Simeon, Elizabeth and Harriett. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Robinson were Jacob and Eliza (Meacham) Burnham. They had three children, Nicholas, Hiram and Eliza. Jacob Burnham died April 23, 1866, and his wife died August 30, 1886. Jacob Burnham was a son of Eliphaz, who, in turn, was the son of Ebenezer Burnham. Ebenezer Burnham was born in Windsor, Vermont, November 23, 1761. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Robinson were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Williams) Hopkins. They were one of the pioneer families of Union county, Ohio, where they lived to old age. Six children were born to Benjamin Hopkins and wife, Emeline, John, George, William, Mary Ann and Harriett.

Mr. Robinson and his family are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, to which they give their earnest support. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Raper Commandery of Urbana and Aladdin Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds his membership with the Milford Center Knights of Pythias. In politics, he has been a life long Republican and has been one of the leaders of his party in local affairs. He has served as trustee of his township, as a member of the school board for several terms and has also been a member of the city council. In addition to his interests in the hardware business he is a director in the Maddock Textile Company, of Milford Center.

FRED J. ASMAN.

Prominent in the banking circles of Marysville, Ohio, Fred J. Asman has been interested in the banking business in Marysville for nearly twenty years and has been connected with the Union Bank in various capacities since March, 1896. He is a man of strict integrity and recognized ability of a high order and has a thorough knowledge of all phases of banking. He is a man who takes a deep interest in the welfare of Marysville and is a public spirited citizen who is universally esteemed for his many good qualities.

Fred J. Asman, the cashier of the Union Banking Company of Marys-

ville, was born in this city, May 26, 1877. His parents, John C. and Barbara (Emmert) Asman, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and Union county, Ohio, respectively, and reared a family of eight children, William, Charles, Fred, Thomas, Charlotte, Elizabeth and Margaret. Charlotte is the wife of E. F. W. Stellhorn and the other two daughters are still single.

John C. Asman was reared to manhood in Germany and came to America when a young man and settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he was engaged in the retail meat market business. He later came to Marysville, where he has lived for the past forty years and conducted a retail meat market during all of that time.

The paternal grandparents of Fred J. Asman were Samuel and Margareta (Beldener) Asman, both of whom lived all of their days in Germany. Samuel Asman and wife were the parents of three children, Leonard, Charlotte and John C., the father of Fred J. Asman. The maternal grandparents of Fred J. Asman were Michael Emmert and wife, early settlers in Union county, Ohio.

Fred J. Asman was reared in Marysville and graduated from the local high school in 1895. In March of the following year he became a book-keeper in the Union Banking Company and has been in the continuous employ of the bank since that year. At the present time he is cashier of the bank, a position to which he was elected in June, 1914. He is a stockholder in the Marysville Cabinet Company and a stockholder and director in the Union Banking Company.

Mr. Asman was married June 19, 1902, to Matilda M. Trapp, the daughter of George and Anna (Nicol) Trapp. To this union three children have been born, Harold, Luther and Norman.

Mrs. Asman was born in Union county, Ohio, and her parents, both of whom were natives of Ohio, are now living in Paris township. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Trapp, Matilda M., Carrie Mader, Edith Neutzel and Fred. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Asman were John George Nicol and wife, who reared a large family of children.

Mr. Asman and his wife are members of the Trinity Lutheran church at Marysville and Mr. Asman belongs to the Trinity Lutheran Benevolent Society. In politics he has long held to the principles of the Democratic party but his connection with the bank has kept him from taking an active part in political affairs. However, he is a deep student of the current issues of the day and is an intelligent man who can always be depended upon to support measures of public welfare.

NATHAN P. WESTHEIMER.

For more than half a century Nathan P. Westheimer has been connected with the business interests of Richwood, Union county, Ohio. He has always been an enterprising and public-spirited citizen and has taken an active interest in the welfare and upbuilding of his town. He is well known throughout the county and is held in high esteem, as was his wife, who was always a true and faithful helpmate to him. While in good health she did much to encourage him in his business and helped to make him the successful business man that he was. He always felt that he owed much to her for her many kind deeds, wise counsels and constant and loving assistance. As a business man he has been one of the leaders of Richwood for more than half a century, and has always conducted his affairs in such a way as to keep the high regard of his fellow citizens.

Nathan P. Westheimer, a retired merchant and business man, was born at Baden, Germany, September 24, 1836. His father and mother both died when he was only three years of age and he knows nothing of his ancestral history. He was reared to manhood in Germany and when about nineteen years of age came to America with an uncle and settled in New York city for a short time, and there learned the cigar-maker's trade. He then went west with a cousin and located in Ohio, remaining for a short time in Rushsylvania, Logan county. His first business venture was as a peddler and he started out from Rushsylvania with a pack on his back and peddled his goods from farm house to farm house throughout that section of the state. A year or so later he found a friend and they started from Bellefontaine, Ohio, with a wagon and peddled notions over five counties. He continued in this way for four years and in 1858 came to Richwood and here he has since resided.

He started into business by buying leaf tobacco of the farmers and making it into cigars in a little log cabin on the corner of Franklin and Blagrove streets where the Richwood Banking Company is now located. He remained on this corner for several years and in this log cabin began housekeeping on the day of his marriage in 1860. As his business increased he moved into another log house which he also owned in the same block, the site now occupied by Wilkins' dry goods, boot and shoe store. He later embarked in the grocery business, although he still kept up his cigar making. He would make cigars until he had accumulated four or five thousand and then take them



NATHAN P. WESTHEIMER AND FAMILY

to Delaware and exchange them for groceries with the firm of V. D. Hills & Company.

About 1868 Mr. Westheimer built a brick store room twenty by sixty feet and two stories high, which was burned down April 9, 1875. This was the first brick store building in Richwood, and he rebuilt on the same spot the same year. He and George Court went into partnership and erected a building one hundred and thirty-two feet deep, and Mr. Westheimer still owns his part of the building, which is now occupied by Mr. Wilkins with a boot and shoe store. Here Mr. Westheimer remained for a number of years and then leased it and retired from active participation in business affairs.

Mr. Westheimer was married June 21, 1860, to Sarah Elizabeth Irwin, a daughter of Richard and Eliza (Duckworth) Irwin. They started to housekeeping in the little log cabin which has been mentioned and lived there for several years. When his fortunes improved, Mr. Westheimer erected a beautiful brick residence on North Franklin street, the first brick dwelling house in the town, and here he has lived ever since. He owned several business blocks, which he sold and all of them are now occupied by substantial business houses.

Mrs. Westheimer was ill for several years, and in October, 1912, Mr. Westheimer took her to Florida for her health. While in that state she became worse and on January 28, 1913, she passed away. She had been afflicted several years with dropsy, rheumatism and kindred complaints, but through all of her sufferings she never complained. She was a good wife, an excellent mother and a woman who was beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Westheimer and wife had one child, Ida Mabel, the wife of J. E. Thompson, a native of Richwood. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson now live in Daytona, Florida. They have one daughter, Ida M., who married Ribba Sadler. Mr. and Mrs. Sadler make their home in Brooklyn, New York.

Mrs. Westheimer was reared in Licking county, Ohio, where her parents were among the earliest settlers. Mr. Westheimer was a member of the first council of Richwood and served while Hilar Sabin was mayor. He was a charter member of Richwood Lodge No. 443, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and furnished the first hall for the fraternity in Richwood. He also belonged to the Encampment and had held all of the chairs in both subordinate and camp lodges. He also furnished the furniture for the first Masonic hall in Richwood, which stood where the Richwood Banking Company is now located. He also has the honor of furnishing the first hall for the use of the Baptist church, the hall being located in the second story of his

brick building. Mr. Westheimer was the third merchant in Richwood, the others being L. H. Hastings, a dry goods merchant and postmaster, and a Mr. Miles, who kept a small grocery in a log cabin.

Mr. Westheimer is now seventy-eight years of age, but has the appearance and actions of a man much younger in years. He has always been very charitably inclined and no benevolent enterprise has ever appealed to him in vain. He was formerly a Republican, but for many years has been a staunch supporter of the Prohibition party. He is an earnest advocate of total abstinence and has never neglected an opportunity to further the cause of temperance in every way. No man in Richwood is held in higher esteem or honor than Mr. Westheimer, and his whole career has been such as to justly entitle him to inclusion among the representative men of his village and county.

JAMES FULLINGTON.

A prominent citizen of Union county, Ohio, of a past generation was the late James Fullington, who has been deceased nearly thirty years. Born in this county in the latter part of the twenties, he spent most of his life here, although he was engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock throughout the west in his earlier manhood. In fact, he started out as a cattle buyer when he was only sixteen years of age and traveled throughout the west buying cattle until his marriage in 1851. He then returned to Union county and made his home here until his death in 1886, becoming one of the largest land owners and most extensive stock raisers of the county.

James Fullington, the son of Moses and Harriett (Guy) Fullington, was born September 12, 1828, in Union county, Ohio. His mother was born in Vermont and she came with her parents to Ohio and located near Granville, Ohio, later settling in Union county on a farm, where they lived the remainder of their days. Moses Fullington died on the farm in this county and his wife had previously passed away.

James Fullington attended the common school in Union county and also had a private teacher for a few winters. When he was only sixteen years of age he started out west to buy cattle and went as far as Indian Territory, now known as Oklahoma. He bought cattle in various places and then collected them in a large herd and then drove them through to New York city, taking several months for the trip. He remained in the west until after his

marriage in the fall of 1851 in Illinois, and then returned to Union county, Ohio, where he lived the remainder of his days.

James Fullington was married December 11, 1851, to Eliza H. McMullen, this marriage taking place in Springfield, Illinois. She was a daughter of John and Lucy (Matthews) McMullen, and was born in Oswego, New York.

John McMullen was born in Belfast, Ireland, and came to the United States at the age of twenty-four and located in Worthington, Ohio. He was an architect and followed this profession after coming to America. John McMullen and Lucy Matthews were married in Worthington, Ohio, by Bishop Chase, and to this union ten children were born, two of whom are living, Sally Ann, John Emmett, Henry Matthews, Mrs. Helen Carleton, Mrs. Eliza Fullington, Edward Hiram, Adeline Matthews, Harriett Matthews, Charles Adair, Lucy Matthews and Edward Carleton. Edward C. McMullen is now living in Columbus. He served in the Civil War and was taken a prisoner by the Confederates and confined in the Andersonville prison for nine months. He was a traveling man for many years, traveling for a firm out of Columbus, Ohio. Edward and Eliza H., the widow of Mr. Fullington, are the only two of the ten children living who were born to Mr. and Mrs. McMullen.

James Fullington and wife were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living, Lucy Virginia, Walter Curtis, James Frank, Charles Phellis, Edward McMullen and Frank Guy and Isabelle Brown. Lucy Virginia became the wife of Anson Howard, who died in September, 1913. Mr. Howard was a farmer until about twelve years ago, when he gave up farming and engaged in the grain business at Milford Center, following that until his death. Walter Curtis is now president of the Marysville Bank and one of the substantial men of the county seat. James Frank was accidentally killed at the age of six. Charles Phellis is now living in Louisiana, where he is engaged in the real estate business. Edward McMullen, now living in Columbus, Ohio, served one term as auditor of the state of Ohio. Frank Guy is the cashier of a bank in Milford Center and one of its prosperous citizens. Isabelle Brown, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Fullington, is the wife of R. C. Skiles, an attorney at Shelby, Richland county, Ohio.

After his marriage in 1851 James Fullington came at once to Union county, where he followed general farming until his death. He also engaged in the buying and shipping of stock on an extensive scale. At the time of his death he was the owner of about thirteen hundred acres of excellent land in Union county. He was one of the stockholders of the Marysville Bank

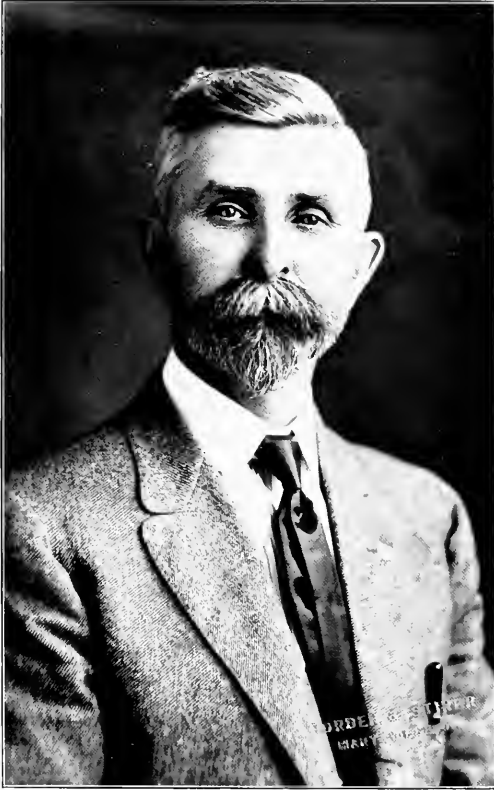
and was also a director and stockholder in the Milford Center Bank. He was a member of the state board of equalization and president of the State Agricultural Society at one time. In fact, there was no more public-spirited man in Union county during his day than James Fullington. He was universally recognized as a man of superior talent along many lines. He was a Republican in politics, but never cared to become identified with official life, preferring to devote his time and attention to his large business interests. He was still in the prime of life when he died July 3, 1886, being only fifty-six years of age. His widow is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Anson Howard, at Milford Center, Ohio.

BYRON EVANS BAKER, M. D.

The physician of today must have a better and a more extensive knowledge than the physician of the past. He must be more intelligent in all lines of knowledge and must combine with his strictly medical education, a knowledge of psychology and psychotherapy if he wishes to succeed. Dr. Paul Ehrlich, the noted German scientist, has said "that more has been done and more discovered in the science of medicine in the past twenty years than in the past century." The theory of toxin and antitoxin, serum, the study of bacteria and the methods of combating these destructive forces has made the range of medical science almost beyond one man's power of learning in the brief space of time which is his allotment on earth. Therefore, special physicians have become necessary and we have the eye specialist, the throat specialist and specialists for a great number of diseases. On the other hand, there must be in every community a general practitioner and it is this class of physicians which forms the bulk of the profession. Dr. Byron Evans Baker has been practicing in Milford Center, Union county, Ohio, for the past twenty years and has met with a success which is commensurate with his ability and efforts.

Dr. Byron E. Baker, the son of Levi Hugh and Mary Ellen (Huff) Baker, was born in Croton, Hartford township, Licking county, Ohio, September 5, 1868. His parents were both natives of Ohio and had three children: Dr. Byron E., the only living child; Lida, who died at the age of fifteen, and Mae, who died at the age of six.

Levi Baker was reared in Hartford township, Licking county, Ohio, and died there in 1880 at the age of about forty-three. His wife died in 1875



BYRON E. BAKER, M. D.

at the age of twenty-nine. Both were members of the Christian Union church.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor Baker were Henry and Eliza (Ford) Baker, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were early pioneers in Licking county, Ohio, where he owned the first saw mill in the county. He engaged in saw-milling and farming and also ran a blacksmith shop on his farm. He and his wife both lived to a good old age, he being about eighty and his wife seventy-seven years of age at the time of their death. Eight children were born to Henry Baker and wife, Levi, Martin R., Theodore, William H., Benton W., George P., Sarah and Chloe. The maternal grandparents of Dr. Baker were Bartlett and Evaline (Roney) Huff, pioneer settlers of Delaware county, Ohio, locating near the village of Sunbury. They lived to a good old age and reared a family of eight children, Clifton, Scott, Alonzo, Mary, Ellen, Louise, Delia and Addie.

Dr. Byron E. Baker was reared in Licking county, Ohio, on the father's farm. After finishing the district schools he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and later became a student in the Normal University at Ada, Ohio, receiving the degree of Doctor of Science from the latter institution in 1891. Previous to this time he had taught in the public schools of Logan county for a number of years and after taking the course at Ada he taught two more terms. He then entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1895. On April 16, of that year, he began the practice of his profession in Milford Center where he has since continued to reside. He keeps fully abreast of the latest advances in medical science and the twenty years which he has spent in the service of his fellow men in this community have found him more proficient year by year and better able to alleviate the sufferings of humanity.

Doctor Baker was married July 6, 1893, to Sarah Henry, the daughter of George W. and Mary (Scott) Henry. The second wife of Dr. Baker was Mrs. Lizzie L. Cary, to whom he was married May 9, 1901. His second wife was the widow of John Cary and the daughter of Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Dines) Lee. To this second union, one daughter, Francis Marvine, has been born.

Mrs. Lizzie L. Baker was born in Union county and her parents lived at Mount Vernon, Knox county, for several years. Her father, who was a soldier in the Civil War, died in the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Sandusky, in 1912. Her mother died in 1893. Four children were born to Jacob C.

Lee and wife, James, Charles, Minnie and Lizzie L., who is the wife of Doctor Baker.

Doctor Baker and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternaly, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons of Marysville and the Royal Arch Masons. In politics, Mr. Baker is a Democrat, but his profession prevents him from taking an active part in political matters. He prefers to devote all of his time and attention to his chosen profession. He is a man of genial disposition and has so conducted himself in this community as to endear him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

CHARLES M. DIEHL.

The Diehl family have been connected with the history of Union county, Ohio, since 1885, when the father of Charles M. Diehl came to this county to become the manager of one of the large farms of the county. Mr. Diehl has a fine farm of one hundred and three acres known as the "Prairie Run Farm," which lies about four and one-half miles southeast of Milford Center. That Mr. Diehl is held in high esteem by the citizens of his county is shown by the fact that he has been twice elected commissioner of his county. He has also held various township offices, showing that he is a man of ability in the handling of public affairs.

Charles M. Diehl, the son of William and Mary Jane (Robey) Diehl, was born in Madison county, Ohio, October 3, 1866. His father was born in Coblenz, Germany, and came to America in 1854 and located in Madison county, Ohio, where he met and married Mary Jane Robey. To them were born four children: Charles M., of Union township; John, who died in Madison county at the age of three; William H., who died at the age of five; and Mod M., the wife of George Wycoff, a farmer of Union township.

William Diehl was a harness maker by trade in his native land and followed it for about five years after coming to this country. He then engaged in the grocery business at Mount Sterling, Ohio, and continued to follow that business until 1878, when he engaged in farming in Madison county, in Oakrun township. In 1885 he came to Union county as manager of the Dum and Thurman estate and managed this large farm for about fifteen years. He then bought a farm of one hundred acres on which he lived until his death, March 27, 1914. His widow is now living in Milford Center. William Diehl and Mary Jane Robey were married in Madison county, in

September, 1865, immediately after he returned from the Civil War. William Diehl enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the opening of the war and served with this regiment for two years. He then re-enlisted in the Eighth Regiment of Ohio Cavalry and served until March, 1865.

Charles M. Diehl was educated in the public schools of Mount Sterling, Ohio, and remained at home until his marriage. He came with his parents to this county in 1885 and married two years later and at once began farming in Union township, where he has since resided. He divides his attention between general farming and stock raising in such a way as to get the maximum results from his farm.

Mr. Diehl was married October 30, 1887, to Iva Harper, the daughter of Andrew J. and Jeanette (Thompson) Harper, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. To this union five children have been born, all of whom are now living: William A., born July 27, 1888; Walter A., born July 13, 1890, married to Ethel Weller; Charles F., born February 15, 1893; Janet, born March 2, 1895; and Eva M., born May 30, 1897.

Mr. Diehl is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Marysville and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Milford Center. He also holds his membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Marysville. Politically, he is a Democrat and has been one of the leaders of his party in county affairs for many years. He is now serving his second term as county commissioner and has previously held many township offices. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Milford Center.

LENNINGTON W. McALLISTER.

Lennington W. McAllister traces his ancestry back among the sturdy Pennsylvania people, a class of people who constituted a large part of pioneer and early settlers of Ohio. The people who came from Pennsylvania in the early times were generally of the thrifty and industrious class, honest and upright in character, of strict integrity and morals and rather above the average in intelligence. Such people leave their impress on the community in which they dwell and their benign influence remains after they have passed away. It is to these and their descendants, who have inherited these commendable traits of character, that Union county and other counties of Ohio are indebted for the high quality of the present citizenship.

Abdieal McAllister was the paternal grandfather of our subject. He was born in Hanover county, Pennsylvania, and resided in that state for several years after his marriage. He had a family of eight children, most of whom are dead. Those who lived to mature years are Margaret, living in Columbus, Ohio; Richard T., the father of our immediate subject, and Jesse. The elder McAllister removed with his family from Pennsylvania and was among the early settlers in central Ohio. Richard T., who was one of the younger members of the family, was mostly reared in the Ohio home, where he worked on the farm and attended the country schools as regularly as the necessity of work on the farm would permit. He also found employment in driving stock to the eastern market for his brother, who was extensively engaged in that business. When he was nineteen years of age he began the stock business for himself and followed that for several years. He was known as Colonel McAllister and had a very wide acquaintance in his own and the adjoining counties. When there was call for volunteers for army service in the Civil War he offered himself as a soldier, but was rejected on account of not being up to standard of physical requirements. Colonel McAllister was very successful in his business and in the course of a few years began to invest his money in lands, adding one tract after another to his possessions until at one time he was the owner of one thousand acres of fine land in Delaware and Union counties. He was killed on the railroad about thirty years ago. The children of this family were as follows: Mary, who married Mr. Coles and has two children living, Lottie and Anna; Abdieal, deceased; William G.; Lemington W., our subject; Emma, married Mr. Kald; Richard T., deceased.

Lemington W. McAllister was born November 25, 1859, in Delaware county, near Sunbury, and was the son of Richard T. and Martha C. (Gale) McAllister. His early life was spent on his father's farm and his elementary education was obtained in the country schools of the neighborhood. Coming to Union county after the war he availed himself of the opportunity to attend the Richwood high school where he finished his education. During all of his school period he worked on the farm when not attending school. After finishing school he commenced farming for himself and has followed that occupation since. His present farm on which he has been living for the past ten years, consists of one hundred acres of fine land, located on the Lewisburg road, about two and a half miles west of Marysville.

Mr. McAllister was married to Ruth Wilcox, daughter of James Wilcox, December 25, 1883, and to this union four children have been born, namely: Eva and Richard, at home; Jesse, living in Marysville; Robert, a

professor in the Warrensburg school. Eva is engaged as a teacher in the same town. Mr. and Mrs. McAllister are members of the Congregational church. His fraternal association is with the Knights of Pythias. His political affiliation is with the Republican party and he takes an active part in its affairs, as did his father before him. He is at present a member of the school board and devotes much of his time and thought to the interests of the schools.

JACOB FISCHER.

The well improved farm of one hundred and ninety acres in Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, owned by Jacob Fischer, attests to his sterling ability as a farmer. He and his young bride came to this county after their marriage in the fall of 1880 and by hard work and good management have accumulated the farm upon which they are now residing. Mr. Fischer started to make his own way in the world when he was fifteen years of age and his present fine farm is a glowing tribute to his industry, perseverance and well defined purpose.

Jacob Fischer, the son of Peter and Catherine (Reiselt) Fischer, was born in Franklin township, Hamilton county, Ohio, November 25, 1858. His parents were both natives of Germany, his father coming here when he was about twenty-five years of age and his mother when she was about eleven. They were married at Columbus, Ohio, in 1856, and to them were born three children, all of whom are living: Jacob, of Union county; Catherine, the wife of Samuel Livingston, of Columbus; and Susan, the wife of Henry Kalb, of Crawford county, Ohio. Peter Fischer enlisted in the Civil War in an Ohio regiment and shortly after entering the service contracted pneumonia, from which he died.

Jacob Fischer received an elementary education in the schools of Franklin county, Ohio, and when fifteen years of age started out to work for himself. He saved his money and when he married at the age of twenty-two, he came at once with his young wife to Union county and bought a small farm. To this he has added from time to time until he now has one hundred and ninety acres of well improved land. He has a fine country home, large and commodious barns and his whole place gives every evidence of thrift. He is an extensive stock raiser and handles only a high grade of stock on his farm, having found by experience that it pays to keep only the best grade.

Mr. Fischer was married October 28, 1880, to Maggie Hubman, the

daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Kreitzbaucher) Hubman, natives of Germany. Mrs. Fischer's parents came to the United States when young and were married in Columbus, later removing to Union county, where they lived until their death. Her father died July 20, 1912, and her mother passed away in 1894.

Mr. Fischer and his wife are the parents of two children, one dying in infancy, and Peter, born September 29, 1882. Peter graduated from the high school of Jerome township and was married in 1909 to Catherine Scheiderer, a daughter of Christopher Scheiderer, of Union county. Peter has two children: Christina, born August 23, 1910, and Ernestine, born in June, 1914.

The Democratic party claims the staunch support of Mr. Fischer, but, although interested in good government, he has never taken an active part in political affairs. The family are loyal members of St. John's Lutheran church and take an active part in its work in this community. Mr. Fischer and his wife are highly regarded in the locality where they have lived for many years and they have a host of friends who admire them for their many good qualities of head and heart.

JOHN C. ASMAN.

A half century ago there came to Marysville, Ohio, a young man and his bride, and today this same young man who came here fifty years ago without any resources, is one of the most substantial business men of Union county. Probably John C. Asman, who was the young man in question, owes no inconsiderable part of his success to the fact that he was born and reared in Germany. It is undeniably true that practically all of the German residents of Ohio have proved to be worthy, as well as thrifty citizens of the commonwealth. The career of Mr. Asman during the past half century in Union county is an interesting one from every standpoint, and by his own thrift, industry and well directed business judgment, he has accumulated a very comfortable competence and stands today as a man of affluence as well as of influence, and a man highly respected by every one who knows him.

John C. Asman, the son of Samuel and Margareta (Beldsner) Asman, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 30, 1837. His parents, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, lived all of their lives in their native country and both have been deceased more than half a century. His father died at

the age of fifty-six and his mother died while still a young woman. Three children were born to Samuel Asman and wife: Leonard, who died in Columbus, Ohio; Charlotte, who was the wife of Leonard Berthold, and died in Germany, and John C., of Marysville.

After the death of his first wife Samuel Asman married a Mrs. Guyer. He and both of his wives were loyal members of the German Lutheran church. The paternal grandparents of John C. Asman were Jacob Asman and wife and Samuel was their only child. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Asman lived and died in Germany, where they reared three children, Margareta, Sophia and a son. Little is known of the family history of the Beldsner family.

John C. Asman was reared in Germany and lived there until he was twenty-two years of age. Wishing to have better opportunities than he felt his own country afforded, he came to America in 1859 and located in Columbus, Ohio. He had learned the trade of a butcher in Germany and this has been his life work. After working in Columbus for three years at his trade, he came to Marysville and worked for Lep Woods, where he remained for three years. Mr. Woods then died and Mr. Asman bought his interests in the shop, and has been in the retail meat market business in Marysville since that time. For the past twenty years his son, William, has been associated with him in the business.

In addition to his interests in the meat market, Mr. Asman also has various other interests in the county. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres in Dover and Mill Creek townships and also a small tract of land adjoining Marysville. He is vice-president and a director in the Marysville Bank, and also in the Union Banking Company. He is also a stockholder in the Marysville Cabinet Company and has stock in various other enterprises in the county. His long business career here—and he has the honor of being the oldest continuous business man in Marysville—has been such that his good name has never been brought into disrepute. His record as a business man has been clean and thereby he has gained the high esteem of everyone with whom he has been associated.

Mr. Asman was married March 28, 1855, to Barbara Emert, the daughter of Michael Emert and wife, and to this union seven children have been born, William, Charlotte, Charles, Elizabeth, Frederick, Thomas and Margareta. William married Mrs. Josephine Long. Charlotte is the wife of William Stellhorn, of Columbus, and has two children, Martha and Alma. Charles, a druggist of Marysville, married Maria Lindsenmeyer and has two children, William and Edward. Frederick, who is represented in this volume,

is cashier of the Union Banking Company, of Marysville. Thomas, Elizabeth and Margaretta are still living with their parents. Thomas operates his father's farm and Margaretta is a bookkeeper and stenographer in the Union Bank. The family are all loyal members of the Trinity Lutheran church.

DAVID MOSS.

For more than sixty years David Moss has been a resident of Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, having come to this county at the age of fifteen from his native state of Pennsylvania. He has been a life-long farmer, although he has now been retired from active work for several years. He belongs to that class of pioneer farmers who have lived through at least three generations of farming experiences.

David Moss, the son of John and Dorothy (Huston) Moss, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1838. His parents moved to western Pennsylvania some time after his birth and about 1853 removed to Union county, Ohio, and located in Jerome township. There were three children born to John Moss and wife, and all of them are still living: David, with whom this narrative deals; Amanda, the widow of W. B. Herriott, deceased, who now lives in Decatur, Illinois, with her daughter, and Margaret A., the wife of Dr. James Merryman, of Columbus, Ohio.

David Moss received most of his education in the schools of his native state where he lived until he was fifteen years of age. At that age he came with his parents to Union county, Ohio, and he has lived in Jerome township continuously since that time. His parents lived here until their death, his father dying in 1893 and his mother in 1898. Mr. Moss remained at home until his marriage in 1873 and then began farming for himself in Jerome township. He added to his land holdings from time to time until he had one of the best farms in the township, although he has sold most of his land and now retains only thirty-seven acres of his original farm.

Mr. Moss was married in June, 1873, to Margaret Neill, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pennypacker) Neill, natives of Pennsylvania, and now deceased.

Mr. Moss has been a life-long Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Mrs. Moss is a member of the Presbyterian church and while Mr. Moss himself is not an active member of this denomina-



MR. AND MRS. DAVID MOSS

tion, yet he has always contributed generously of his means to its support. Mr. Moss is one of the oldest pioneers of his township and has endeared himself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county.

JOHN L. FOX.

A man of influence in his community and a highly respected citizen of this county all his life, the late John L. Fox occupied a prominent place in the history of Union county, Ohio, for more than half a century. He always stood for good citizenship, and belonged to that group of sterling citizens who are known for their upright lives, strong common sense and high ideals of citizenship. He was descended from German ancestors and was an industrious and thrifty man who provided well for his family. He always so lived that he well merited the high esteem in which he was universally held by all classes.

The late John L. Fox was born in Paris township, Union county, Ohio, July 3, 1858, and died in the township where he was born, January 10, 1904. He was the son of Andrew and Susan (Kuhlman) Fox, natives of Bavaria, Germany.

John L. Fox was educated in the public schools at Marysville, learning English first and later attending a German school in this county. After leaving school he remained at home until his marriage and then began renting land and saving his money in order to purchase a farm of his own. Within a few years he was able to buy the farm on which his widow is now living, on the Woodstock and Marysville road about three miles west of Marysville. He was a progressive farmer and ranked among the most enterprising agriculturists of his community.

Mr. Fox was married October 26, 1882, to Anna W. "Barbara" Greenbaum, the daughter of Andrew and Barbara (Reichenberger) Greenbaum. Mrs. Fox's father was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was a prominent German citizen of Union county. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Greenbaum, George, John, Anna W., Andrew, Jr., Gootlieg, Anna C., Lena and Lenora. All of these children are still living with the exception of Andrew, Jr., and Lenora.

Mr. Fox and his wife reared a family of eight children: Ruth, deceased; Lily, who married Charles Nical and has four children, Gerhart, Herman, Emma and Ann C.; Louis, the wife of Matthew Mader and the mother

of four children, Lewis, Lucile, Christine and Martha; Rhetta, the wife of ——— Blumerschine; Flora, the wife of Walter Rausch, and the mother of one daughter, Leona, and two sons, Frank and Andrew, who are operating the old home farm for their mother.

Mr. Fox was a Democrat in politics and was always interested in the success of his party. He served on the school board of Paris township and in this capacity favored every measure which he felt would benefit the schools of his township. The whole family are loyal members of the Lutheran church and are interested in its welfare and generous contributors to its support. Mr. Fox was always actively interested in civic matters, and was prominent in all movements looking toward the betterment of his community in all lines, material, moral and educational. Because of his genial disposition, high integrity and manly qualities of character, he was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and left a name which will be honored by his friends and cherished by his children and his children's children.

REV. WILLIAM ALEXANDER ATKINSON.

Pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Maysville, Rev. William A. Atkinson has endeared himself in the hearts and sentiments of his congregation, and is held in high esteem by all the community. He was born in West Alexander, Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1870, a son of James C. and Sarah Jane (Kimmons) Atkinson, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Pennsylvania. Their were five children in this family, namely: Eva, widow of James B. Giles, of Claysville, Pennsylvania; George A., living on the old homestead in Washington county, Pennsylvania; Allan K., of West Alexander, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth M., wife of S. F. Grandstoff, of Washington, Pennsylvania, and Rev. William A.

James C. Atkinson was born in Virginia and came as a boy to Delaware county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and where he was married. His occupation was that of a farmer and he followed this all his life. In 1886 he returned to Pennsylvania and died in his Washington county home, January 14, 1899, aged seventy-one years. His wife died in 1897, aged sixty-five years. Both were members of the Presbyterian church in which he was a ruling elder for thirty-five years.

The paternal grandfather of Rev. Atkinson was George Atkinson, a native of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish descent. His wife was Susanna

Faris, also a native of Virginia and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The grandfather was born in 1801, and after his marriage in 1826, came to Delaware county, Ohio, and was one of the early settlers of that county. He was a farmer and in later years engaged in stock raising. In 1865, with a view of seeking a better location for his business, he went to Ford county, Illinois, and established a home. After a few years on a farm he moved to Paxton in the same county, where he continued to live until his death, May 30, 1885, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1859, at the age of fifty-one years. In their family of children were the following: James C., William, John S., Layman, Anna and Margaret. The maternal grandfather was John Kimmons and his wife was Sarah (Supler) Kimmons, natives of Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and stock raiser and lived in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he died in middle age; his wife lived to be eighty-six years old. They had nine children, John, William, Maria, Margaret, Elizabeth, Samuel, Anna and Sarah Jane.

Rev. Atkinson started in life as a farmer's boy. Living at home on his father's farm he was accustomed to all the work incident to farm life. He attended the district schools and after completing the elementary studies in these schools he attended a select school for two years. He then entered Wooster College, at Wooster, Ohio, completed the college course and graduated from that institution in 1893. Having decided to enter the ministry and make that his life profession, he had directed his studies during his academic and college course especially with that purpose in view, and after finishing his college course he entered the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He graduated from that institution in 1896, and was soon afterward ordained as a minister and installed as pastor of the Caldwell and Sharo (Ohio) Presbyterian churches. He continued in this, his first pastoral charge, for more than seven years, and then went to Belle Center, Ohio, where he became pastor of the First Presbyterian church and continued in this charge for six years and a half. In June, 1910, he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church, at Marysville, and began his ministerial labors in that year in this congregation, a pastoral relationship that still continues.

On June 15, 1897, Rev. Atkinson was united in marriage with Bertha Carroll, daughter of William Danley and Mary (Alexander) Carroll. There were four children born to this union, Frank Carroll, Helen Farris, William McMahan and Robert Alexander. Rev. Atkinson is a member of Belle Center Lodge, No. 347, Free and Accepted Masons; Lafayette Chapter, No. 60, Royal Arch Masons; Bellefontaine Council, No. 85, Royal and Select Masters; Bellefontaine Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, and the

Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Dayton. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Mrs. Atkinson was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and her parents were also natives of that state. Her father died in 1906 at the age of seventy years; her mother's death occurred in 1899, at the age of sixty-three years. They had four daughters who grew to womanhood, Gertrude, Bertha, Pearl and Louise, and two who died in infancy. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Atkinson was John Carroll and his wife was Rebecca (Danley) Carroll, both natives of Pennsylvania. Their children were James, William, John, Hamilton, Elizabeth, Mary and Sadie. The maternal grandfather was Elias Alexander and his wife was Eliza (Forest) Alexander, both born in Pennsylvania. Their children were George, William, Harriet, Mary, Louise and Jane.

SAMUEL H. CARSON.

A distinguished veteran of the Civil War and a farmer of Union county, Ohio, for nearly half a century, Samuel H. Carson is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county. He has passed through more experiences than fall to the lot of the average man. Despite three years of strenuous service in the Civil War he is still living to relate the stories of his exploits to the present generation. After the close of the Civil War he made the long overland trip to Salt Lake City and spent about three years in the West, during which time he passed through some terrible experiences. Now in his declining years he is living quietly on his well improved farm in Jerome township.

Samuel H. Carson, the son of James M. and Jane (Lorimer) Carson, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, August 1, 1843. His father was born in Ross county, Ohio, January 24, 1813, and his mother was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, July 1, 1805. His parents were married April 2, 1839, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and to them were born five children, Andrew L., Ebenezer B., Samuel H., William M. and Nancy Jane. Andrew L. served about three years in the Union army, as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out on June 1, 1865, at Sandusky. Later Andrew moved to Iowa where he farmed in the summer and taught school in the winter until his death in 1877. Ebenezer B. died in Union county in 1890. William M.

died at the age of eleven in Guernsey county, Ohio. Nancy Jane married Robert Walker and lived in Muskingum county until her death, both of them dying in 1889, her husband dying about three months before she passed away.

Samuel H. Carson received his education in the schools of Guernsey and Union counties, Ohio, and remained at home until the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted on May 1, 1862, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out of the service on June 5, 1865. During much of the time that he was in the service his regiment was engaged in guarding prisoners and doing guard duty in various places in the North. Immediately after the close of the war, Mr. Carson returned home and went west to Iowa, where he spent the winter of 1865 and 1866 with his parents. In May, 1866, he started for Salt Lake City, Utah, with a freight outfit, driving a number of ox teams. It took three months to make the long overland trip and during the first part of the journey Mr. Carson acted as night watch, although he drove the last one hundred and sixty miles. He worked for about two months in a saw mill after reaching Salt Lake City and then went to St. Thomas, a town in the extreme southwestern part of the state. He remained there a short time and then went to St. George, in the same state, and remained during the winter of 1866 and 1867. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Salt Lake City and two weeks later went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he spent the summer of 1867. In the fall of that year he came by train, the Union Pacific railroad having just been completed, to Union county, Ohio, and arrived here in December of that year. He remained in this county a few days and then went on to Muskingum county where he was married in the spring of 1868. He and his wife came to Union county and located in Jerome township where they are now living, about two miles north of New California, on their farm of one hundred and five acres. Since 1868 Mr. Carson has been engaged in general farming and stock raising, although he has now retired from active labor.

Mr. Carson was married February 11, 1868, to Jane A. Taylor, the daughter of William and Eliza E. Taylor. To this union have been born four children: Lula, the wife of Zenas C. McCampbell, of Plain City; Walker, a farmer of Jerome township; Cleo, the wife of W. G. Mitchell, a farmer of Jerome township; and May, the wife of Rev. S. H. McCollan, a minister of the United Presbyterian church now stationed at Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Carson and his family are all members of the United Presbyterian

church and Mr. Carson has been an active worker in this church for more than forty years. He is now a ruling elder in his church at New California. He was originally a Republican in politics, but for the last fifteen years has given his hearty support to the Prohibition party. He has served as a member of the school board of his township, but has never sought for any other official position. Mr. Carson is a quiet man of charitable impulses and kindly disposition and during his long life in this county has endeared himself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM KING.

Since the year 1887 William King has been a resident of Magnetic Springs, Union county, Ohio. He located at the springs on account of his health and, after regaining it, he decided to settle permanently in that place. He engaged in the grocery business and followed that for a number of years, after which he became interested in the real estate business, to which he has since devoted his attention. He has held a number of township offices and has served his township in one capacity or another for nearly a quarter of a century. He and his wife have reared two sons who have become prominent men in their respective communities.

William King, the son of John R. and Mary Ellen (Timmons) King, was born September 1, 1855, in Pleasant township, Madison county, Ohio. His father was born in Madison county, Ohio, March 25, 1831, and died in the same county December 24, 1895. His mother was born in the same county, April 3, 1833, and also died in the county, December 23, 1906. His parents were married in Madison county, December 16, 1852, and to them were born six children, three of whom are now living: Mary C., the wife of J. W. Bricker, of Madison county; William, of Magnetic Springs, Union county; Milton Alfred, who died at the age of four; Scott, who died at the age of eighteen months; Emma, who died in infancy, and Laura, the wife of Lemuel S. Brickner, of Madison county, this state.

William King was reared and educated in Madison county, Ohio, and after his marriage, in 1878, took up farming in the county of his birth, and followed this line of activity until 1883. He was then compelled to retire from active work on the farm on account of his health, and in 1887 came to Magnetic Springs, where he hoped to be benefited by the water found at this place. His hopes were not disappointed and he regained his health,

and then decided to make Magnetic Springs his home. He had two hundred and fifty dollars, and with this small amount of capital he started a grocery store, gradually increasing his stock as the business warranted. For seventeen years he continued in the grocery business in Magnetic Springs and then disposed of his store and engaged in the real estate business. In 1908 he bought a large hotel of thirty-eight rooms, the Hotel Columbus, and has since been managing it along with his real estate business. Mr. King also owns a large amount of valuable real estate in Magnetic Springs and vicinity.

Mr. King was married September 15, 1878, to Lutisha Watrous, a daughter of Ransom and Elizabeth (Lane) Watrous, natives of Madison county, Ohio, and to this union two sons have been born, John Ransom and Roy Milton. John R. was born September 16, 1880, and is now an attorney at Columbus, Ohio. He is a graduate of the Ohio State University, and was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1912 on the Republican ticket. He was married to Edith Conrad, of Magnetic Springs, June 24, 1903, and has three children: Margaret Lutisha, aged eight; Helen, aged four, and John W., aged two. Roy Milton, the other son of Mr. and Mrs. King, was born December 12, 1881, and after finishing the high school, graduated from the Bliss Business College at Columbus. He is now a supreme court stenographer at Columbus, Ohio. He served as a page for eight years in the Ohio Legislature, being appointed to this position when he was fourteen years of age. Roy married Ethel Candy, of Columbus, and has three children: Frances, aged seven; William R. and Martha, twins, four years of age.

Mr. King has been a life-long Republican, and has frequently been called upon by his fellow citizens to fill official positions. He has been a member of the school board of Magnetic Springs special for more than twenty years, has served as assessor of Union township, Madison county, Ohio, and since coming to Union county has served as assessor of Leesburg township, and he was also justice of the peace from 1892 to 1898. For twelve years he was mayor of Magnetic Springs, and while holding this office he was instrumental in getting many improvements which have made Magnetic Springs the pleasant village it is today. He was a sergeant-at-arms in the Senate of the seventy-fifth General Assembly of Ohio, the same session in which his son sat as a member of the Legislature. For twenty years he was postmaster of Magnetic Springs, resigning his position on the first day of September, 1913. Mr. King and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Magnetic Springs.

DAVID B. WISE.

The Wise family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since 1849 when the first members of the family located in Jerome township. David B. Wise came here as a lad of eleven with his parents and has made his home in Jerome township since that time. He, with two of his brothers, served in the Civil War and rendered faithful service to their country during that terrible struggle. For the past fifty years he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and now owns one hundred and twenty-six and one-half acres a half mile north of New California in Jerome township. He has now retired from active farm life and is living at ease after a long life of labor upon the farm.

David B. Wise, the son of Anthony and Sarah (Leighley) Wise, was born June 2, 1838, in Stark county, Ohio. His father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother in Stark county, Ohio. His father came west to Ohio with his parents when a lad and settled in Stark county and there he grew to manhood and married. Twelve children were born to Anthony Wise and wife, six daughters and six sons, and seven of them are still living: Susan, who first married William Falk and after his death, Matthias Sensel, who died in 1868; David B., of Jerome township; Catherine, of Marysville, the wife of H. Wood; Sarah, who lives in Marion, Ohio, the wife of George Benson; Samuel, of Ohio; Frank, a farmer of Union county, and Priscilla, the wife of Jasper Hubbard, of Columbus, Ohio. Two children died in infancy and one girl died at the age of two. Anthony Wise died December 26, 1887, at the age of eighty-six years, one month and nine days. His wife died April 16, 1909, at the age of eighty-nine years, seven months and seven days.

David B. Wise came to Union county, Ohio, with his parents when he was eleven years of age and settled on a farm of two hundred and forty acres for which his father traded, giving in return sixty acres which he owned in Stark county, together with a sum of money. David B. Wise grew to manhood in Jerome township and enlisted in Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for about two years and a half. Two of his brothers, William and Eli, were members of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served under Captain Fields. William died in the service and Eli moved to Missouri after the close of the war, where his death occurred. A brother-in-law of Mr. Wise, William Fulk, who married Susan Wise, was also a member of Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died while in the service.

After the close of the Civil War David B. Wise returned to his home in



MR. AND MRS. DAVID B. WISE

Jerome township and took charge of his father's farm, managing it for a number of years. He then bought a farm of sixty-three acres on which he lived for a few years and then sold it and bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty-six and one-half acres. He engaged in general farming and stock raising and has met with commendable success. A few years ago he retired and is now spending his life in ease on the farm where he has lived for so many years.

Mr. Wise was married to Lydia Deemer, a daughter of William Deemer and wife, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Ohio, and to this union have been born three children: Nellie, the wife of Charles Ohaver, of Columbus, Ohio; William F., of Columbus, and Leo, a teacher in Plain City.

Mr. Wise has long been identified with the Democratic party but has never been active in its councils. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. Mr. Wise is one of the oldest farmers now living in Jerome township and here he has spent the past sixty-five years of his life. During all of these years he has so lived as to commend himself to his fellow citizens and is eminently deserving of the high esteem in which he is universally held.

CHARLES D. BROWN.

A prominent farmer and public-spirited citizen of Union county, Ohio, is Charles D. Brown, who was born more than forty years ago on a farm near Plain City, Ohio. He is a man of excellent education and taught school several years before retiring to the farm and engaging in agricultural pursuits. He lived in Plain City for several years and was elected mayor of that village by the largest majority ever given any candidate for that official position. During his term of office he gave excellent service to his fellow citizens. He has always taken a prominent part in matters of state, and is now serving his second term as a member of the General Assembly of Ohio.

Charles D. Brown, the son of David and Sarah E. (Taylor) Brown, was born near Plain City, May 23, 1873. His father was born in Madison county, Ohio, April 8, 1833, and died August 6, 1912, at the age of seventy-nine years, three months and twenty-eight days. David Brown was a son of James and Mary (Burnside) Brown, and at his death David Brown left three brothers and sisters still living. Mrs. Delilah Wilkinson, F. Ray

Brown and Mrs. Melissa Lafferty. James Brown and wife were the parents of thirteen children.

David Brown was first married March 30, 1857, to Isabelle Patrick, a daughter of Young and Della Patrick, and to this union two sons were born, William E., and Hiram C., who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife David Brown was married, June 15, 1864, to Sarah E. Taylor, a daughter of Samuel and Eunice Taylor, of Plain City, and to this second union twelve children were born: James Sheridan, Frank Irwin, Mrs. Clara M. Ackley, Ida B., Charles D., John T., Mrs. Eva G. Sidner, Nellie M., Bessie F., Lulu G., Flora Lucile and Russell H. Mr. Brown and his wife were greatly interested in their children and were anxious that they all receive an excellent education. It is probable that no man in the state of Ohio ever furnished more children as teachers than did David Brown. No less than ten of his children taught school in Madison county, and seven of this number were graduated from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. The records of the university show no family has ever furnished as many graduates as the family of David Brown.

David Brown was a life-long farmer and for sixteen years lived in Union county near Plain City. After the death of his father he purchased the old homestead in Madison county and made that his home until his death, in 1912. He was very successful as a farmer and took great pride and satisfaction in his large farm. His mind was always keen and alert to matters of public interest, and he always kept in close touch with current events. He served as trustee of Darby township in Madison county and was always interested in the civic life of his community. In all business transactions he was willing to do more than he required of others, and it can be truly said that he lived by the Golden Rule. His everyday life was characterized by unusually sound judgment and he was frequently consulted by his friends who regarded him as a wise and trusted counsellor. His widow is now living near Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and twelve of his children are still living.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the district schools of Madison county and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He graduated from the latter institution in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Prior to his graduation he had taught school and after completing his university course continued in the teaching profession for several years in the capacity of principal and superintendent of schools in Madison and Champaign counties.

In 1900 he moved to Union county and located in Plain City, where he took an active part in the life of the town. He has always been prominent in the councils of the Republican party, and his worth as a citizen is shown by the fact that his party nominated him for representative from Union county to the General Assembly of Ohio, and he was elected for the first time in the fall of 1912. He made such an excellent record in the Legislature that he was re-elected in the fall of 1914.

Mr. Brown was married June 21, 1899, to Lulu Hunter, a daughter of Levi and Artie (Bushnell) Hunter, of Champaign county, Ohio. For the past fifteen years he has operated a large farm of four hundred and thirty acres at Plain City, Ohio, this being part of his mother's estate, and has made practically all of the improvements now on the farm.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Patrons of Husbandry and also a charter member of the P. C. C. of P. C. O., holding his membership in these lodges at Plain City, Ohio.

Mr. Brown is a man of high character and sterling qualities in every way and has always proved faithful to every trust that has been reposed in him by his fellow citizens. As a teacher, as a public spirited citizen, and as a member of the legislative body of his state, he has performed his every duty in a manner which entitles him to the highest commendation of his fellow men.

MORGAN YOUNG.

A native of Delaware county, Ohio, and a resident of Union county since the spring of 1861, Morgan Young is one of the oldest farmers of Clai-bourne township. As a young man he worked in the gold mines of the West for a few years, and then returned to Ohio and settled down in Union county, where he has since made his home. He has a well improved farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres, on which he has placed all the improvements now on the farm. He has retired from active farm labor himself and given over the management of affairs to his son.

Morgan Young, a son of Elijah and Amy (Larkin) Young, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, near Galena, September 27, 1837. Morgan Young and his brother, Steven, went to California in the latter part of the fifties. Steven Young went in 1856 and Morgan followed his brother in 1859. The two brothers returned to Ohio in the spring of 1861 and bought

in partnership a farm adjoining Richwood. They operated this farm together for three years, at the end of which time Morgan sold his share in the farm to his brother and bought a farm of fifty acres east of Richwood. He kept this farm one year and then sold it for an advance of one thousand dollars, and immediately bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres one mile north of Richwood, and on this farm he has been living since he acquired it. He has placed all the improvements on it and now has one of the most attractive farms of the township.

Mr. Young was married August 26, 1862, to Elnora Finch, a daughter of Peter and Myrtle (Worth) Finch, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Union county, Ohio. Three or four years after the family came to Union county they sold their farm and moved to Iowa, where Mrs. Finch died. Later Mr. Finch returned to Ohio, where he lived the remainder of his life.

Mr. Young and his wife were the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living: Frank married Laura Treece, and now manages the home farm; Edward married Orpha Blue, and is a farmer of Jackson township; Vinie, the wife of Bert Carter, lives in Jackson township; Vellie, a nurse, who is now making her home with her brother, and Otis, a dentist at Marion, Ohio, who married Nettie McCurdy. The three deceased children passed away in childhood. The mother of these children died on March 26, 1910.

Mr. Young is now living a retired life with his son, Frank, on the old homestead. He has been a life-long Republican, and served as trustee of Claibourne township. He also was a member of the school board of his township for several years. Mr. Young and all of his family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Richwood.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

There are few citizens in Union county, Ohio, who were born in England, and one of this number is John Crawford, a retired harness maker now living at Broadway, Ohio. Coming to this country at the age of eighteen, he located in Broadway in 1860 after living in Michigan and Franklin county, this state, for a time, and has since made his home in this village, with the exception of the time he spent in the Civil War. He has given

his adopted country loyal support and served with distinction as a soldier in the Civil War, and since that time has held various official positions in Union county, in which he has given his fellow citizens faithful and efficient service.

John Crawford, the son of George and Mary (Harvey) Crawford, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, May 29, 1836. His parents reared a family of five children: John, of Broadway, Ohio; Mary, deceased; Hannah, the wife of William Stains, of Franklin, Ohio; Harriett, deceased, and Henry, who died during the Civil War, as a member of an Ohio regiment. The father of John Crawford died in England at the age of forty-four, and his mother then came to America and located in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, where she lived until she reached her eighty-ninth birthday. She married in this country, her second husband being George Hovell, a native of England, and to her second marriage a daughter was born. This daughter, Lizzie, married George Van Camp.

The paternal grandparents of John Crawford were George and Mary (Goss) Crawford, natives of England and early settlers in Michigan, where they located near Ann Arbor. They lived the remainder of their lives there and reared a family of six children in that state, Thomas, George, Jerre, Wyona, Mary and one other son. The maternal grandparents of John Crawford were William and Mary Harvey, natives of England and early settlers in Franklin, Ohio. William Harvey was a gardener and died in Franklin at an advanced age. Three children were born to William Harvey and wife, Mary, Martha and William.

John Crawford lived in England until he was eighteen years of age and then came to America with his aunt Wyoma and located in Michigan, where he lived for about a year and a half. His mother then came to the United States and settled in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, and he then went there to live with her. He worked on the farm in Warren county until he was twenty-four years of age, during which time he learned the harness-maker's trade at Mount Vernon. He came to Broadway in 1860, and has spent his whole career in this village since that time with the exception of about a year, which he spent in the service of the Union army in the Civil War. He opened up a harness shop in Broadway and followed his trade for forty years, until a few years ago, when he retired from active work. He owns his shop, his home and other residence property in the village.

In 1864 Mr. Crawford enlisted in the Civil War as a private in the

company of Captain Robb, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Broadway and resumed his trade as a harness-maker.

Mr. Crawford was first married in 1858 to Sarah Pettigrove, the daughter of William and Eliza (Pierce) Pettigrove, and to this union ten children were born, Mary, Anna, Ida, Harriet, Ella, Matilda, William C., Albert, Charles, and one who died in childhood. Mary became the wife of Louis Berry, and lives near Morrell, Ohio, where she and her husband have reared a family of five children, Alpha, Hattie, Harvey, Cecil and Sadie. Anna died a few months after her marriage to Ellsworth Shirk. Ida married Frank McClurg, and both are now deceased. They left one son, William, who now resides in Broadway. Harriet died when four years of age. Ella married Frank Berry, a farmer living near Morrell, Ohio, and has one son, Leo. Matilda married Augustus Vogt, and lives in Broadway. William C. married Dolly Finley, and lives in Marion, Ohio. Albert, who makes his home in Richwood, Ohio, married Sady Barber. Charles, who lives in Galion, this state, married Fannie Looney, and has three children, Tillie, Clyde and Barbara. Mr. Crawford has eight great-grandchildren at the present time. The mother died thirty-nine years ago.

In May, 1888, Mr. Crawford married Mary Wallace Patterson, the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Boyd) Patterson. Mrs. Crawford was born in Franklin county, twelve miles east of Columbus, November 12, 1842. Her parents were natives of county Antrim and county Downs, Ireland, respectively, and lived within three miles of each other when children, but they did not know each other until they came to America and settled in Franklin county, Ohio, with their parents. David Patterson died in Clark county, Ohio, at the age of seventy-four, and his wife died near Broadway, January 6, 1892, at the age of eighty. Three sons and one daughter were born to David Patterson and wife, James, David, Mary, and one son who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Crawford is a member of Livingston Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Richwood, although he formerly belonged to the Ransom Reed Post at Marysville, but transferred his membership to Livingston Post for the reason that it was nearer his home. He has been a life-long Republican, and has served as supervisor and constable of his township for several years. Mrs. Crawford and her mother were formerly members of the United Presbyterian church at Clifton, Ohio, but in 1886 were admitted by letter to the Methodist church at Broadway. Mr. Crawford is now nearly eighty

years of age, but is remarkably well preserved for a man of his years. His mind is clear and he has a remarkably good memory, as has his wife. They are highly esteemed people and well merit the high regard in which they are held by their friends and neighbors.

HARRISON ENIX.

Harrison Enix is one of the younger class of farmers in Union county, but he has been engaged in the business here long enough to demonstrate the fact that he has the necessary energy and perseverance for the successful farmer. The Enix ancestors came from Virginia, that state being the birth place of the father and grandfather of our subject. The grandfather and other members of the Enix family came first to Knox county, Ohio, and later to Union county.

Harrison Enix was born in Marshall county, West Virginia, June 5, 1875. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Fish) Enix. The father was born in the same county and was a farmer and land owner in that county for several years. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Brice Enix and the maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Thompson. They lived in Virginia for many years and there they reared their family. When they came to Union county, Ohio, they settled in Paris township and made their home here during the remainder of life. The grandfather is buried in Oakdale cemetery. John and Elizabeth Enix, the parents of our subject, are still living in their home in Taylor township.

John Enix was reared and educated in Virginia. He had three children, namely: Arizonia, deceased; Harrison, subject of this sketch, and Myrtle, who married Allen Edson.

Harrison Enix worked on the farm during his youthful years. Meanwhile, he availed himself of all the educational advantages afforded by the schools of the township and county. He first attended the Shirk school in Taylor township and then went to the Brown school. Later he attended the Amrene school and then the Darby school, in Allen township, where he finished his school career. At the age of twenty-two he began working for himself. He was married April 4, 1899, to Annetta Staley, a daughter of William Staley, and went to housekeeping on his father-in-law's farm, located on the Staley pike about three miles northwest of Marysville. To

his farming industry he has added stock raising, a business for which this farm is well adapted. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE A. CURRIER.

One of the many excellent farmers of Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, is George A. Currier, who has lived his entire life of two score years within the limits of the township where he was born. He has devoted himself to general farming and stock raising with a success which speaks well for his efforts. At the same time he has taken an active part in the life of the community about him and at the present time is serving as trustee of Jerome township in a satisfactory manner.

George A. Currier, the son of George W. and Elizabeth (Edwards) Currier, was born June 17, 1875, in Jerome township, Union county, Ohio. His father was a native of Maine and his mother of Pennsylvania, while their marriage occurred in March, 1860, in Licking county, Ohio. About two years later his parents came to Union county where they lived a few years and then moved to Wisconsin for a year. They then returned to Union county, Ohio, locating in Jerome township, where his father lived until his death, October 10, 1912. His mother is now living with her son, George A. There were nine children born to George W. Currier and wife, six of whom are still living: Nettie L., the wife of Charles H. Kramer, of Union county; David E., of Plain City; Flora, the wife of H. Bowman, of Plain City; Cordelia, who died at the age of twenty-one; Joseph W., who died at the age of thirty-two; Rev. Jesse Albert, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church at Columbus, Ohio; George A., of Jerome township; Howard S., a teacher in the Commercial College at Lancaster, Ohio, and one who died in infancy.

George A. Currier was educated in the schools of Jerome township and at the age of twenty-one started out for himself. By his own efforts he has accumulated a fine farm east of Plain City on which he has placed many improvements. He divides his attention between grain and stock raising in such a way as to get the maximum results from his efforts.

Mr. Currier was married July 31, 1902, to Diad Ruhlén, a daughter of Samuel H. and Susan (Dort) Ruhlén, and to this union two children have been born, Mary R., born May 15, 1903, and Opal May, born August 28, 1912. Mrs. Currier died November 8, 1913.



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. CURRIER

Mr. Currier was married September 1, 1914, to Rella M. Cosgray, a daughter of Moses and Jennette (Postle) Cosgray. Her father was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and a farmer of Franklin county, Ohio. Her mother was a native of Franklin county and is still living there. Mr. and Mrs. Cosgray had four children, Mrs. Currier, Ada, Lela and Michael, all of whom are living.

Mr. Currier and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Plain City. Politically, he is a Republican and has always taken an active part in local political matters. He is now serving in the position as trustee of Jerome township and is giving his fellow citizens faithful and efficient service in this capacity. Fraternally, he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry at Plain City.

CHARLES W. SANDERSON.

An enterprising and public-spirited citizen of Broadway, Union county, Ohio, is Charles W. Sanderson, who has been the proprietor of a hotel here for the past twenty years. He is a man of strict integrity and has so conducted his affairs as to win the esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a man of genial and unassuming demeanor and has a host of friends throughout the community who admire him for his many good qualities.

Charles W. Sanderson, proprietor of the hotel and barber shop in Broadway, was born near Knoxville, Iowa, March 12, 1862. He is the son of William and Minerva (Adams) Sanderson, natives of Fayette county, Ohio, and the parents of eight children: Elmira, deceased, who married George Cooper, and, after his death, Luther Strain; James, a farmer of York township, this county; John, a farmer of Taylor township; Daniel J., of Broadway; Charles W., of Broadway; Emma, deceased, who first married William Browning, and after his death, Lewis Wright.

William Sanderson was reared in Fayette county, Ohio, and when a young man he followed farming and afterwards studied law, and after the Civil War he went to Cincinnati and graduated from the Ohio Medical College. He served as a surgeon during the Civil War and was at the front for three years. He practiced his profession in New Hampshire, where he also operated a drug store. He died in Broadway, Ohio, before he was fifty years of age. His wife survived him many years. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandparents of Charles W. Sanderson were James and Sarah (Newman) Sanderson, while the maternal grandparents of Mr. Sanderson were Charles and ——— (Cline) Adams, both of whom lived to a good old age. Charles owned over a thousand acres of land, and he and his wife reared several children, Philip, Sallie, Betsey, Nancy Anna, Minerva and John. After the death of his first wife he married a second time, and by his second marriage had one son, David Henry.

Charles W. Sanderson was reared on his father's farm in York township and received a good common school education in the schools of his immediate neighborhood. He remained on the farm until he was grown and then married and started farming on a tract of twenty-one acres, which his mother gave him. He built a house on this farm, but lived there but a short time, selling it and moving to Mechanicsburg, where he learned the barber's trade. He lived at the latter place for four years, and then returned to the farm for a year, after which he located in Marysville. He remained in Marysville only two years, and then went to Broadway, where he has lived since 1896. He has operated a hotel and barber shop and owns the hotel, as well as a comfortable home in the village.

Mr. Sanderson was married December 27, 1887, to Nora Dye, the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Davis) Dye, and to this union ten children have been born, Adrian, Ethel, Doris, Crystal, Hobart, Helen, Paul, Hayes, Clarence and Martha. Adrian died February 6, 1901. Ethel died at the age of nineteen, after graduating from the high school at Broadway, and Martha died at the age of thirty-two months. The other seven children are still at home with their parents.

Mrs. Sanderson was born in Champaign county, Ohio, December 22, 1866. Her parents were both natives of Ohio. Her father died in 1910, at the age of seventy-three, and her mother is still living at the age of seventy-nine.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Sanderson were Thomas and Leanna (Norman) Dye, and they reared a family of five children, Belinda, Samuel, Hufts, James and Minerva. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Sanderson were William and Jane (McCorkle) Davis, and they had a family of six children, Martha, Thomas, Nancy, Solomon, John and Jane.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraernally, Mr. Sanderson belongs to Broadway Lodge No. 704, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been affiliated with the Republican party since reaching his majority, but has never taken an active part

in political matters. During his long life in Broadway he has taken an active interest in the general welfare of the community, and he is rightly classed among the representative men of the locality where he has resided for so many years.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLIS, JR.

The following is the history of a plain, honest man of affairs who, by his correct methods and a strict regard for the interest of his business, has made his influence felt in Unionville Center where he has built up a flourishing business within the past two years. He is one of those men whose integrity and strength of character are such as to bring him permanently to the front and such has been the character of his life in this community that he has won the esteem and regard of a wide circle of acquaintances. As a business man he has had the satisfaction of seeing his business increase from year to year, so now he stands as one of the representative business men in his section of the country.

William Henry Willis, Jr., the proprietor of a general store in Unionville Center, Ohio, was born September 18, 1875, in Broadway, Ohio. He is the son of Ramoth Harvey and Hattie (Folk) Willis. Harvey Willis, the son of Henry and Barbara Willis, was brought to this county by his parents when a small boy. The Willis family are of English descent and a family who was well known in New England in colonial days. Harvey Willis was a farmer and land owner in Taylor township, where he and his wife reared a family of two children, William Henry and R. H., Jr. The mother of these children is deceased.

William H. Willis was educated in the public schools of Broadway and was graduated there in 1894. Upon leaving the high school he learned telegraphy at Kennard in Champaign county, Ohio, and worked for ten years as a telegraph operator for the Chicago & Erie Railroad, at Harrod, Allen county, Ohio. He then came to Unionville Center, Ohio, and bought his present store, and has steadily improved since acquiring it. He has a well selected stock of general goods which is usually found in stores in towns of this size and is constantly increasing his business in this community.

Mr. Willis was married January 3, 1897, to Sarah Wilkins, the daughter of W. F. Wilkins and wife. To this union has been born one son, Dwight W.

Mr. Willis is a Democrat in politics and has served as treasurer of his township for four years. In this position he has rendered efficient service to his fellow citizens. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are greatly interested in its welfare and are generous contributors to its maintenance. Mr. Willis is a conspicuous example of the successful, self-made American who is not only eminently deserving of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens, but also possesses the necessary energy and talent that fits him to perform worthily his duties as a business man and a public spirited citizen.

FRENCH G. STILLINGS.

A widely known farmer of Union township, Union county, Ohio, is French G. Stillings, who is a scion of a family which has been connected with the history of this county for many years. He has been actively interested in every phase of his township and county's development, and at the present time is the trustee of this township and filling this office in an efficient manner. As a farmer and stock raiser he ranks among the most progressive and enterprising of the county, and as a breeder of horses has made a name for himself that is known throughout the state. In all respects he has lived up to the highest standard of American citizenship and has been a credit to the county which gave him birth.

French G. Stillings, the son of Thomas and Somelia (Dines) Stillings, was born April 14, 1857, in Allen township, Union county, Ohio. His father was born in Maryland and came to Clark county, Ohio, and later to Union county and settled in Allen township. He came to Allen township when he was a lad with his parents, James and Mary (Cole) Stillings. James Stillings and wife had a family of several children, Alexander, John, Ed, William, Timothy, George, Thomas, Catharine and Mary.

Thomas Stillings was one of Union county's largest farmers and owned over one thousand acres of land. He reared a family of four children: William, who is represented elsewhere in this volume; Lewis, deceased, who served in the regular army of the Civil War; Edward, who married Olive Carpenter, and has three children, one of whom is living, French C.; and French G., whose history is here recorded.

French G. Stillings was educated in the common schools of Allen town-



MR. AND MRS. FRENCH G. STILLINGS

ship and finished his schooling at Marysville. He remained at home until his marriage at the age of twenty-three and then began renting land from his father. He now has a fine farm of two hundred and seventy-two acres where he is living, as well as one hundred and thirty acres near Milford and a half interest in one hundred and forty-four acres in Allen township. Mr. Stillings has long been one of the most extensive stock raisers of the county and has given his particular care and attention to high grade horses. He raised one of the most prominent horses in the country and "Dr. Strong," his famous trotter, with a record of two minutes five and three-fourths seconds, was known throughout the United States. Two of his horses which he now owns are known to the racing circles throughout Ohio, "Violation," with a record of two minutes eleven and one-fourth seconds and "Trott," with a record of two minutes and twenty-three and a quarter seconds.

Mr. Stillings was married December 16, 1880, to Ella Vance, the daughter of Davis and Anna (Conn) Vance. David Vance came from Pennsylvania with his parents and settled in Highland county, Ohio, where he and his wife reared a family of seven children, Rachel, Everett, Frank, Ann, Isaac (died in infancy), Milton and Anna, the wife of Mr. Stillings. Mr. Vance was a prominent minister of the Baptist church and an influential man in his county.

Mr. Stillings and his wife have reared a family of nine children: Thomas, deceased; Millie, deceased; one who died in infancy; Annis, who married James E. Williams and has three children, Erdean, Eloise and James; Vinton, who married Louis Fenner and has three children, Victor, Barthena and one who died in infancy; Harry, who married Mae Michaels and has two children, Walter and Claude; Carl, at home; Glenn, who married Edith Michaels; and Edward who is still with his parents. Carl and Glenn were students of Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio.

Faternally, Mr. Stillings is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Grange, while his wife is a member of the women's auxiliary of both organizations. Politically, Mr. Stillings is a Republican and has always been active in the welfare of his party. At the present time he is serving as trustee of Union township and is administering the duties of this office with ability. Mr. Stillings has a name for honesty and integrity which has made him one of the most highly respected citizens of his township. The Stillings home is one of the finest in the county. It is finished with quarter-sawed oak procured from his own farm. The house contains thirteen rooms, bath, acetylene light and hot water heat, with a handsome cement porch in front.

REUBEN W. BROWN.

No profession has made greater advancement in the last half century than has the agricultural profession, and practically all of the disadvantages which surrounded the pioneer farmer have been done away with because of the multitude of modern inventions which tend to lighten the farmer's labors. Ohio is recognized as one of the best farming states in the Union and no county in the state has better or more progressive farmers than has Union county. Among the hundreds of farmers who have made Union county famous as an agricultural section, there is none more worthy of a place in this volume than Reuben W. Brown, who has lived his whole life on the farm where he is now residing.

Reuben W. Brown, the son of Andrew and Nancy (Valentine) Brown, was born August 4, 1871, on his father's farm in Darby township, Union county, Ohio. His father was born in Union county, the son of Adam and Mary (Jolly) Brown. Andrew was born March 28, 1841, about one and one-half miles north of where his son, Reuben W., is now living. Adam Brown came from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, with his parents, John and Martha (Clark) Brown. It was John Brown who first came to Union county. Three children were born to Adam Brown and wife: Hannah, deceased; Abner, deceased, and Andrew, the father of Reuben W. Andrew was a member of the Home Guards during the Civil War and was stationed at Camp Chase for some time, but was finally discharged on account of disability arising from illness. Andrew Brown inherited his father's farm of two hundred acres in Darby township near Unionville Center and has lived on this farm all of his life.

Andrew Brown was married April 23, 1863, to Nancy Valentine, the daughter of James Valentine and wife. To this union have been born three children: Fred F., who married Minnie Wilcox and has one daughter, Clara; Lorain, who married I. Kilberry and has four children, Lawrence, Ralph, Thelma and Marvin; and Reuben W., with whom this narrative deals. Andrew Brown is a member of the school board and at present is trustee of his township. He has also been assessor of Darby township for the past eight years.

Reuben W. Brown attended the public schools of his home neighborhood and remained on his father's farm until his marriage in 1894. He then moved on his present farm of forty acres on the Unionville road. His

farm is well improved and by extensive cultivation he has made a name for himself as one of the most progressive farmers of the township.

Mr. Brown was married in 1894 to Myrtle Debolt, the daughter of George and Emmeline (Cole) Debolt. To this union seven children have been born, Harry E., Walter, Lela, Ray, Grace, Dorothy and Leo.

Politically, Mr. Brown casts his ballot for those men who will best fill the office for which they are seeking. He is a representative of that large and increasing class of men who vote for men rather than for platforms. Mr. Brown is a wide-awake man and has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken. He has pursued the even tenor of his way in a quiet and unostentatious manner and has attended strictly to his own affairs and performed each day's duties to the best of his ability.

SIDNEY G. YOUNG.

A prominent stock buyer and farmer of Darby township, Union county, Ohio, is Sydney G. Young, who owns one hundred and two acres of fine land on which he has been living for several years. Mr. Young has taken an active part in his community and has found that if a man is to be a part of the locality in which he lives, he must subserve his interests to those of the community at large. Mr. Young has been one of those men who has been successful not only in his own private affairs, but has been a prominent factor in the advancement of the general welfare of his locality.

Sidney G. Young, the son of Elliott and Harriett (Holycross) Young, was born December 23, 1874, in Madison county, Ohio. His father was born in Kentucky and came to Madison county with his parents and settled in the northern part of the county. Five children were born to Elliott Young and wife; Lillian, who married Albert Litter and has one daughter, Frances; Hadley, who married Hattie Knock and has two children, John and Irwin; Blanche, who married Miss McKew; Sidney G., of Darby township; and Asa, deceased.

Sidney G. Young was educated in the schools of Madison county, Ohio, and worked on his father's farm until he reached the age of twenty-five. He came to Union county and started in with a farm of sixteen acres which he purchased and later bought out other heirs of his present farm till he now has one hundred and two acres which he has improved in various ways. He has prominently engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock for

several years and has built up a big business in Darby and the surrounding townships in Union county.

Mr. Young was married to Bertha Converse, the daughter of R. A. and Alma (Lingafetter) Converse. To this union three children have been born, Richard S., Robert W. and Alma M.

Politically, Mr. Young is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for a public office. He gives his unreserved support to all measures of importance which he feels will benefit his locality. He and his family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and deeply interested in its welfare.

WILLIAM STILLINGS.

The Stillings family have been intimately connected with the history of Union county, Ohio, for many years and have never failed to take their share of the burdens of community life. They have been active in promoting every measure which they thought would benefit the county and have lived up to that high standard of American citizenship which has made it possible for Union county to take its place among the leading counties of the state of Ohio. William Stillings, a prosperous farmer of Union township, is a worthy representative of the Stillings family and the three score and ten which he has spent here have served to make him one of the best known and loved men of his community.

William Stillings, the son of Thomas and Somelia (Dines) Stillings, was born in 1843 in Allen township. Thomas Stillings was born in Maryland and came to Clark county, Ohio, and later to Union county and settled in Allen township. He was a mere lad when he came to this county with his parents, James and Mary (Cole) Stillings. James Stillings and wife reared a large family of children, Alexander, Blanche, Edward, William, Timothy, George, Thomas, Catharine and Mary. Thomas Stillings was one of the largest farmers in Union county and owned over one thousand acres of land. He and his wife had four children, William, Lewis, Edward and French. Edward married Olive Carpenter and has one son living, French C., and two children deceased, Arthur and Mae.

William Stillings was educated in a log schoolhouse in his home neighborhood and also in the academy at Marysville. He remained at home until his marriage in 1865 and since that time has been farming his three hundred



MIL AND MRS. WILLIAM STILLINGS.



and sixty-five acres in Union township. He also has one hundred and forty-four acres in Allen township. Mr. Stillings was in the Civil War as a member of Company B, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in Kentucky with the Army of the Tennessee.

Mr. Stillings was married January 1, 1865, to Emma E. Wood, the daughter of Michael and Liza (Thayer) Wood, of Union county, and to this union have been born seven children, Charles, Estella, John, Providence, Nell, Carrie and Elizabeth. Charles married Victoria Vance and to this union were born four children, Chester, Fay, Everet and Lawrence. After the death of his first wife Charles married Carrie Amerine and to this second union four children were born, Francis, Millard, Margene and Catharine. Estella became the wife of Edward Davis. John married Alice Parthemar and has four children, Edna, Robert, Lewis and Dona. Providence is the wife of Elmer Adams and has one son, Paul. Nell married Robert Kenney. Carrie became the wife of Byron Coe and has three children, Adele, Morris and Margaret. Elizabeth married Roy Ferrel and has one son, Gilbert William.

Mr. Stillings has been a life long Republican and takes an active interest in good government. He served as trustee of this township three years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been a member of the Grange since its organization in this county in 1876. He and his family are members of the Christian church and are interested in its various activities. Mr. Stillings is one of the best known farmers of Union county and has a host of friends and acquaintances in this section of the state.

DANIEL J. SANDERSON.

A prosperous business man of Broadway, Ohio, is Daniel J. Sanderson, of the firm of Sanaft & Sanderson, dealers in grain, flour, feed and coal. He has lived in this county practically all of his life, and for nearly a quarter of a century has been engaged in business in Broadway.

Daniel J. Sanderson, the son of William and Minerva (Adams) Sanderson, was born in Marion county, Iowa, near Knoxville, April 27, 1860. His parents were natives of Ohio and reared a family of seven children: Elmira, deceased, who was the wife of C. W. Cooper; James F., of Taylor township, this county; John H., also of Taylor township; Daniel J., of

Broadway; Charles W., of Broadway; Emma Adeline, deceased, who was the wife of William Brown, of Marysville, and Charles Wesley, the first born, who died when he was about three years of age.

William J. Sanderson was reared in Fayette county, Ohio, and was a practicing physician and a surgeon in the Civil War. He practiced in Iowa for a time, but spent most of his life in Union county, where he came immediately after the close of the Civil War. He engaged in farming in York township, where he had a farm of two hundred and fifteen acres, and here he reared his family. He spent the last few years of his life in Broadway, and died there in 1886, at the age of sixty-one. His wife died in 1904, at the age of seventy. Doctor Sanderson and wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandparents of Daniel J. Sanderson were James and Sarah (Newman) Sanderson, natives of England and Ohio, respectively. James Sanderson was a soldier in the War of 1812. He and his wife were pioneers in Fayette county, Ohio, and died in that county after rearing a family of ten children, Washington, Henry, John, Alexander, Ambrose, Joseph, Foster, William, Samuel and Barbara. James Sanderson died at the age of sixty-two and his wife lived until she was ninety-seven years of age. The maternal grandparents of Daniel J. Sanderson were Charles and Elizabeth (Cline) Adams, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Charles Adams was a farmer and an early settler in Fayette county, Ohio, where he became a wealthy and influential citizen. Eight children were born to Charles Adams and wife, Elizabeth, Sarah, Philip, Minerva, Mary, John, Nancy and David.

Daniel J. Sanderson was reared in York township, Union county, Ohio, on his father's farm. He attended the district schools and the high school at Reeseville, Ohio, and then started to study medicine, but failing eyesight compelled him to abandon this pursuit and he then decided to follow the occupation of a farmer. He farmed for several years, after which he engaged in the grocery business in Broadway, but after a year's residence in this village he returned to the farm. In 1892 he moved to Broadway and engaged in the hardware business and the buying and selling of grain, and has followed this occupation ever since with the exception of about five years when he was living on his farm. He owned seventy acres of land which he sold August 11, 1914. He is now a partner of Mr. Sanaft, a firm which deals in grain, flour, feed and coal.

Mr. Sanderson was married August 7, 1882, to Hannah Shelton, of

Broadway, the daughter of William and Jane (Flora) Shelton. His wife died in March, 1894, at the age of thirty-two. Mr. Sanderson was married a second time in September, 1907, to Mrs. Mary Elnora Minnick, the widow of George Minnick and the daughter of James and Catherine (Flora) Snyder. His second wife was a cousin of his first wife. Mr. Sanderson and his wife have an adopted daughter, Irene. Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 12, 1864. Her parents were natives of Ohio, but now live in Columbus. They had a family of five children, Jennie, Edward, Mary Elnora, Curtis and Leota.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson are members of Broadway Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party and has served two terms as trustee of Taylor township.

MAJOR FRANK D. HENDERSON.

The largest farmer and stock raiser of Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, is Major Frank D. Henderson, who is now residing on the farm on which he was born in 1881. His father was for many years one of the leading farmers of this county and a man of great influence in various lines of activity. Major Henderson made an excellent record while in college, and is one of the many farmers of this county who returned to the farm after the close of their college careers.

Major Frank D. Henderson, manager of the Henderson estate of seven hundred and twenty-one acres in Mill Creek township, was born September 26, 1881, on this farm. His parents, W. C. and Sarah E. (Sewell) Henderson, were natives of Pennsylvania and Union county, Ohio, respectively. His father came to Union county in pioneer times, and was reared to manhood here. W. C. Henderson was a very successful farmer and stock raiser and accumulated one of the largest farms in the county solely through his own thrift and industry. Two children were born to W. C. Henderson and wife, Frank D. and one daughter.

Major Henderson was reared on his father's farm and received his elementary education in the public schools of Mill Creek township. He graduated from the high school and afterwards entered Ohio State University at Columbus, and later was a student at Ohio Wesleyan University. After finishing his college course he returned home in order to assume the manage-

ment of his father's large estate. His father had died in 1898 before he started to college. Major Henderson is an extensive breeder of registered Chester White and Duroc hogs, as well as Percheron horses, and is regarded as one of the most successful stock breeders of this section of the state.

Major Henderson was married on the 4th day of December, 1912, to Josephine Wilkins, a graduate of the Marysville high school.

Fraternally, Major Henderson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and council at Marysville. He is a member of the Urbana Commandery, and also of the Shrine at Columbus, and has been active for many years in Masonic affairs. He also holds his membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Marysville. Politically, he has given his hearty support to the Democratic party, but his extensive agricultural interests have been such that he has not had the time to take an active part in political matters.

Mr. Henderson has been interested in the National Guard of Ohio for many years. His official career began March 20, 1906, when he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company E, Fourth Ohio Infantry, and in August of the same year he was commissioned captain of the same company. On May 12, 1909, he was commissioned major of his regiment and is now holding this rank. He is an experienced man in military tactics and his rapid rise is due to his thorough knowledge of military affairs. On January 11, 1915, Governor Willis appointed Major Henderson a member of his military staff.

MATTHIAS R. HAGGARD.

A highly respected citizen of Union county for more than half a century and a veteran of the Civil War, Matthias R. Haggard is eminently entitled to representation in a history of Union county, Ohio. He spent two years and seven months in the service of his company in the Civil War, as did his only brother, and is one of the few remaining old soldiers whom Union county delights to honor. Marrying the year after the close of the war, he has been engaged in farming in Mill Creek township ever since, and his and his wife's present fine farm of one hundred and sixty-two acres is ample evidence that he has been a successful tiller of the soil.

Matthias R. Haggard, the son of John and Sarah (Acton) Haggard, was born in Concord township, Ross county, Ohio, April 24, 1841. His parents, both of whom were born in Ross county, Ohio, came to Union

county shortly after their marriage and lived the remainder of their lives in Mill Creek township. Two children were born to John Haggard and wife, Dawson and Matthias R. Dawson served in Company F, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war.

Matthias R. Haggard came with his parents to Union county, Ohio, in 1848, and has lived here ever since, with the exception of two years and seven months which he spent at the front as a member of Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in April, 1863, and served until the close of the war in the spring of 1865. His captain was S. S. Parker, while the regiment to which his company was attached was under the command of Colonel Neff. Immediately after the close of the war Mr. Haggard returned to Union county, and in April of the following year was married and began farming in Mill Creek township. He has engaged in general farming and stock raising and year after year has improved his farm, thereby making it more valuable.

Mr. Haggard has been twice married. His first wife, Susan Odle, to whom he was married April 18, 1866, was born and reared in Illinois, and there were four children born to this first marriage, two of whom are now living, Stella, the wife of Drel Graham, and J. F., who married Ola Stimmel. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Haggard married Eunice Low, and to this second union two children have been born, Marion, who graduated from the Mill Creek township high school, and is now at home, and Mildred, who is a graduate of the same school and now teaching in the schools of Mill Creek township.

Mr. Haggard and his family are members of the Christian church at Watkins, and have always taken an active part in its welfare. He is one of the board of stewards and also a member of the board of trustees. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years, but owing to advancing age is not active in the lodge at the present time. He is a member of Ransom Reed Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Marysville, and has always taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the old soldiers. Politically, Mr. Haggard has been a life-long Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. The only position which he has ever held at the hands of his party is that of school board trustee, a position which he is now holding. Mr. Haggard has been a resident of this county for sixty-seven years, and is one of the most highly esteemed residents of the county, having always lived such a life as to bring him the hearty approbation of his fellow citizens.

JOSEPH EASTON.

One of the oldest and most highly respected farmers of Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, is Joseph Easton, who is now nearing his eightieth birthday. Born and reared in England, he came to this country at the age of sixteen and located in Ohio with only sixty cents in his pocket. He worked in this state and Illinois before finally locating permanently in Ohio in 1854. Since that time he has made this county his home and his present farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres in Dover and Mill Creek townships is the direct result of his own unaided efforts. His career is interesting in showing what may be accomplished by a man who directs his energies along proper lines, while at the same time he has taken his share of the burdens of the life of his immediate community.

Joseph Easton, the son of Thomas and Martha (Catt) Easton, was born in Sussex, England, November 27, 1835. His parents lived all their days in England.

Joseph Easton was reared on a farm in his native land and received only a very limited education. In 1851, when only sixteen years of age, he came to this country alone and located in Coshocton county, Ohio. He was practically penniless with only a half dollar in his pocket, but bravely started out to find work. He secured employment on the Pan-Handle railroad, which was then being built through that county, and he worked there for two years, after which he went to Illinois and helped to build the Illinois Central railroad. He then returned to Ohio and worked as a farm hand in Coshocton county until he was married. He started in by renting a farm and in 1864 came to Union county, where he has since made his home. He started out in a very modest way, buying a few acres at a time and has gradually added to his land holdings until he is now the owner of one hundred and three acres in Dover township and twenty-three acres in Mill Creek township, making his home in the latter township. He has worked diligently to secure a comfortable living for himself and family and his efforts have not been in vain.

Mr. Easton was married December 24, 1857, to Margaret Wagner, who is a native of Ohio, and to this union eight children have been born: Mary, the wife of George Kirby; John, who married Maggie Bown; Tensie, single; Martha, the wife of George Clark; Randa, deceased, who was a public school teacher; William, who married Ora Low; Lucinda, the wife of Alva Graham; C. H., who married Lulu Thompson. Mrs. Easton died October

30, 1914. Mr. Easton and his family are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Watkins, Ohio, and have been active in church work for many years. Politically, Mr. Easton is a Democrat, and during his younger years served as one of the trustees of his township. He has always been very considerate of the rights of others, and absolutely honest and straightforward in all of his dealings, and has been held in high respect and esteem by every one with whom he has been associated, and his life in every particular has been above reproach.

THOMAS H. KILGORE.

The Kilgore family, worthily represented by Thomas H. Kilgore, a farmer of Mill Creek township, has been identified with the history of Union county, Ohio, since 1866, when the first members of the family settled in Mill Creek township. Mr. Kilgore has had unusual success along agricultural lines, as is shown by his fine farm of four hundred acres in this township, where he is now residing. He has been an extensive stock raiser, and has found that the most successful farmers are the largest stock raisers. The United States government has found by careful examination that four-fifths of the average income of farmers throughout the United States is derived from the sale of live stock, and it is along this particular line that Mr. Kilgore has had such marked success.

Thomas H. Kilgore, the son of S. D. and Elizabeth (Cary) Kilgore, was born in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, March 6, 1877. His parents were both natives of Madison county, Ohio, and grew up together and after their marriage came to Union county and settled in Mill Creek township about 1866. His father is still living here, while his mother passed away about 1904. Three children were born to S. D. Kilgore and wife: Cora, the wife of F. C. Ballinger, of Marysville; Etta, who died unmarried, and Thomas H., of Mill Creek township.

The education of Thomas H. Kilgore was received in the schools of Mill Creek township, and early in life he decided to follow the occupation of a farmer. He remained at home until he was married and then began farming for himself in his home township. He started in with a small farm and has since added to it until he now has four hundred acres of well-improved land. He has made most of his money in the hog and sheep industry, and markets several car loads of stock each year.

Mr. Kilgore was married on April 16, 1903, to Myrtle Hanawalt, the daughter of George and Esther (Baughman) Hanawalt. She was born in Mill Creek township, this county, and was educated in the common schools of her home township. To this union two children have been born: Helen, born September 5, 1907, and Christina, born March 26, 1911.

Mr. Kilgore and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have always taken a deep interest in its welfare. At the present time Mr. Kilgore is one of the trustees of his church. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, but has never taken an active part in its deliberations. He is a quiet and unassuming man and has so conducted his affairs as to merit the high esteem in which he is held throughout the township and county.

ADRIAN C. TURNER.

Among the enterprising and popular business men of Marysville there is none who ranks higher than Adrian C. Turner, whose place of business is at No. 124 East Fifth street. He had somewhat of a varied career in earlier life, starting first as a boy on a farm where he remained until manhood years and acquired those habits of industry that served him a good purpose in later years. The work incident to a farmer boy's life is sometimes regarded as monotonous and irksome, and not infrequently the boy is filled with an eager desire to break away from it and engage in a vocation in which the hours of toil are not so long, and in which the duties appear to be less strenuous. As he followed the plow of toil in the harvest field, with the rays of the hot summer's sun beating down upon him, toiling thus from early morn till dewy eve, the farmer's boy may incline to envy the boy whose circumstances in life permit him to indulge in idleness and ease. If such envious comparisons are entertained by the boy on the farm the experience of later life convinces him that they were boyish illusions. The advantages are with the boy trained to industrial habits on the farm.

Mr. Turner was born in Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, September 5, 1872. He is the son of John and Roxana Jane (Myers) Turner, who were also natives of Ohio. There were three children in this family: Otto F., who resides on the old home farm, about a mile south of Peoria; Adrian C., the subject of this sketch; and Bernice, deceased, who was the wife of William Wood.

John Turner was reared on the farm and followed that occupation for the greater part of his life. His farm was in Liberty township and consisted of sixty-five acres of fertile land, which he had improved and on which he established a comfortable home. When the Civil War came on and the call was made for volunteers to defend the flag and suppress the rebellion, he was among the thousands of other young men and boys of Ohio to respond to that call. He enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and served in that company and regiment for four years. This was one of the Ohio regiments that saw hard service, having participated in many of the strenuous campaigns and hard-fought battles. To have served for four years in the ranks of that regiment is a record of patriotism and valor to which the family and succeeding generation may point with pardonable pride. A short time before his death in 1898, at the age of fifty-eight years, he removed to Peoria.

The paternal grandfather of Adrian C. Turner was Samuel Turner, and the maiden name of his wife was Scott. Their children were John, Robert, Hull, Frank, Henry, Mary, Ruth, Christine and two others who died in infancy. Besides John, already mentioned, Robert and Hull of this family were soldiers in the Civil War. Both of them died in the service.

The maternal grandfather was Myers; his wife was Catherine Stiner. They were among the early settlers of Union county and contributed their full share in the development of the country. Their three children were Elizabeth, Roxana Jane and Abraham.

Adrian C. Turner, as before stated, worked on his father's farm until he grew to manhood. He attended the district schools, which afforded an education sufficient to qualify him for the business in which he engaged in later life. On December 10, 1903, he was united in marriage to Della Blue, daughter of Josiah and Susanna (Wells) Blue. He then rented his father-in-law's farm, established a home and engaged in farming on his own account. For seven years he was engaged in this occupation and then decided to abandon this line of work and seek an opportunity to engage in other business. He first moved to Lewisburg where he found employment in a meat market. After working a year at this place he moved to Marysville where he was employed in factories for three years; then he spent four years in the employ of E. E. Cartmell & Company, grocers. In the two or three years following he made some other changes in location and business employment and finally he found opportunity to obtain an interest in the grocery business in partnership with E. J. Morris. This partnership continued for two years

when Mr. Turner sold his interest and purchased the J. A. Ligett & Son's grocery store which he has since operated.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner have a nice little home at No. 804 West Fifth street, Marysville, and have one daughter, Nellie. They are members of the Congregational church and take an active interest in church affairs. In fraternal affiliations Mr. Turner is a member of the Odd Fellows, being a past grand of that order; he also belongs to the Encampment and is a member of the Maccabees and Eagles. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

Mrs. Turner was born in Paris township, Union county, Ohio. Her parents were natives of this state and are both dead. Each of her parents were twice married and their children were Lucy, Sarah, William, Viola, David and Della. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Turner was Josiah Blue, and his wife was Susanna, both natives of Ohio.

WILLIAM A. CONKLIN.

There have been many citizens of Union county, Ohio, who came here from other states in the Union, and among the citizens of Mill Creek township is found William A. Conklin, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania. He was married in his native state and came afterwards to Union county, where he has since resided and now owns a fine farm of one hundred acres eleven miles southeast of Marysville.

William A. Conklin was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1871, the son of Henry and Eleanor (Hoy) Conklin. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, and his father is still living in Jerome township, Union county, in his eighty-second year. Eleven children were born to Henry Conklin and wife, seven of whom are now living: S. M., of Marysville; Ruie, the wife of L. I. Moore; William A., of Mill Creek township; Melissa, single; Bella, the wife of G. W. Spragg; Emma, the wife of Henry Phillips, and Louis H., of Mill Creek township.

William A. Conklin was reared on his father's farm in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and educated in the district schools of his home township. At the age of eighteen he left school and began farming with his father. After his marriage in Pennsylvania he came to Union county, Ohio, and located in Mill Creek township, where he has since resided. He is a general farmer

and stock raiser and by dividing his attention between these two lines of activity he has met with flattering success.

Mr. Conklin was married in June, 1899, to Mary Delaney, who was born and reared in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and to this union four children have been born: Charles, aged fourteen; Pearl, aged thirteen; Dale, aged seven, and Gladys, aged nine.

Politically, Mr. Conklin is a member of the Democratic party, and is now serving as a member of the school board of Mill Creek township. Mrs. Conklin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Jerome, in this county. Mr. Conklin and his wife have always been active in all movements which seek to elevate the general welfare of the locality in which they live, and all movements looking to this end find ready and willing helpers in them.

WALTER B. DULL.

The career of Walter B. Dull began in Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, in 1868, and his entire life since that time has been spent within the confines of this county. He comes from a highly respected and influential family of the county and he is a worthy scion of the family and has reflected credit upon his honored ancestors. He and his wife have reared a large family of children to lives of usefulness and honor and have given them such training that they are becoming useful citizens of the commonwealth.

Walter B. Dull, the son of John and Marietta (Tippett) Dull, was born in Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, December 11, 1868. His father and mother were both natives of Licking county, Ohio, and came to this county after their marriage, where they lived the remainder of their lives. John Dull, who died in 1904, served throughout the Civil War as a member of the Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. There were two children born to John Dull and wife: Lottie, the wife of Ira Chandler, a farmer of Allen township, this county, and Walter B., of Taylor township.

Walter B. Dull was reared in Claibourne and Paris townships, and received most of his education in the schools of the latter township. He remained at home until he was nineteen years of age and then began working for himself. After his marriage in 1889, he began farming in Taylor township, where he has since resided, and his efforts have been crowned with suc-

cess as is indicated by his well improved farm of one hundred and twenty-eight and one-half acres, three miles northeast of Broadway. He has devoted his life to the ordinary duties of the good American citizen and has never failed to measure up to a high standard of good citizenship.

Mr. Dull was married September 17, 1889, to Mary L. Martin, of Taylor township, and to this union fourteen children have been born: Homer, Fenton, Ira, Denver, Kenova, Verble, Thurston, Lee, Arizona, Winona, Vernon, Lottie, Berdena and Walter, Jr.

Mr. Dull and three of his sons, Ira, Homer and Fenton, are members of the Improved Order of Red Men, and Mrs. Dull is past district chief of the degree of Pocahontas of Marysville, and Mr. Dull himself is the past sachem of his tribe. He and five of his sons are members of the Patrons of Husbandry. Politically, he is a Republican, and at the present time is a member of the board of education of his township. The family are members of the Universalist church.

WILLIAM T. HOOPES.

The late William T. Hoopes was for more than thirty years one of the leading members of the legal profession in Union county, Ohio. He came to Marysville in the spring of 1881 and was engaged in the active practice of law until his death in the fall of 1914. As a lawyer he was easily among the prominent members of the Union county bar, and during his long career in this county was connected with many of the most important cases in the local courts. His honesty and integrity were never questioned and his recognized probity made him honored and respected by all who knew him. He was one of the leaders of the Republican party in this section of the state, and was nominated on his party's ticket for Congress, a fact which speaks well for his worth as a public citizen in the eyes of his fellow men.

William T. Hoopes, the son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Todd) Hoopes, was born in Colerain, Belmont county, Ohio, October 3, 1851, and died at his home in Marysville, September 15, 1914. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and when a child came with his parents to Morgan county, Ohio, where he lived the remainder of his life on a farm. Nathan Hoopes and wife were the parents of six children, four of whom are living, William T., Rachel M., Lydia E., C. D., Susanna and Arthur F. Rachel M. Hoopes was educated in the public schools and later attended high school at Me-

Connellsville and a private school at Bartlett, Ohio. With the intention of fitting herself for the teaching profession she became a student in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1885 she came to Marysville as a teacher in the public schools and has been in continuous service in this place since that year. Certainly this is a record which speaks well for her efficiency as an instructor. Lydie E. Hoopes became the wife of William Epps and now resides in Marysville. C. D. Hoopes is a farmer of Union county and has a well improved farm near Marysville. Susanna died at the age of four years. Arthur F. makes his home in Marysville. Nathan Hoopes was a mechanic and early in life learned the trade of a gunsmith, following this for a number of years. Later in life he farmed in Morgan county, Ohio, and in 1885 moved to Union county and settled on a farm in Dover township, where he lived until his death, August 7, 1913. His wife had passed away previously, April 27, 1890.

William T. Hoopes was educated in the public schools of Morgan county, Ohio, and then spent two years in the National Normal University at Lebanon, where he was a student in the law department. After leaving the university he was admitted to the bar and began the active practice of his profession in North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio, where he remained for three years. In the spring of 1881 he came to Marysville and practiced by himself until 1901, when the firm of Hoopes, Robinson & Hoopes was formed. This firm was for more than a decade one of the leading legal firms of the county, and had its full share of the legal business which came before the local courts. In 1908, Clarence A. Hoopes entered the firm. Mr. Hoopes was district attorney of Union county for two terms, and fearlessly and impartially interpreted and enforced the law. A few years ago he was selected as the candidate of Union county on the Republican ticket for Congress, and as evidence of his personal popularity he was defeated only by one vote.

Mr. Hoopes was married to Lucy Wood and to this union two children were born, Dr. Carl W., a physician of Marysville, and C. A., an attorney of Marysville. C. A. Hoopes graduated from the Marysville high school and after spending four years in Ohio State University, spent two years in the law department of Columbia University, since which time he has been practicing in Marysville. After his father's death he took his place in the firm under the firm name of Robinson & Hoopes.

William T. Hoopes was reared in the Quaker faith, although in later life he was not an active member of this church. Fraternally, he was a member

of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Marysville. Mr. Hoopes was disciplined in hard work, and worked with unceasing energy to accomplish a worthy object. With an indomitable will and irresistible energy he carved out success for himself in a field where many others have failed. He was thoroughly loyal to his clients and never accepted a case which he thought was not thoroughly meritorious. He did what he believed was right, and whenever he accepted a case he spent all of his energies in mastering it in its every detail. He compared the law in the case, marshaled his evidence with good judgment and then entered the contest with self reliance and confidence, with enthusiastic hopefulness and grim determination. He was a public speaker of no mean ability and during his political days campaigned with some of the most brilliant men of Ohio, among them being Governor Willis, Harding, William Gibson, Joseph Cooper and many others of the state's prominent men. He was an able trial lawyer, a safe counsellor, a practical business man, a citizen always interested in the welfare of his community, and a man who was always high minded, honorable and true to the best that was in him.

ESAU REED.

The most of the citizens of Union county, Ohio, are engaged in farming, and it is safe to say that the largest portion of the bank deposits of the county are the result of the busy farmers of the county. Taylor township boasts of many excellent farmers and among them Esau Reed occupies a prominent place. He has lived on his present farm since 1874, and all of the improvements which are now on his farm have been placed there by him since that time. He has taken an active part in the civic life of his community and has served as trustee for several years, filling this important position with eminent satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He is essentially a self-made man and his broad acres are a glowing tribute to his ability as a farmer.

Esau Reed, the son of William and Catherine (Harding) Reed, was born May 29, 1846, in the state of West Virginia. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Pennsylvania, and they were married in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where they lived until they came to Union county, Ohio, where they settled in Taylor township in 1857. A short time after-

wards they moved to Madison county, Ohio, but three years later returned to Union county, where they spent the remainder of their days. William Reed and wife were the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living: Harriette, of Union county; Amanda J., the wife of Hamilton Rittenhouse, of Ostrander, Delaware county; Martha, the widow of Le Roy Weaver, of Plain City, Ohio, and Esau, of Taylor township, this county.

The education of Esau Reed was received in the schools of Madison county, Ohio, and also those of Union county. He was eleven years of age when his parents moved from Pennsylvania to Union county, and consequently most of his life has been spent within the confines of this county. He remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age and then began working for himself. At the age of twenty-six he was married and started to build up a farm of his own. As he prospered year after year he added to his land holdings until he is now the owner of two hundred and three and one-half acres of fine land a little more than a mile from Broadway. He and Mrs. Reed own sixty-three acres of land in Liberty township, and all of his farm is the direct result of his own initiative. He has lived on his present farm since March 3, 1874, and during the long years which have elapsed since that time he has ever been regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of the township.

Mr. Reed was married on the 13th day of February, 1873, to Winnie Smith, who was born in Darby township, this county, educated in the common schools and later became a student of Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio. After completing her college course she taught school until her marriage. She is a woman of refinement and culture and has always been interested in church and social service work in her county. Mr. Reed and his wife have no children of their own, but have reared a son, Ernest C. Colby, whom they took at the age of four years from the Orphan's Home at Cleveland, Ohio. They gave him all the tender care they would have given to a child of their own and have the satisfaction of knowing that he has become a useful member of society. He was educated in the common schools and later graduated from the high school at the early age of sixteen. He then entered the Northern Ohio Normal School at Ada, and graduated from the agricultural course in that splendid school. Since then he has been engaged in farming and with marked success. Ernest C. Reed married Bertha Lash, and has two daughters, Pauline and Ernestine.

Mr. Reed and his wife are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Broadway. Fraternally, Mr. Reed is a member of the Independent

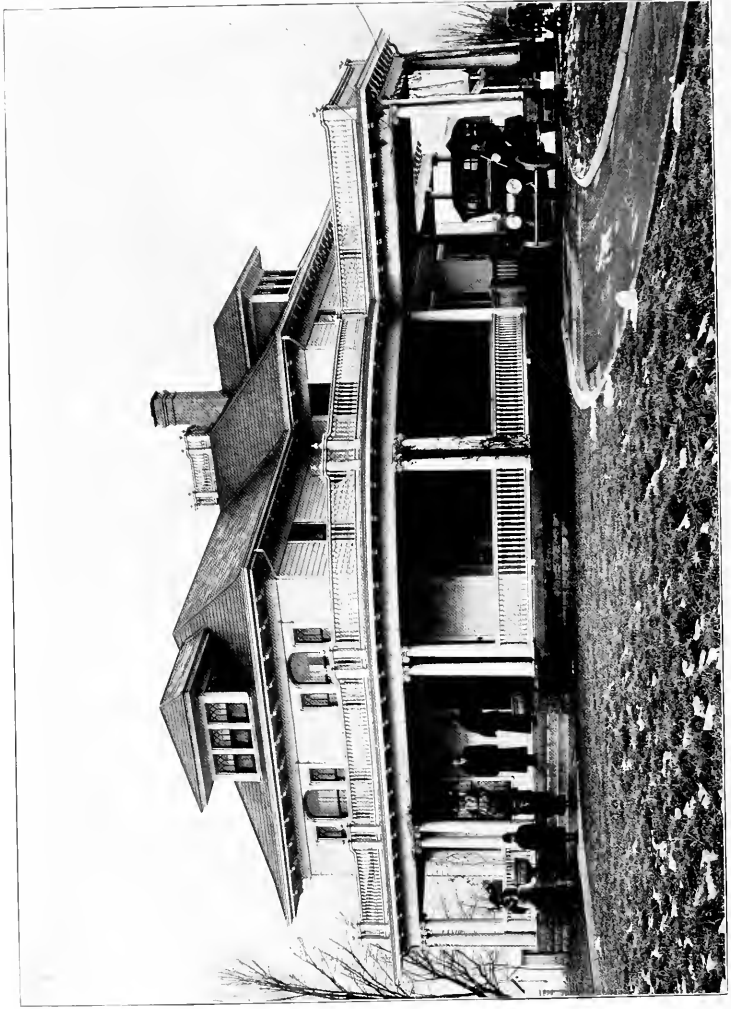
Order of Odd Fellows, while, politically, he has been a life-long Republican, and has served for six years as trustee of his township. His son has served as township clerk for two terms and is a Mason. Mr. Reed is a fine type of the splendid American citizen who takes an intelligent interest in the life of his community and always stands ready to help all worthy causes.

CONE HOWARD.

One of the largest and most extensive farmers and stock raisers of Union county, Ohio, is Cone Howard, whose whole career of a half century has been spent in this county where he was born. The Howard family are among the pioneers of the county and the father of Mr. Howard is the largest land owner of Union county today. He has made his greatest success in the raising of live stock and has found, as have other farmers in this country, that the greatest profits for the farmer are to be found in the stock raising business. While he has been interested in advancing his own interests he has not neglected to take an active part in the civic life of his community, and is regarded by everyone as a man of public spirit, who is always willing to do his part toward the advancement of the general welfare of his county.

Cone Howard, the son of Nathan and Helen (Hathaway) Howard, was born in 1865, in a log cabin in Union township, Union county, Ohio. His father is the son of William and Nancy (McDonald) Howard, pioneers of Union county. His father started in with a team of oxen and by good management and close attention to his business has accumulated a farm of three thousand acres, the largest farm owned by any man in Union county. Nathan Howard and wife reared a family of four children: Helen, who died in infancy; C. M., of Fort Scott, Kansas; Cone, with whom this narrative deals, and O. N., of Woodstock, Ohio.

Cone Howard was reared on his father's farm in this township and received his education in the district schools of Allen township. He then entered the Milford high school and after finishing there, entered Ohio State University at Columbus and took the short course in agriculture. After completing his college education he returned home and became a partner with his father in the management of the home farm. He and his father were in partnership for nine years and he then began working by himself. Since 1901 he has had charge of his own farm of seventeen hundred acres and has made a pronounced success of every phase of farming. His farm is well



RESIDENCE OF CONE HOWARD.



MR. AND MRS. CONE HOWARD.

improved in every way and has every convenience which modern agriculture demands. He has given particular attention to the breeding of Percheron horses and finds a ready sale for all that he cares to dispose of. He engages in the buying and selling of stock and is one of the most extensive feeders of live stock in the county. His residence is modern in every respect, including electric vacuum cleaner, concrete walks and a driveway from the road to the porte cochere.

Mr. Howard was married September 11, 1895, to Alice Hunt, the daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Rice) Hunt, natives of Madison county, Ohio, and to this union four children have been born, Ercil, Bethmar, Cone, Jr., and Verne.

Politically, Mr. Howard gives his staunch support to the Republican party, but his extensive agricultural interests have been such that he has not been actively engaged in political matters. However, he gives his hearty support to all measures which have for their end good government and is frequently consulted by the leaders of his party upon questions affecting local politics. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and is highly respected by everyone with whom he is acquainted.

JOSEPH W. RITCHIE.

A prominent farmer and the present trustee of Taylor township, Joseph W. Ritchie is one of the leading citizens of his township. His whole career of more than forty years has been spent in Union county, where he has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Being ambitious from his boyhood days he has resolutely forged to the front and surmounted all the difficulties in his way and in due course of time arose to a prominent position in the agricultural circles of his community. Besides winning the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact, he has prospered in a material way as is shown by his well improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres four miles east of Broadway.

Joseph W. Ritchie, the son of Jerome and Sarah J. (Gardner) Ritchie, was born November 10, 1873, in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in Licking county, Ohio, but they spent most of their married life in Union county, where the father died in 1899. Four children were born to Jerome Ritchie and wife:

Ettie, the wife of Cassius McCollister, a farmer of Claibourne township; Herbert, of Springfield, Ohio; Joseph W., of Taylor township, and Blanche, the wife of Stanley Bowen, of Richwood.

Joseph W. Ritchie was reared on his father's farm in Leesburg township, and received his education in the public schools of his home neighborhood. He remained at home until he was married and then began farming for himself on the farm where he is now residing, giving due attention to stock raising and general farming, and he has met with pronounced success, and is recognized throughout his township as an enterprising farmer who is thoroughly abreast of the times.

Mr. Ritchie was married January 16, 1896, to Josephine Braithwaite, who was born in Madison county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Milton Braithwaite and wife. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Warren, Sophia, Rosella, Cletis, Mary, Jerome and John. Warren and Sophia are twins and are now students in the high school at Broadway.

Fraternally, Mr. Ritchie is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is the present chancellor commander of his lodge at Pharisburg. In politics he has always given his allegiance to the Republican party and is now serving as one of the trustees of his township.

OTWAY CURRY.

Among the literary men and gifted poets who were residents of Ohio in the early days of the nineteenth century, Otway Curry, of Marysville, ranked high. He was, indeed, one of the sweet singers of that period and excelled as a writer of prose and poetry. No more befitting tribute can be paid the subject than to quote from the writings of Bishop Edward Thompson, who wrote in a biography, among other things, the following:

Otway Curry was a child of the wilderness—a situation not unsuitable to awaken imagination, to cultivate taste and to call forth the love of nature and the spirit of poesy. The approach of the bear, the rattle of the snake, the whoop of the savage were among the sources of his early fears. To observe the swallow build her nest in the barn, and to watch the deer bounding through the bushes were among his early amusements; to mark when dogwood blossoms and when the north winds blew, to observe how nature mingled storm with sunshine, and draws the rainbow on the clouds, were among his first lessons in philosophy.

There was then no school law in Ohio; the school house was built by common consent, usually in the center of the clearings and on an eminence, reminding one of Beattie's lines:

"Ah, who can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where fame's proud temple shines afar."

It was constructed of unhewn logs, floored with puncheons, and roofed with clapboards, having at one end a fire-place capable of receiving a twelve-foot back-log, and at the other a door and a latch-string. It was completed by sawing out a log on each side, inserting in the opening a light frame, and stretching over this frame some foolscap paper well oiled; this served for the transmission of light, which fell with mellow beams upon a sloping board on which the copy books of the advanced scholars were to be placed. In the center of the room were benches without backs, made of slabs, by inserting upright sticks at their extremities. The subjects taught were reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, as far as the rule of three. Grammar was ranked among the natural sciences, and geography as among the classics.

Happily there were other means of instruction and mental development—the debating club, the neighborhood meeting, the singing school, etc., but, above all, the home. Our young poet heard his father relate the tale of the Revolution, the wrongs of the Colonists, their determined rebellion, their bloody battles and final triumphs; he also heard him describe the characters of the leading statesmen and warriors of that period, the organization of the state and national government, the causes and actors and consequences of the War of 1812.

Moreover, the pious mother had her pleasant legends and fairy tales with which she kept down the rising sigh and kept up the leaden eyelids of the little ones as she sat plying her spinning wheel and waiting for the return of her husband from the mill, when the driving snow storm delayed him far into the hours of night. She seemed, indeed, to have been no ordinary woman; she was accustomed to relate over and over at her fireside the whole story of "Paradise Lost," as well as many other classic poems, so that young Otway was familiar with their scenes and character long before he could read. She often beguiled the weary hours of summer nights, as she sat in her cabin door with her young ones, watching for the return of the older from the perilous chase, by naming the constellations as they came above the horizon and explained the ordinances of heaven.

The school education of Otway was impeded by the events of the War of 1812. When it broke out the father was summoned to Chillicothe, as a member of the Legislature; the oldest brother went out with the army. As the young poet grew up he began to read the books of his father's library, which, though very small, was very choice, consisting of Milton, Locke and other great minds. Moved by romantic impulses, he, in company with a Henry Wilson, made a skiff and launching it at Millville, a small village on the Scioto, when the waters were swelled with rains, and descended that stream to its mouth, safely passing mill-dams, rocks and all other obstructions. He then descended the Ohio to Cincinnati. Here he determined to visit the rice fields and orange groves of the South. Procuring passage on a flatboat for himself and a chest of tools, he proceeded down the Ohio and Mississippi and spent a year at Port Gibson before he returned.

About this time he summoned courage to offer, anonymously, some verses to the newspapers, among which were his sweet poems, "My Mother" and "Kingdom Come." It is probable that he had written poetry long before, but we are not able to trace the progress of his mind from the first rude attempts of versification up to his best original composition.

Mr. Curry's first published poetry was so full of fine sentiment and pleasing imagery and was withal so melodious in versification that it attracted attention and won admiration at once. On his return to Cincinnati he contributed more freely to the press over the signature of "Abdallah." It was at this time that he formed the acquaintance of William D. Gallagher, who was induced to seek for him by reading his stanzas, "The Minstrel's Home."

Mr. Otway first appeared in public life in 1836, when he was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives. In this capacity he won the respect of his colleagues and the confidence and approbation of his constituents, who re-elected him in 1837. In 1838 he became united with Mr. Gallagher in the editorship of the *Hesperian*, at Columbus, a monthly literary journal of high order, which, not being adequately sustained, was discontinued at the end of the third volume. In 1839 he removed to Marysville and commenced the study of law. In 1842 he was again returned to the Legislature; during that term of service he purchased the *Greene County Torch Light*, a weekly paper at Xenia, whither he removed in the spring of 1843. He conducted his paper, the name of which he changed to *Xenia Torch Light*, for two years, when he sold and removing to Marysville, devoted himself to his profession. In 1850 he was elected a member of the second

Ohio constitutional convention and, with manly firmness and dignity, he resisted some of the principles of the instrument which that able body elaborated. In 1853 he purchased the *Scioto Gazette*, a daily at Chillicothe, which he edited about a year, when, his wife's health failing, he sold out and removed to Marysville, resuming his legal practice.

Mr. Curry's words, whether written or spoken, were few and well chosen. This is the more remarkable, considering that his early education was so limited. He would allow no thought of his to go abroad in an unsuitable garment, however protracted might be the process of fitting it. When he wrote for the press his first drafts were scanned, laid aside, examined again, altered, and re-written, sometimes often, before they were published. Every word was scrutinized. Hence his poems bear criticism and will be best appreciated by those who most closely examine them.

Rebecca S. Nichols, herself a child of song and a friend of Mr. Curry, thus beautifully describes his soul life:

"Within, the holy fire of poesy burned clear and bright, refining the material man, and lifting the more ethereal element of our two-fold nature up to the realms of love and faith and peace, where the indwelling soul precludes the feast of immortal joys. No petty ambitions, no goading desires for name or fame, among the great of earth, ever soiled the bosom of our friend. To move quietly in the accustomed round of his prescribed duties—to enjoy the communion of chosen and congenial minds—to yield himself up to the manifold enchantments of inspiring nature—to utter in verse, smooth and musical as his favorite streams, the live thoughts of the passing moments, made up the sum of his daily happiness; and if a shade of sadness, as of some secret and acknowledged sorrow, bordered the placid beauty of existence, it only added tenderness to the hearts of those who knew and loved him, and made them more eager to minister to his simple and unadulterated pleasures."

His life began in melody, progressed in conflict, but closed in peace. We know nothing in it that might not be written in an epic. His writings are also pure; they contain nothing that might not safely be read by all men. His mind was in harmony with nature; he had a relish for all beauty. To him it was not in vain that God painted the landscape green, cast the channels of the streams in graceful curves, lighted up the arch of night, and turned the gates of day on golden hinges amid the anthems of the grateful world.

Mr. Curry taught the lessons of dying well no less than living well. May

we not hope that he closed his eyes on earth in full view of heaven and its angels. On the 7th of February, 1855, he was laid in an humble grave, which perhaps may be sought for after the monuments raised to our heroes shall have been forgotten.

Among the many poems which this gifted Ohio poet wrote, space can only be permitted for one in this connection, while his 1840 Campaign Song will be found elsewhere in the work:

THE GREAT HEREAFTER.

'Tis sweet to think, when struggling
The goal of life to win,
That just beyond the shores of time
The better days begin.

When through the nameless ages
I cast my longing eyes
Before me, like a boundless sea,
The Great Hereafter lies.

Along its brimming bosom
Perpetual summer smiles
And gathers, like golden robe,
Around the emerald isles.

There in the long blue distance,
By lulling breezes fanned,
I seem to see the flowering groves
Of old Beulah's land.

And far beyond the islands
That gem the wave serene,
The image of the cloudless shore
Of holy Heaven is seen.

Unto the Great Hereafter—
Aforetime dim and dark—
I freely now, and gladly, give
Of life the wandering bark.

And in the far-off haven,
When the shadowy seas are passed,
By angel hands its quivering sails
Shall all be furled at last.

MY MOTHER.

My mother: though in darkness now
The slumber of the grave is passed,
Its gloom will soon be o'er and thus
Wilt break away to last,
And dwell where neither grief nor pain
Can ever reach thy heart again.

Sleep on—the cold and heavy hand
Of death has stilled thy gentle breast,
No rude sound of this stormy land
Shall mar thy peaceful rest;
Undying guardians round thee close,
To count the years of thy repose.

A day of the far years will break
 On every sea and every shore,
 In whose bright morning thou shalt wake,
 And rise, to sleep no more—
 No more to molder in the gloom
 And coldness of the dreary tomb.

I saw thy fleeting life decay,
 Even as a frail and withering flower,
 And vainly strove to while away
 Its swiftly closing hour;
 It came with many a thronging thought,
 Of anguish ne'er again forgot.

In life's proud dreams I have no part,
 No share in its resounding glee;
 The musings of my weary heart
 Are in the grave with thee.
 There have been bitter tears of mine
 Above that lowly bed of thine.

It seems to my fond memory now,
 As it had been but yesterday,
 When I was but a child, and thou
 Didst cheer me in my play;
 And in the evenings still and lone,
 Didst lull me with thy music-tone.

And when the twilight hours begun,
 And shining constellations came,
 Thou had'st me know each nightly sun,
 And con its ancient name;
 For thou had'st learned their lore and light,
 With watchings in the tranquil night.

And then, when leaning on thy knee,
 I saw them in their grandeur rise,
 It was a joy, in sooth to me.
 But now the starry skies
 Seem holier grown and doubly fair,
 Since thou art with the angels there.

The stream of life, with hurrying flow,
 Its course may bear me swiftly thro';
 I grieve not, for I soon shall go,
 And by thy side renew
 The love which here for thee I bore,
 And never leave thy presence more.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

The year has reached its evening time,
 And well its closing gloom
 May warn us of the lonely night
 That gathers round the tomb.

But many a distant year and age
 May slowly come and go,
 Before the sleepers of the grave,
 Another spring-time know.

And yet, beyond the gloomy vale,
 Where death's dark river flows,
 On sunniest shores our faith is fixed—
 Our deathless hopes repose.

We trust that when the night of time
 Shall into morning break,
 We shall, from long and heavy sleep,
 With song and gladness wake.

THE BLOSSOMS OF LIFE.

Life is like a sweeping river,
 Ceaseless in its seaward flow—
 On whose waves quick sunbeams quiver,
 On whose banks sweet blossoms grow—

Blossoms quick to grow and perish;
 Swift to bloom and swift to fall;
 Those we earliest learn to cherish
 Soonest pass beyond recall.

Shall we lose them all forever,
 Leave them on this earthly strand?
 Shall their joyous radiance never
 Reach us in the spirit land?

Soon the tide of life upflowing
 Buoyantly from time's dim shore,
 Where supernal flowers are growing,
 Shall meander ever more.

There the hopes that long have told us
 Of the climes beyond the tomb,
 While superber skies enfold us,
 Shall renew their starry bloom.

And the bloom that here in sadness
 Faded from the flowers of love,
 Shall with its immortal gladness
 Crown us in the world above.

HENRY W. MOREY.

One of the oldest merchants of Marysville, Ohio, is Henry W. Morey, who has been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business for the past thirty-five years. He has always been very active in his support of all public-spirited measures affecting the general welfare of Marysville, and is the kind of a man who stands for good citizenship above all things. In his younger life he was a dentist, practicing for eighteen years in his native town, but in 1886 took over his father's business and retired from the dental profession six years later. The family have been in Marysville for nearly seventy years, his father establishing a furniture and undertaking business in this village in



HENRY W. MOREY.

1846. The family have always taken a prominent part in the various phases of the life of the county and for nearly three score and ten years have been prominent factors in its history.

Henry W. Morey, the son of Abraham and Abby B. (Kinney) Morey, was born in Marysville, Ohio, September 22, 1849. His father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother in New York. They reared a family of eight children: Henry W., Charles D., William F. and John F. live in Marysville; Dr. Albert H., of Hendersonville, North Carolina; Mrs. Estelle M. Flower, of Albion, Pennsylvania; Carrie, who died at the age of two years.

Abraham Morey was reader in Delaware county, Ohio, from a small boy, and then went to Columbus where he learned the trade of cabinet maker. In 1846 he came to Marysville and established a furniture and undertaking business which he conducted until 1880, at which time he was succeeded by his son, Henry W. He then retired from active business life, and his death occurred June 26, 1910, lacking a few days of being eighty-eight years of age. His wife still survives him and is now past eighty-six years of age. Both were earnest members of the Congregational church. Mr. Morey was a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge in Marysville.

The paternal grandparents of Henry W. Morey were Jacob and Barbara (Jacobs) Morey, natives of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and died at a ripe old age. They reared several children, Abraham, David, Esther, Catherine, Elizabeth, Jacob, William, John and Israel. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Morey was Dr. S. F. Kinney, who was twice married. His first wife was Abby Brockway and his second wife was Roxanna Head, the grandmother of Mr. Morey. Doctor Kinney and his second wife were both natives of New York state and early settlers in Marysville, where he practiced medicine for many years. Three children were born to Doctor Kinney and wife, Sarah, Martha and Abby. To his first marriage were born seven children, Maria, Laura, Eliza, Elisha, Lathrop, Mary and John. John Kinney was chief justice of Utah for several years and one of his children was the first white child born in the state of Nebraska.

Henry W. Morey was reared in Marysville and attended the public schools of this place. He then took a commercial course in Cincinnati and entered his father's store, where he worked for some time. He then studied dentistry under Dr. L. A. Powell, in Marysville, and afterwards bought out the business of Doctor Powell. In 1872 he took the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery at the Philadelphia Dental College and practiced his profession in Marysville until about 1886. In that year he turned his dental

business over to his brother, Dr. A. H. Morey, and took the management of his father's furniture store which he had previously bought in 1880. He has given all of his attention to the furniture and undertaking business since 1886 and has built up a trade which extends throughout a wide territory surrounding Marysville. The building which he erected in 1902 has three floors, twenty-eight by one hundred and thirty-five feet, all filled with a first class stock of furniture.

Mr. Morey was married December 31, 1874, to Clara A. Woods, the daughter of Samuel and Mrs. Lydia Ann (Burnham) Hathaway Woods, and to this union two children were born, Dana W. and Lucile E. Dana W. is in the pay department of the United States regular army and has his headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. He married Ethel Cross. Lucile E. died at the age of eighteen, January 2, 1902.

Mrs. Morey was born on a farm seven miles south of Marysville and her parents, both of whom were reared in this county, are now deceased. She has one brother, Leon. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Morey were Rev. Samuel and Margaret (Power) Woods, natives of Pennsylvania, while the maternal grandparents of Mrs. Morey were Eliphaz and Lydia (Smith) Burnham, of Connecticut.

Samuel Woods, the father of Mrs. Morey, married Lydia Ann S. (Burnham) Hathaway, the widow of Elias Hathaway, in 1848. Her death occurred in 1855, and in 1859 he married Maria Stokes. Her father died in 1880, having spent most of his life and his last years on the original farm of his father, the Rev. Samuel Woods. Leon Woods, the only brother of Mrs. Morey, is now living on the old Woods farm.

Mr. Morey and his wife are earnest members of the Congregational church, of which Mr. Morey is a deacon. He is a member of Palestine Lodge No. 158, Free and Accepted Masons; Marysville Chapter, No. 99, Royal Arch Masons; Marysville Council, Royal and Select Masters; Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Columbus, Ohio, and Aladdin Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Columbus, Ohio. He holds his membership in the Knights of Pythias at Marysville.

In politics, Mr. Morey is a Republican and has been one of the leaders in his party for many years. He was a member of the city council for four years, served on the school board for four years and was county coroner for two terms. He was one of the organizers and first president of the board of trade in Marysville. He was the first president of the Marysville Building and Loan Association, and is now president of the board of trustees of the

Marysville Hospital. He is also president of the Standard Stamping Company, of Marysville, and a director in the Bank of Marysville.

Mr. Morey has been prominent in the Ohio Embalmers Association and the Ohio Funeral Directors Association. He was one of the men who advocated the union of these two associations, was president of both organizations before their consolidation and the main factor in their consolidation. He has also served as president of the Ohio State Furniture Dealers Association and took an active part in the deliberations of this association for several years.

JOHN W. KEARNS.

A retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Taylor township, Union county, Ohio, is John W. Kearns, who has been a resident of this county since 1860. His labors along agricultural lines have been crowned with success, as is shown by his well improved farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres in Taylor township.

John W. Kearns, the son of Gideon and Mary (Green) Kearns, was born in Knox county, Ohio, December 20, 1851. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1825 and his mother in Harrison county, Ohio, on February 26, 1829. Gideon Kearns came to Ohio before his marriage and after his marriage located in Union county in York township, where he lived until his death. His widow is still living in this county at the advanced age of eighty-five. Gideon Kearns was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War and served at the front for nine months. There were born to Gideon Kearns and wife five children, two of whom are living: Sarah, the wife of W. H. Pfouts, of Washington township, and John W., of Taylor township.

John W. Kearns was nine years of age when his parents moved from Knox county, Ohio, to Union county, and consequently his education was received in the schools of both counties. He helped to clear his father's farm in York township, in this county, and remained at home until his marriage at the age of twenty-seven. He then began farming for himself and has accumulated a well improved farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, on which he has placed many extensive improvements.

Mr. Kearns was married December 15, 1878, to Julia Spicer, the daughter of Joseph and Amanda Spicer. Her father gave his life in defense of

his country during the Civil War. Mr. Kearns and his wife are the parents of six children, three of whom are now living: Dora, who is clerking in a store at Broadway, Ohio; James A., who is still single and living with his parents; and Edward C., who married Agatha Amerine and lives in Taylor township. Edward C. has one daughter, Mildred; Ethel and Bertha are deceased.

Mr. Kearns and his wife are both members of the Baptist church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a past noble grand of his lodge. He also holds his membership in the Patrons of Husbandry. Politically, he gives his staunch support to the Republican party and is now serving as one of the trustees of Taylor township.

RICHARD SANNY FRY.

In the spring of 1850 there arrived in Union county, Ohio, from England, a young married couple who had come across the broad Atlantic to make their home in this country. Immediately after their marriage in England they had started on their honeymoon trip to America and for eleven long and joyous weeks their sailing vessel was tossed upon the waves of the broad Atlantic. This young couple arrived in Union county full of hope and happiness, coming here with the intention of making a permanent home for themselves, their children and their children's children. This young married couple who arrived in this county in the middle of the nineteenth century, were the parents of Richard S. Fry, who was the first son born to this young English couple.

Richard Sanny Fry, the son of William and Mary Ann (Parrett) Fry, was born in Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, October 19, 1851. His parents were both born in Somersetshire, England, and reared to maturity in the land of their birth. Immediately after their marriage they came to America and at once went westward to Union county. They had little money, but their hearts were full of hope, and theirs were willing hands. They came here with the intention of making a permanent home, of acquiring an estate, and well did they succeed. William Fry went to work for John Curry and in the fall of the following year bought a farm of fifty acres in Jerome township on which he moved his little family and started in to work for himself. As the years passed by child after child came to bless their home, and acre after acre was added to the farm until at the time of William



RICHARD S. FRY AND FAMILY

Fry's death in 1902 he was the owner of five hundred acres of fine land, all in Jerome township, and he had lived to see seven children gathered about the fireside. The mother died in 1910. These seven children are as follows: Richard S., of Jerome township; A. W., of Columbus; Mary, the wife of John Crees, of Mill Creek township; Rose, the wife of Addison McKitrick, of Columbus, Ohio; Augusta, who died when about nineteen years of age; Alfred, of Jerome township; Lenora, the wife of Reed May, of Columbus, Ohio. William Fry was a prominent man in his county for more than half a century. He was Republican in politics, Presbyterian in religion, and a public-spirited citizen at all times.

Richard Sanny Fry was educated in the public schools of Jerome township and spent a term in the normal school at Worthington, Ohio. He then taught three years in Delaware county, but decided that he would rather engage in farming than follow the profession of a teacher. He returned to the farm in the fall of 1876 and began farming for himself, and has made this his life work. That he has succeeded is shown by his fine farm of three hundred acres. He raises full blooded Percheron horses and high grade live stock of all kinds.

Mr. Fry was married November 10, 1881, to Alice Maria Herriott, a daughter of James and Margery (Cunningham) Herriott, and to this union nine children have been born, eight of whom are living: William Richard, Margery, Chorene, Urton Anderson, Augusta Jane, Alice Herriott, Royal Sanny, Mary Ann, Harold Eugene and Helen. William Richard was born August 23, 1882, married Edith Comstock, and is now living in Jerome township. Margery Chorene was born December 20, 1883, and is the wife of Harley Huffman, and lives in Union township. She has one son, Gerald Harley, born April 3, 1913. Urton Anderson, born November 15, 1885, was married to Nannie Orr in 1912, and he is now living in Madison county, Ohio. Augusta Jane, born August 29, 1887, is still residing with her parents. Alice Herriott, born September 4, 1889, was married in 1912 to Kelton McKitrick, and lives in Jerome township. She has one daughter, Alice June, born June 10, 1914. Royal Sanny, born March 23, 1891, was married in 1911, to Hazel Hooper, and to this union have been born two children, James Richard, born in 1911, and Mary Eloise, born June 23, 1913. Mary Ann, the seventh child born to Mr. and Mrs. Fry, was born March 17, 1893, and died January 25, 1894. Harold Eugene was born December 14, 1895. Helen, born January 12, 1898, is a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio.

Mrs. Fry was born in Concord township, Delaware county, Ohio, August 27, 1858. At the age of fifteen she moved with her parents to Jerome township where she grew to womanhood. Her father, James Herriott, was born in Hickory township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and her mother in Brown township, Delaware county, Ohio. The Herriotts originally came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania on coming to this country. James Herriott and wife reared a family of thirteen children, twelve daughters and one son, and all of them grew to maturity, Jane, Joanna, Margery Ann, Mary Travis, Hannah Rachel, Alice Maria, Angeline, Lovina Sophia, James William Butler, Sarah Ellen, Nora Arabelle, Laura May and Frances. The parents of these thirteen children are both deceased, the father dying in March, 1882, and the mother in 1889.

James Herriott was a son of Samuel Herriott, and upon leaving school began to learn the blacksmith trade. Later he engaged in farming and followed this occupation for several years. He was only four years of age when he came with his parents from Pennsylvania to Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, and his father, Samuel Herriott, and his sons operated an ashery after coming to Delaware county. He bought a farm of one hundred acres in Delaware county and James helped his father to pay for this farm. Later his father deeded him one-half of the land and on that fifty acres all of the children of James Herriott, excepting the oldest, were born. She was born in Jerome township, Union county. James Herriott was a staunch Republican and took an active interest in the success of his party. In his early manhood he joined the Free and Accepted Masons, but later in life became a dimitted member. He was reared a Presbyterian and was a great student of the Bible. He was noted for his ability to quote Scripture, and was able to turn to any passage in Scripture which was called for. He was intensely interested in education and served as a school director in his neighborhood. Personally, he was a man of the highest integrity and was always helping those less fortunate than himself. Of the thirteen children born to James Herriott and wife, six are still living. The old Herriott homestead where he died was the first farm his father, Samuel, bought in Jerome township and was kept in the Herriott family more than seventy years. It has now passed into other hands.

Mr. Fry has placed all the improvements on his present farm and now has one of the most attractive places in the county. In addition to his own farm of two hundred acres, he gave and sold one hundred acres to his two oldest sons. The family are all members of the United Presbyterian church

at New California and have always been interested in its activities. Politically, Mr. Fry is identified with the Republican party and for several years served as justice of the peace of Jerome township. For many years in his younger days he served as a member of the school board of Jerome township, during which time he never failed to give his hearty support to all measures which he felt would benefit the schools.

SYLVESTER L. LOUGHREY.

A substantial farmer and sheep raiser of Taylor township, Union county, Ohio, is Sylvester L. Loughrey, who was born in this county seventy years ago. His parents settled in this county about ten years before that and consequently the Loughrey family has been identified with the history of the county for the past eighty years. Mr. Loughrey has been eminently successful as a farmer and has one of the finest farms in the county.

Sylvester L. Loughrey, the son of John and Mahala (Fry) Loughrey, was born in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, September 26, 1845. His parents, who were natives of Knox and Union counties, respectively, located in Union county in 1835, in Leesburg township, where they lived until their death. John Loughrey was a teamster in the early history of the county and hauled goods from Columbus overland to Union county. He prospered and at the time of his death owned a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, which was the direct result of his unremitting labors. Ten children were born to John Loughrey and wife, only two of whom are now living, William, of Texas, and Sylvester L., of Union county, Ohio.

The education of Sylvester L. Loughrey was received in the subscription schools of Leesburg township. From his earliest boyhood days he was engaged in hard manual labor, and before reaching his majority he started out to work for himself. He was married when he was twenty years of age and with the five hundred dollars which was given him he made his start in life. He has been remarkably successful as a farmer and stock raiser, paying particular attention to the raising of Delaine sheep, making most of his money in the sheep business. He has a beautiful country home and everything on his farm indicates that he is a man of taste.

Mr. Loughrey was married October 23, 1865, to June Belville, of Paris township, and to this union one son, John L., has been born. John is a

graduate of the law department of the University of Ohio and is now practicing law at Marysville.

Mr. Loughrey and his wife are members of the Christian church at Raymond and have always taken a very active part in all church work. Mr. Loughrey has served for twenty-four years as treasurer of the Ohio Central Christian conference, resigning his station in 1914. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for nearly a half century, and is past noble grand of the lodge at Marysville, and is a member of the grand lodge of Ohio. Politically, he became identified with the Progressive party upon its organization in 1913, and has since been giving this party his hearty support. He has served as trustee of Taylor township and has always taken an active part in the civic life of his community. Mr. Loughrey is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county, and during his long career here he has built up a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who delight to honor him in his declining years.

JEFFERSON L. RICHEY.

One of the most highly esteemed men of Union county, Ohio, is Jefferson L. Richey, who was born in this county, served in an Ohio regiment in the Civil War, and has made his home here all his life with the exception of about ten years when he was living in Missouri. He has held various official positions and is now serving as county recorder.

Jefferson L. Richey, the son of James B. and Jane (Dodge) Richey, was born in Dover township, Union county, Ohio, July 12, 1846. His father was born in Dover township, December 19, 1823, a son of William and Massie (Badley) Richey. She was born in Ross county, Ohio, and his grandfather, William Richey, Jr., was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1793. The grandmother of J. L. Richey was born September 26, 1804, in Ross county, Ohio, and she was married in 1820 in Dover township. Her people located on the banks of Mill creek in 1815 and there her parents, William and Sarah (Hurst) Badley, reared their children. The Hursts and Badleys were descendants of English ancestry and were the second white family to locate in what is now Dover township.

J. L. Richey's great-grandfather, William Richey, Sr., was born in Scotland and came to the United States in the fall of 1757, and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. There he married Mary King and moved to



MR. AND MRS. JEFFERSON L. RICHEY.

Chillicothe, Ohio, and later to what was called Franklinton, now West Columbus, Ohio. The father of William Richey, Sr., was Adam Richey, who married Agnes Turner. Adam Richey's father was George, who married Nancy Bolton, also of Scottish ancestry. William Richey, Jr., was a self-made man and a member of the Ohio Legislature from 1846 to 1848. He only attended school two months in his life.

Adam Richey's great-grandfather had five sons and six daughters. Four of the sons were in the Revolutionary War. Two enlisted from Pennsylvania and the two who went with General Francis Marion in the Carolinas, located in the South after the close of the war. The other two sons located in Pennsylvania.

William Richey, Sr., the great-grandfather of Jefferson L., was a weaver and school teacher and taught school in Union county in what is now known as Dover township. William Richey first married Nancy Bolton, and to them were born two daughters, Nancy and Polly. He later married Mary Kane, and to this union four sons and six daughters were born, among whom were the following: William, Martha, James, Catherine, Anna, Sarah, Margaret, Adam and Joseph.

Jefferson L. Richey's grandfather, William Richey, Jr., married Massie Badley, and to them were born six children, Elizabeth, James, Edward Y., Sarah, Joseph and Calvin. James B. and Jane (Dodge) Richey, the parents of Jefferson L., had three sons and three daughters: Jefferson L., of Marysville; Emma, the wife of Elijah G. Bates, residents of Crescent, Colorado; Judha, deceased; Isabella, the wife of George W. Longbrake, a farmer of this county; Lucilla, the widow of S. O. McDowell, of Columbus, Kansas, and William G., a farmer, living in Kansas. The father of Jefferson L. Richey was a farmer, as have been all of the members of the family. He died January 8, 1880, near Peoria, Franklin county, Kansas, and his widow died in Salida, Colorado, in 1906. He was first lieutenant of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, having enlisted in 1864.

Jefferson L. Richey was reared amidst the rural conditions peculiar to any new county. He did not have much of a chance for an education in his boyhood days, and only attended school a few months altogether. When he enlisted he bought and took with him his school books and studied during his spare hours all through the war. At the age of sixteen he enlisted for service in the Union army in Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private and was later detailed as drummer boy. He was at the front until July 3, 1865. In the same year that he returned

from the war he married and began farming in this county. He also worked at the carpenter trade. He lived in Union county until 1884, when he went to Dallas county, Missouri, and there worked at the carpenter trade for four years. He was then elected justice of the peace and took up the collection of accounts in addition to acting as a pension agent. For a time he was also mayor of the town in which he located. He collected claims for the soldiers in Dallas county and lived there until July 24, 1893, when he returned to his home county. Upon coming to Union county he bought stock for shippers and in 1895 engaged in the wool business with Walter Beecher, continuing in partnership with him until 1898. In 1900 he bought a farm of fifty acres in Dover township, and in connection with his farming still carries on a general pension agency. He also has been buying and shipping stock along with his other work.

Mr. Richey was married September 14, 1865, to Idy A. Longbrake, a daughter of Jacob and Susan (Farnum) Longbrake. Her father was born in Clark county, Ohio, and her mother in New York state. Her father came with his mother when a small lad to Union county and located in Dover township about 1835. Mr. Longbrake was born in Clark county in 1808, and Mrs. Longbrake's birth occurred September 17, 1811. He was a farmer until his death, January 10, 1865, his wife passing away February 5, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Richey are the parents of two daughters, Rettie M. and Emma V. Rettie is the wife of Theodore Weidman, and has two daughters, Jessie M. and Essie Marie. Mrs. Weidman died December 9, 1893. Emma V. is the wife of Pearl McLroy, of Marysville.

Mr. Richey is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having belonged to this lodge since November 2, 1867. He is one of the oldest Masons in the county. He also holds his membership in the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Marysville, having joined the church February 9, 1866, at New Dover, and have been members in good standing since that year. Mr. Richey is an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic post at Marysville, and has been adjutant for the past five years. In politics he has always been a Republican and has taken an active part in public affairs all his life. He was elected on the 3d of November, 1914, to the office of county recorder. He has served as justice of the peace and school director in his township. He was superintendent of the Sunday school at New Dover for two years, and while in the West was superintendent of the Union Sabbath school for one year, and the Methodist Sabbath school for two years. He was a class

leader for many years while living in Dover township. Enough has been said concerning the life of Mr. Richey to indicate that he has taken a prominent part in the life of his county, and is therefore eminently deserving of representation in his county's history.

CHARLES RAUSCH.

A public-spirited citizen of Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, is Charles Rausch, a man who has taken a prominent part in the various activities of his county for many years. A native of this county, he has spent all of his life here thus far and is well known throughout the county. He has been serving as county commissioner since 1910, and in this position is rendering faithful and painstaking service to the citizens of the county. He has been active in church work and in all the various phases of community life which affect its welfare.

Charles Rausch, the son of John and Caroline (Horch) Rausch, was born in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, September 29, 1863. His father was born in the same township, March 12, 1838, while his mother was a native of Germany and came to the United States with her parents when she was two years of age. After the marriage of his parents, they located in Darby township, where they lived until 1865, at which time they moved to Mill Creek township, settling there on February 26, 1865. In Mill Creek township John Rausch and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. He was an industrious farmer and accumulated a farm of two hundred and ten acres in Mill Creek township. John Rausch and his wife were both loyal members of the German Lutheran church, and liberal supporters of all the activities of his denomination. Ten children were born to John Rausch and wife, eight of whom are now living: Charles, of Mill Creek township; Amelia, the widow of J. M. Burger; Anna, the wife of John Mader; Clara, the wife of Philip Casper; Maggie, the wife of C. L. Koerner; Leo P., who married Anna Wolfe; Pauline, the wife of Peter Renner, and Albert, who is still unmarried.

Charles Rausch was about two years of age when his parents moved from Darby township into Mill Creek township, and here he has lived since that time. He was educated in the German parochial schools and also in the public schools of his township, remaining in school until he was eighteen years of age. After his marriage, at the age of twenty-three, he began

farming in Mill Creek township, and now has a well improved farm of one hundred and ten acres five miles southeast of Marysville, on the Columbus and Marysville pike.

Mr. Rausch was married August 29, 1886, to Anna K. Mader, the daughter of George Mader, a native of Germany, and was born in Darby township, this county, October 27, 1863. To Mr. and Mrs. Rausch have been born six children: Ida, born in March, 1888, the wife of William Casper; Ernest, born in 1890; Bertha, born in 1893; Martha, born in 1898; Edgar, born July 4, 1900; Hulda, born May 7, 1903.

Mr. Rausch and his family are earnest members of St. John's Lutheran church of Darby township, and Mr. Rausch was superintendent of the building of the church which was erected in Darby township. He was treasurer of the church for eight years and also trustee for fifteen years. Politically, he has been one of the leaders in the Democratic party in township and county affairs for many years, and has also served as a delegate to conventions on numerous occasions. His party nominated and elected him to the position of county commissioner in 1910, re-electing him in 1912. He has given this office his careful attention and, as a public official, has served the interests of the people in a very satisfactory manner.

P. V. BURSON.

A prominent business man of Broadway, Union county, Ohio, is P. V. Burson, who has been an extensive dealer in hay and straw for the past twenty years in this section of the state. He has been a resident of this county practically all of his life, and has met with marked success as a farmer and business man. He owns a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Taylor township, but for more than a score of years he has given most of his attention to the buying and selling of hay and straw in carload lots. He is of an inventive turn of mind and has a patent for a road grader which has been pronounced as quite an improvement over anything hitherto made in that line.

P. V. Burson, the son of Monroe V. and Martha (Yearsley) Burson, was born in Madison county, Ohio, October 20, 1858. His father was born in Union county, Ohio, and his mother in Chester county, Pennsylvania. After his parents' marriage they located in Madison county, but a year later

came to Union county, where they lived until their death, his father passing away in 1866, while his mother lived until 1910.

P. V. Burson was the only child of his parents, and was reared on his father's farm in Taylor township, and attended the public schools of his home neighborhood. After his marriage in 1880, he took up farming and continued to follow agricultural pursuits until 1894, since which time he has been engaged in the hay and straw business. He makes a specialty of selling hay and straw in carload lots and buys hay and straw in Union county and all of the surrounding counties as well.

Mr. Burson was married on July 15, 1880, to Rena Winter, who was born in Licking county, Ohio. To this union have been born four children, O. M., E. G., Wave and Martha. O. M. is a resident of Marysville, Ohio. E. G. graduated from the Ohio Normal University at Ada in the civil and mechanical engineering course, and is now with the American Bridge Company, of Toledo, Ohio. Wave graduated from school before her marriage to C. O. Shearer, of Taylor township, in this county. Martha is still living at home with her parents and is now a student in the high school at Broadway.

Mr. Burson has taken out a patent for a road grader which is known at the patent office of the government as the Burson Economy Road Grader. He has devoted considerable time in developing and perfecting his grader and feels that he has an article which will eventually become of wide use throughout the United States and Canada. The patent number of his road grader in the United States is 1069524, while the patent number in Canada is 158208. Mr. Burson is a staunch member of the Republican party, and was the nominee of his party for the office of county commissioner from the eighth district of his county in the fall of 1914, being elected by the highest vote given any commissioner of the county.

CHARLES PARROTT.

Among the enterprising and successful farmers of Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, is Charles Parrott, who came to this county from England, where his birth occurred, and has lived here for the past forty-five years. He was about thirteen years of age when his parents located in Union county, and after obtaining his education in the public schools of the county, he taught school for several years with marked success. He then engaged

in agricultural pursuits, and now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Leesburg township about eight miles north of Marysville. He has been prominent in the civic life of the county and has served two terms as clerk of the court, and in all respects Mr. Parrott has been a good American citizen, taking his part in the everyday life about him in such a way as to indicate that he is a man of worth and character.

Charles Parrott, a son of Charles and Mary (Bown) Parrott, was born in Wiltshire, England, December 26, 1857. His parents, who were born, reared and married in England, moved to Ireland in 1867, and lived in Cork county until 1870, when they came to the United States, and for a few months lived near Bellpoint, near Delaware, Ohio. In the fall of 1870 they located in Dover township, Union county, where they lived the remainder of their days. The mother died January 31, 1903. There were nine children born to Charles Parrott, Sr., and wife: Mrs. Elizabeth J. Meyers, of Delaware county, Ohio; Mrs. Lucy Mary Hallett, who came to this country with her parents and later went back to England to take care of her grandmother, and while there was married, in 1873, to Mr. Hallett, and has since made her home in England; Charles, of Leesburg township; Mrs. Harriett E. Low, deceased; Mrs. Charlotte L. Rittenhouse, who is living with her son, Frank, a Baptist minister, and now the pastor of the First Baptist church of Middletown, Ohio; William J., a farmer of Leesburg township; Mrs. Emma B. Gibson, deceased; Mrs. Anna M. Vigor, the wife of Dr. W. C. Vigor, of New California, Ohio; Mrs. Ellen Matilda Lindville, of Delaware county, Ohio.

Charles Parrott received part of his education in England and completed it in the schools of Union county, Ohio. After finishing his schooling he began to teach and for six years taught in the public schools of Union county. He finally decided to leave the pedagogical profession and engage in farming, and as a farmer he has been no less successful than as a teacher. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres, which is well improved and under his skilful management gives a satisfactory return year after year. He is engaged in a diversified system of farming and pays particular attention to the raising of a high-grade class of live stock.

Mr. Parrott was married December 23, 1891, to Clara A. Bonnett, a daughter of William H. and Hannah A. (Scott) Bonnett. Her father was a native of West Virginia and came to Union county with his parents when a boy, while her mother was a native of Union county. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnett were the parents of nine children, all of whom are living: Millard C.,

a resident of this county; John L., of Licking county, Ohio; William L., of Dover township, Union county; James W., of Licking county; Clara A., the wife of Mr. Parrott; Rose A., the wife of William J. Parrott, of this county; Charles U., of Mansfield, Ohio; May, the wife of William James, of Dover township, and Arthur M., of La Rue, Ohio. The mother of these children died on April 5, 1912. Mr. Bonnett served three years during the Civil War in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is now living in Dover township with his daughter, Mrs. William James.

Mr. Parrott and his wife are the parents of three sons and one daughter, Charles W., Clarence E., Hannah Ruth and Frank L. Charles W. was born August 4, 1894, and graduated from the Marysville high school. He served as deputy under his father when the latter was clerk of the court of Union county. Clarence E., who was born January 1, 1897, graduated from the Pharisburg high school in the spring of 1915; Hannah Ruth, born July 16, 1901, and Frank L., born May 18, 1903, are both attending the public schools at Pharisburg.

Mr. Parrott has always been identified with the Republican party and has taken an active part in its councils. His party nominated and elected him as clerk of the court of Union county, and his first term was so satisfactory that he was re-elected. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Marysville, while his membership in the Knights of Pythias is maintained at Magnetic Springs. The family are all members of the Methodist Protestant church at Pharisburg, and Mr. Parrott has been superintendent of the Sunday school of this church for several years.

JAMES W. HAMILTON.

The Hamilton family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since 1839. The grandfather of James W. Hamilton settled in Taylor township, in this county, and bought land for three dollars an acre. During all of these years the family have been interested in the general welfare of the county and have contributed in no small measure to its present prosperity and standing among the counties of the state.

James W. Hamilton, a life-long farmer of this county, and the son of James and Elizabeth (Graham) Hamilton, was born in Taylor township, May 27, 1858. His father was born and lived all of his life in this county.

James W. Hamilton was reared on his father's farm in Taylor township and received such education as was afforded by the district schools of his home neighborhood. He remained on the home farm until his marriage in 1888, and then began farming for himself on his present farm of ninety-six acres five miles northwest of Marysville. He has lived the simple and unostentatious life of the good American citizen, doing his duty as he saw it and contributing his share toward the welfare of the community about him. While carrying on general farming he has given particular attention to the raising of high-class horses and has met with good success along this line.

Mr. Hamilton was married October 17, 1888, to Clara A. Botic, of Mill Creek township, and to this union seven children have been born: James, Mary, Ruth, Catherine, George W., William T. and Clara B. James lives in Patterson, Ohio, and Catherine is now a student in the State University at Athens, Ohio, and Mary is attending the Ohio State University. Ruth was married December 24, 1914, to Orrin Shaw and resides on a farm in Paris township, while the remainder of the children are still living at home with their parents. Politically, Mr. Hamilton gives his support to the Democratic party. He and his family are members of the Disciples church and are interested in its welfare. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are both members of the Daughters of Rebekah. He is a past grand of the Odd Fellows lodge at Broadway.

WILLIAM H. GOFF.

A veteran of the Civil War, a large land owner, a successful mill operator, William H. Goff is one of the honored citizens of Union county, Ohio. He enlisted in the Civil War at the age of nineteen, was severely wounded several times, and was on crutches for nearly three years after the war closed. He has taken a prominent part in the life of his community since the Civil War and is one of the largest land owners and most successful farmers of the county. In every respect he has measured up to the highest type of American citizenship, and is eminently entitled to representation in a history of his county.

William H. Goff, the son of Harvey P. and Adeline (Castle) Goff, was born near Concord, Licking county, Ohio, January 23, 1843. His parents were natives of Vermont and early settlers in Licking county, Ohio, coming to that county more than one hundred years ago. Four children were born



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. GOFF.

to Harvey P. Goff and wife: Sanford, who died in 1870; William H., of Broadway, and two daughters who died in early childhood.

Harvey P. Goff was reared in Vermont and came to Licking county, Ohio, when a young man before his marriage. He met Adeline Castle in Licking county. They were married in 1840 and in 1860 came to Union county. Shortly after his marriage, Harvey P. Goff was seriously crippled, but despite this handicap he made a good living and acquired a farm of one hundred acres which he improved. He and his wife were loyal and consistent members of the Baptist church. He lived to be seventy years of age and his wife lived to be over eighty. He was a man of considerable education and used to write special articles for the Marysville *Tribune* before the Civil War. He was postmaster before the railroad was built through Broadway and used to keep the postoffice at his own house.

The paternal grandparents of William H. Goff were Samuel and Betsey (Peck) Goff. They were reared and married in Massachusetts, where he followed the trade of a shingle maker. Later Samuel Goff and family came to Licking county, Ohio, and in 1860 to Union county, where they located one mile east of Broadway. They were taken back to Concord, in Licking county, where they were buried, both of them being past eighty years of age at the time of their death.

The Goff family history has a record of a William Goff, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and William H., with whom this narrative deals, has his old flintlock musket, which he carried throughout that war. It was made in Massachusetts in 1775, and has engraved on it the words, "Liberty or Death." Harvey P. Goff, the father of William H., was born in Topsham, Vermont, July 25, 1814, and died December 21, 1884, aged seventy years, four months and twenty-six days. Adeline D. (Castle) Goff was born in Essex, Vermont, February 12, 1816, and died at Broadway, Ohio, June 14, 1900, at the age of eighty-four years, four months and two days.

The maternal grandfather of William H. Goff was Sanford Castle, a native of Vermont and an early pioneer of Licking county, Ohio. He was a deacon in the Baptist church at Gradville, and afterwards a deacon in the same church at Alexandria, Ohio, where he died.

William H. Goff was reared in Licking county, Ohio, and came with his parents to Union county, in March, 1860, and has since made his home here with the exception of the time he spent in the army. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for two years and seven months. He was wounded no less than

four times and had many narrow escapes from death. While guarding a train at the battle of Chickamauga, between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, he was wounded in the face, made a prisoner and taken to McMinnville, where he received hospital treatment. He went back to his regiment in January, 1863, and was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and wounded so seriously that he could hardly walk for more than two years, being compelled to hobble around on crutches. He was discharged in March, 1865, and immediately returned to Union county, where he has since lived.

Upon returning to his home he built a sawmill which he still owns, and which is running yet today with a record of half a century of continuous service. He has invested in land from time to time and is now the owner of two hundred and sixty-three and one-half acres of land in Taylor township, and three hundred and nineteen acres in Liberty township. He owns the sawmill, lumber yard and other property in Broadway. He has divided his time for the past half century between his sawmill and his agricultural interests, with the result that he is today one of the most substantial men of his county.

Mr. Goff was married August 16, 1870, to Sylvira J. Watson, the daughter of James and Silia (Lane) Watson, and to this union eight children have been born: Alice, Loren B., Lydia O., Oscar W. (died at the age of two years and ten months), Bertha (deceased), William W., Clarence and Vernon. Loren B. is unmarried and operates the sawmill for his father. Alice was the wife of William S. Fogle, and died, leaving four children, Zula, George and William, twins, Ruth, deceased, and Gerald. Lydia O. is the wife of William Collins, and has seven children, Harold, Neva, Floe, Mary, Paul, Lonna and Carl, deceased. William W. operates his father's farm and helps to look after the sawmill. He married Ada Blue and has one son, Dwight. Clarence, a farmer, married Mamie Bacon and has one son, Drell. Zula is the wife of Charles Green and has one son, Charles. Vernon died at the age of about seven, and Bertha died at the age of twenty-one.

Mr. and Mrs. Goff are members of the Broadway Baptist church, and Mr. Goff is a trustee of his denomination. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is one of the oldest members of the lodge in Broadway. He is a member of the Ransom Reed Post, No. 113, Grand Army of the Republic, at Marysville, and his wife is a member of the Women's Relief Corps, at Richwood. Politically, Mr. Goff has long been identified with the Republican party, and has served as justice of the peace and township clerk.

Mrs. Goff was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and her parents were natives of Connecticut. Her parents, both of whom are now deceased, reared a family of several children: Sarah, Mary and Julia twins, Sylvira and Elvira.

Mr. Goff is one of the most public-spirited citizens of his community and no measure looking toward the welfare of his community fails to receive his hearty support. He served his country well and faithfully during the Civil War and nearly sacrificed his life for the flag that he loved. His life since that time has been such as to commend him to his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM W. GOFF.

One of the youngest farmers of Taylor township, Union county, is William W. Goff, who is now serving as clerk of Taylor township. He is a young man of energy and ability and has already impressed his fellow citizens as a man of influence. He has an excellent education and is well informed on the current issues of the day.

William W. Goff, the son of W. H. and Sylvira J. (Watson) Goff, was born September 8, 1883, on the farm where he is now living in Taylor township. His parents, who are now living in Broadway, Ohio, reared a family of seven children, four of whom are now living: Loren B., a mechanic at Broadway, Ohio; Lydia O., the wife of W. F. Collins; William W., of Taylor township, and Clarence H., of Taylor township.

William W. Goff was reared on the farm where he is now residing, and after attending the public schools of his home township, entered Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio. After taking the course in that excellent institution he returned home and clerked for two years in a hardware store at Broadway, after which he took up farming, assuming the management of his father's farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres. He is a general farmer, devoting his attention to the raising of grain and live stock with a success which stamps him as one of the coming farmers of the township.

Mr. Goff was married March 16, 1905, to Ada D. Blue, a daughter of Jacob Blue, of Taylor township. Mrs. Goff was born in Jackson township, in this county, in 1886, and graduated from the Broadway high school with the class of 1904. Mr. Goff and his wife have one son, William Dwight, who was born June 23, 1907.

Mr. Goff and his wife are both loyal and consistent members of the

Baptist church, and take a deep interest in all church and Sunday school work. At the present time Mr. Goff is superintendent of the Sunday school of his church in Broadway. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while he and his wife are both members of the Daughters of Rebekah. They have both filled all the chairs in their respective lodges. Mr. Goff is a member of the Taylor Township Protective Association and the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, he gives his support to the Republican party, and was nominated and elected by his party as clerk of Taylor township in November, 1911. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected and is now filling this position in a manner satisfactory to the citizens of the township, irrespective of their political affiliations.

WILLIAM STEPHEN FOGLE.

For a quarter of a century, William Stephen Fogle has been identified with the business life of Broadway, Union county, Ohio. He started in selling buggies, when a young man. He bought two buggies on credit, came to Broadway and for two months, one summer, sold buggies, clearing two hundred and eighty dollars. Thus he made his start in life. He is essentially a self-made man and has met with more than usual success along the pathway of life. He has given his careful attention to his business interests and has had the satisfaction of seeing his business increase from year to year.

William Stephen Fogle, who is the proprietor of a general hardware and implement store at Broadway, Ohio, was born in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, February 6, 1866. He is the son of George and Martha (Parr) Fogle, natives of Noble county and Licking county, respectively. George Fogle and wife were the parents of two children, William S. and Adeline, who died in California in December, 1912. She was the wife of John Laughery, and after his death she married John Bowlus.

George Fogle was reared in Noble county, Ohio, and was a life-long farmer. He served three years in the Civil War as a private under General Garfield, and participated in many of the hardest fought battles of that struggle. After the close of the war, he farmed in Leesburg township, in Union county, on a farm of fifty acres. Later he sold this farm and bought one hundred and six acres in Taylor township, on which he lived for a number of years. He then sold this farm, bought one in Hardin county, lived on it for several years and finally sold it and bought property in Marion, where



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM S. FOGLE.

he lived for some time. Late in life he moved to Broadway, bought a residence and was living here at the time he was killed by a runaway team in 1903, at the age of sixty-five. His wife still survives him and is now seventy years of age. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandparents of William S. Fogle were William and Ellen (Gipson) Fogle, natives of Pennsylvania, and early pioneer settlers of Union county, Ohio, where they lived to a good old age. William Fogle and wife were the parents of a large family of children, Eli, Jacob, Rufus, George, Albert, James, Sarah Ann, Mary Elizabeth, Francina, Mary, Lydia and Emma. The maternal grandparents of William S. Fogle were Stephen and ———— (Moore) Parr, natives of Licking county, Ohio, of German descent. Stephen Parr was a blacksmith by trade; he served in the Civil War and was an influential man in his community. Stephen Parr and wife reared a family of six children, Martha, Millie, Mary, Flora, Jennie and David.

William S. Fogle was reared on his father's farm in Leesburg township until he was fourteen years of age, and then moved with his parents to Taylor township, where he remained until he reached his majority. He then married and worked for his father-in-law for seventy-five cents a day and a furnished house, remaining with his father-in-law for one year. He then went to Columbus, Ohio, where he purchased two buggies on thirty days credit. He started at the four corners at Broadway, and during that summer, sold enough buggies to bring him a profit of two hundred and eighty dollars. With this money he began to buy poultry. He and his wife dressed the poultry themselves and by the spring of the following year they had five hundred and twenty dollars in the bank, which represented their profits for a few months. He continued in the poultry business for two years, and then the D. M. Osborn Company wanted him to handle their line of machinery. He signed a contract with them and came to Broadway in 1889 to put their goods on the market. Here he has remained since and has added a full line of hardware to his buggies and farming implements. He has also engaged in the manufacture of cement products and has built up a considerable business in this line. He is a man of keen business ability and exercises that excellent judgment which has made him so successful.

Mr. Fogle was married on January 1, 1890, to Alice Goff, the daughter of William H. and Sylvira (Watson) Goff. To this union six children have been born, Zula, George, William, Ruth, Dwight and Gerald. Zula married Charles Green and has one child, Charles. George is employed in a milk

plant in Pasadena, California. William, who is a twin brother of George, is interested with his father in the cement works. He married Cecil Freeman. Ruth and Dwight are both deceased, the former dying at the age of eight and the latter passing away in infancy. Gerald, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Fogle, is in school at Broadway. The mother of these six children died in June, 1911, at the age of thirty-eight. She was a loyal member of the Baptist church, and spent her whole life in this county. Her parents were natives of Licking county, Ohio, and are now residents of Broadway. Mrs. Fogle was one of several children born to her parents, Alice, Lydia, Bertha, Loren, William, Clarence and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Fogle was married July 12, 1912, to Mrs. Laura Freeman, the widow of E. J. Freeman, and the daughter of Parker and Amy (Nash) Wyeth. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Fogle were David and Sallie Wyeth.

Politically, Mr. Fogle is an independent voter and casts his ballot for the best men, irrespective of their political affiliations. Mrs. Fogle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Fogle is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He owns a farm of fifty acres two miles from Broadway and also a fine home in the village, as well as other property in the town.

ALBERT U. MARTIN.

For more than half a century Albert U. Martin has been identified with the agricultural interests of Taylor township, Union county, Ohio. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and eighty acres, two and three-fourths miles east of Broadway, where he has been living since his marriage. He and his wife have taken a prominent part in the life of their community in various ways and have always given their support to all measures of public welfare.

Albert U. Martin, one of the trustees of Taylor township, was born in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, December 3, 1863. He is a son of Charles and Hettie (Slife) Martin, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Five children were born to Charles Martin and wife, three of whom are still living: Minerva, the wife of David Laughrey, of Crawford county, Illinois; Monroe, a farmer of Leesburg township, Union county, and Albert U., of Taylor township.

The boyhood days of Albert U. Martin were spent on his father's farm in Leesburg township and in the same township he received a good common school education. He remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age and then began farming for himself on his present farm in Taylor township. He has a fine country home, large and commodious barns and a farm which presents an attractive appearance. He gives his attention to general farming and stock raising and by careful attention to his affairs has become known as one of the most progressive farmers of his township.

Mr. Martin was married October 25, 1887, to Belle Barnett. Mr. Martin and his wife have no children of their own, but are rearing a girl, Agnes Fletcher.

Mr. Martin became identified with the Progressive party upon its organization in the summer of 1912 and has since given it his hearty support. An indication of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that they selected him as one of the trustees of his township, a position which he is filling in a very efficient manner.

Fraternally, Mr. Martin is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Improved Order of Red Men; while he and his wife are members of the Pythian Sisters, Daughters of Rebekah and Pocahontas. He is a past grand of the Odd Fellows and past sachen of the Red Men. Mrs. Martin has passed all of the chairs in the Pythian Sisters and is now a member of the grand lodge of the Pythian Sisters.

REV. HENRY C. KNUST.

The Germans of the southern part of Union county, Ohio, are nearly all members of the German Lutheran church. The Lutheran church of Chuckery, Darby township, has been in charge of Rev. Henry C. Knust since 1893. Rev. Knust has been the leader of his people, not only in religious affairs, but in educational affairs as well since that time and it is safe to say that no man in his community is so highly respected or has greater influence than his.

Rev. Henry C. Knust was born in Germany, June 4, 1871, and was the son of Carl and Malusine (Sommer) Knust. His parents came to this country in 1883 and located in Iowa, where thousands of Germans had previously located. Both of his parents are still living at Lacona, Iowa, where his father is a prosperous farmer. They have reared a family of six children,

all of whom are living: Rev. Henry C., of Union county, Ohio; Dora, the wife of Albert Bote, of Iowa; Carl, of Iowa; Gustave, who is married and lives in Iowa; Elvina, single; and Theodore, single.

Rev. Knust attended the schools of his native land until his parents came to this country and then attended the public schools of Iowa for three years. When he was fifteen years of age he entered Concordia College, at Springfield, Illinois, with the intention of preparing himself for the ministry. He attended school for seven years and upon his graduation he came to Union county, Ohio, and took charge of the German Lutheran church at Chuckery, in Darby township. He organized the St. Paul church at Chuckery and also opened the parochial school. He was instrumental in having a church and parsonage built, the church being erected in 1902 and the parsonage in 1894. A residence for the teacher was built in 1909. Rev. Knust has taken an active part in the life of the community and gives his hearty support to all public-spirited measures.

Rev. Knust was married October 3, 1894, to Minnie Kuhn, of Hilliards, Ohio, and to this union one son was born, Paul, who died at the age of six months. The first wife of Rev. Knust died and he was married a second time on May 12, 1897, to Louisa Werfelman, the daughter of Rev. John Werfelman, the pastor of St. John's Lutheran church of the German settlement in this county. To this second union have been born four children, who are still living with their parents, Meta, Hilda, Olga and Frieda.

GEORGE W. LONGBRAKE.

Union county, Ohio, had no difficulty in furnishing all the soldiers apportioned to it during the Civil War. One of the many hundreds of young men of the sixties who enlisted from this county is George W. Longbrake, who is now a highly respected farmer of Mill Creek township. He did not enter the service from motives of sport or frolic, but saw beneath the surface and realized that the South was determined to break up the Union for the purpose of establishing a Confederacy of slave-holding states. From his earliest years he had been taught to hate slavery and to do all he could to blot it from this country's escutcheon. He regarded it as a foul blot on our flag and was willing to offer his services in order that the institution might be forever eliminated from our country.



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. LONGBRAKE

George W. Longbrake, the son of Jacob and Susan (Farnum) Longbrake, was born January 4, 1842, in Shelby county, Ohio. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother in New York state. She came to Madison, Ohio, when she was a girl, and a short time later removed with her parents to Union county and located in Mill Creek township, where she was living at the time of her marriage. Jacob Longbrake came to Clark county, Ohio, from Pennsylvania and later to Union county, where he married and lived the rest of his life. Five children were born to Jacob Longbrake and wife, three of whom are living: Marinda, the widow of Robert Thompson; Roxey (deceased), wife of James Bethard; Ida, the wife of Jefferson L. Richey; George W., of Mill Creek township, and one girl who died in childhood.

George W. Longbrake was two years of age when his parents located in Dover township, Union county, Ohio, and eight years later they moved to Mill Creek township where he has spent his life since with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country during the Civil War. He received such education as was afforded by the rude subscription schools of his boyhood days, and remained at home until he enlisted for service in the war. He was mustered in as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1864. Previous to this time he had served as a member of the Home Guards of his state. He served his country until the close of the war, and then returned to Union county, where he took up the occupation of a farmer. Mr. Longbrake has been living on the same farm since 1852. When he retired from farming he had three hundred and ten acres of land in this township, which he still owns.

Mr. Longbrake was married April 7, 1868, to Isabel J. Richey, who was born in Union county, Ohio, September 26, 1852. To this union four children have been born, three of whom are still living: Alma E., the wife of J. L. Stimmel, of Mill Creek township; Linna, the wife of W. E. Piersol, of Freedom, Pennsylvania, and Mark F., a farmer of this township, who married Burette Shields.

Mr. Longbrake has been a life-long Republican, and has served as trustee of his township. He is a member of the Ransom Reed Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Marysville, and has always been interested in the welfare of the veterans of the Rebellion. The family home, which lies six miles southeast of Marysville, presents an attractive appearance, and here Mr. Long-

brake and his wife have lived a plain and unostentatious life for nearly half a century, and it is safe to say that there is no more highly respected couple in the county.

LEE W. ELSOM.

One of the younger farmers of Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, is Lee W. Elsom, who is a wide-awake and public-spirited citizen of the township where he has spent all of his life thus far. He is a young man of excellent education and, although he qualified himself for the teaching profession, decided to enter the bank at Ostrander rather than become a pedagogue. After a few years' experience as a cashier in the bank he decided to devote himself to agriculture and now has a fine farm of fifty acres one and one-half miles northeast of Watkins, in this county.

Lee W. Elsom, the son of Thomas W. and Emma (Winget) Elsom, was born January 6, 1884, in the township where he is now living. His father was born in Virginia and his mother in Delaware county, Ohio. Seven children were born to Thomas W. Elsom and wife, four of whom are still living: Stewart, of Toledo, Ohio; Mary, who is married and living at Portsmouth, Ohio; Lee W., of Mill Creek township, this county, and Ruth, who is single and living in Dayton.

Lee W. Elsom was reared on his father's farm in Mill Creek township and graduated from the township graded high school in 1900 at the age of sixteen. He had applied himself so thoroughly to his studies while a student in the high school that he had no difficulty in qualifying for the position as a teacher in the public schools. However, he was offered a position as assistant cashier of the Ostrander Bank and decided to accept the same. He remained with this bank for two years and then resigned his position to take up farming. He is a progressive farmer and believes in intensive methods, and by the proper crop rotation has made his farm one of the most productive in the county.

Mr. Elsom was married October 16, 1907, to Edith V. Latimer, of Union county. She was a graduate of the Mill Creek graded high school and had taught school for three years before her marriage. To this union three children have been born: Donald, aged five; William, aged four, and Mildred, aged two.

Fraternally, Mr. Elsom is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. In politics, he gives his loyal support to the Democratic party and has taken

an active part in local political matters. He is now serving his second term as treasurer of Mill Creek township and is giving this office his careful and conscientious attention. Mr. Elson and his wife are held in high esteem in the community where they reside and their influence is always cast on the side of all public-spirited measures which they feel will benefit their community in any way.

FRANK E. ANDREWS.

Sixty years ago Frank E. Andrews was born in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, and his entire life has been spent in this same township. He has been a stock buyer for a quarter of a century and has also been engaged in farming during all of this time in Darby township.

Frank E. Andrews, the son of Rufus H. and Sarah (Wheeler) Andrews, was born in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, July 29, 1855. His parents were natives of Madison county, Ohio, their ancestors having come to this state from Connecticut early in the history of this state. Rufus Andrews and his wife were not married until they came to Union county, and here they reared their three children: Frank E., who is the only one living; H. M., who died at the age of twenty-one, and Clara, who died at the age of twenty-four, after marrying Harry Woodruff. The father of these children died in May, 1902, and the mother passed away February 8, 1907.

Frank E. Andrews received all of his education in the schools of Darby township and remained at home until his marriage, when he began farming for himself. He began with a small farm and gradually increased it until now he is the owner of one hundred and fifty acres of well improved land three miles west of Plain City, Ohio. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged extensively in the buying and shipping of live stock of all kinds.

Mr. Andrews was married on Christmas eve, 1879, to Alice V. Mitchell, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Wingfield) Mitchell, who were early pioneers of Union county. The father of Mrs. Andrews died in 1890, and her mother passed away November 3, 1914. There have been born five children to Mr. and Mrs. Andrews: Charles, born March 4, 1881, a farmer of Madison county, Ohio; Edna, born January 8, 1883, the wife of William Davis, a farmer of Jerome township; Merle E., born July 14, 1886, the wife of Phillip P. Koehl, of West Liberty, Ohio; Edgar R., born October

11. 1895, who is still living with his parents, and Tunys, born February 2, 1900.

Politically, Mr. Andrews has long been identified with the Republican party, but has never taken an active part in political affairs, his extensive business having been such that he has not had the time to devote to political matters, and has never had any inclination to make the race for public office. He is well known throughout the county and is esteemed because of his integrity and strength of character.

JOSEPH B. ZIMMERMAN.

A native-born son of Darby township, who has spent his whole life thus far in the township where his birth occurred, is Joseph B. Zimmerman, who is now operating his father's farm of one hundred acres three and one-half miles northwest of Plain City. He is an enterprising young man who has been married about two years, and is just at the beginning of his career as a farmer and stock raiser. In fact, the first chapter of his life history is being written now, and half a century from this time it will be possible to give more a nearly complete sketch of his life, but it is evident from the success which he has attained thus far that he has a long and prosperous career before him.

Joseph B. Zimmerman, the son of Cyrus H. and Lydia E. (Ganz) Zimmerman, was born in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, January 5, 1887. His father was born in Springfield, Ohio, and his mother in Hamilton county, this state, and their marriage took place in Springfield, where they lived until about 1881, when they came to Union county and settled in Darby township, where they have since resided. His father is now mayor of Plain City, being engaged in the real estate and insurance business in this village. Five sons have been born to Cyrus H. Zimmerman and wife: Albert, an attorney and manager of the American Surety and Trust Company, of Toledo, Ohio; Walter, the cashier in a bank, now living in the state of Washington; Joseph B., of Darby township; Edwin, a hardware merchant of Plain City, who is still living with his parents, and Ralph, who is assistant salesman for the C. D. Furgeson Auto Company, of Plain City.

Joseph B. Zimmerman was educated in the schools of Darby township, and resided at home until he was married, since which time he has had the management of his father's farm in Darby township. He raises full-blooded

Duroc Jersey hogs and other high-class stock, and is already forging to the front as one of the enterprising and progressive agriculturists of his township. The subject's father made all the improvements on the place, the house being modern in every respect, including hot and cold water, gas lights, sewer, etc.

Mr. Zimmerman was married March 5, 1913, to Ida Powell, a daughter of Edgar and Amanda (Kilbury) Powell, natives of West Mansfield and Union county, respectively. Mrs. Zimmerman's parents are now living in Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio.

Politically, Mr. Zimmerman is a Republican, but thus far has not taken an active part in political matters. Fraternally, he is a member of Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Plain City.

JOSEPH E. HURD.

The Hurd family of Union county, Ohio, worthily represented in this volume by Joseph E. Hurd, have been residents of the county for many years. The parents of Joseph E. Hurd are both natives of this county and many of their children are still living here. Mr. Hurd is a valuable citizen of Taylor township, where he has been living since his marriage and in the welfare of which he has always taken a deep interest.

Joseph E. Hurd, the son of Hiram and Minerva (Glasscock) Hurd, was born in Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, September 23, 1877. Both of his parents were born in this county, his father being deceased, while his mother is still living. Ten children, all of whom are still living, were born to Hiram Hurd and wife: Rosa, the wife of Marion Southall; C. O., of Marysville; Albert, a farmer of Indiana; Clayton, a farmer of Union county; Jason, a carpenter; Joseph E., of Taylor township; Garfield, a farmer; Henry, Robert and Clarence.

Joseph E. Hurd was educated in the schools of Liberty township and remained on the home farm until his marriage at the age of twenty-two. He then began farming on his present farm of sixty-three and six-tenths acres in Taylor township, where he has met with excellent success. He is interested in the raising of Duroc hogs and feeds most of his corn to his hogs. His farm is well improved and is ample witness to the thriftiness of the owner.

Mr. Hurd was married September 12, 1899, to Sarah T. Reid, a native

of Ohio, a daughter of John and Olive C. (Hurd) Reid, the father a native of Canada, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and a soldier in the Union Army for over four years. He was wounded and received an honorable discharge and a pension. He died June 1, 1900. He was a resident of Union county from young manhood. To this union four children have been born: Thelma, who died in infancy; Anice L., who is now eleven years of age; Josephine died at the age of nine months; Martha; and Ruth L., born October 28, 1910.

Mr. Hurd and his wife are both active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a deep interest in all church and Sunday school work. Mr. Hurd is the present superintendent of the Sunday school of his church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and is a past noble grand of the Odd Fellows. Politically, he gives his loyal support to the Republican party, and although he has never been a candidate for a public office, he is interested in all measures which pertain to the public welfare of his community.

STEVEN V. R. YOUNG.

In the spring of 1861 Steven V. R. Young came to Union county, Ohio, to make his home, and has resided in Claibourne township since that year. For five years previous to that time he had been in the West, working in the gold mines of California. Mr. Young has engaged in general farming and stock raising in this county for the past half century and has met with a success commensurate with his well-directed efforts.

Steven V. R. Young, a son of Elijah and Amy (Larkin) Young, was born October 26, 1831, at Galena, Delaware county, Ohio. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and came with his father when a small boy to Delaware county, Ohio. His mother was born in New York state, and his parents were married in Delaware county. Morgan Young, the father of Elijah Young, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lost the sight of both eyes in that struggle. Morgan Young came to Delaware county, Ohio, early in its history and lived in that county until he reached the advanced age of ninety-six.

Elijah Young was married in Delaware county to Amy Larkin, and to this union were born nine children: Joseph, deceased; Nancy, deceased; Zeruiah, deceased; Steven V. R., of Claibourne township; Bruce, of Pennsylvania; Hannah Jane, deceased; Andrew, deceased; Riley, a resident of

Indiana, and Morgan, a farmer of Claibourne township. Elijah Young and his wife later went to Michigan, where they both lived the remainder of their lives.

Steven V. R. Young received a good common school education in the rude district schools of his boyhood days and in the spring of 1856 started for the West. For nearly five years he worked in the gold mines in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and in the spring of 1861 returned to his old home in Delaware county, Ohio. Shortly afterwards he came to Union county and he and his brother, Morgan, bought a farm of one hundred and fourteen acres adjoining the town of Richwood. Later S. V. R. Young bought his brother's share in the farm and on this place he and his family lived for over thirty years.

Mr. Young was married October 1, 1861, to Berthena Belfield, the daughter of William and Margaret (Sutton) Belfield. Mr. Belfield and his wife were both natives of England and Mrs. Young was born in England, March 19, 1843. Her mother died in her native land and Mr. Belfield and his family later came to the United States and located in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1848. Later Mr. Belfield came to Columbus, where he clerked in a grocery store. Late in life he made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Young until his death in 1875. Mr. Belfield and his wife were the parents of nine children, six dying in childhood, and the other three, William, Margaret and Berthena, coming to the United States with their father. William enlisted for services in the Civil War and was killed at the battle of Atlanta. He was a member of the Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and was serving under General Sherman. Margaret is the widow of Harry Wells and now lives in Kentucky. Berthena is the wife of Mr. Young.

Mr. and Mrs. Young are the parents of three children, only one of whom is now living, Willis E. Young, who was born June 19, 1864, and married Mary Bell Benedict, of Union county. Willis is the manager of the Ben Franklin Printing Company of Akron, Ohio. He and his wife have one daughter, Helen Louise, who was born in June, 1909. Lutell, another son of Mr. and Mrs. Young, died in 1902, at the age of thirty-five, leaving his widow, Alice (Cox) Young, with four children, Harry L., Bertha A., Willis E. and Rancy, who was accidentally killed by a street car in Akron, Ohio.

Harry L. Young, one of the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Steven Young, was married August 21, 1913, to Minnie May Wallace, a daughter of William P. and Emma (Gray) Wallace, and to this union one son has been born, James Steven Young, born May 26, 1914. This baby won the

prize at the Richwood fair for being the largest baby on exhibition. The baby weighed twenty pounds when he was four months of age. Harry Young lives with the parents.

Margaret C. Young, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steven Young, was born November 10, 1874, and died when she was two years of age. Mr. Young was engaged in active farming until 1904, when he bought property in Richwood and retired from the active management of his farm. He has been a staunch Republican all his life until a few years ago, when he became a member of the Prohibition party. He and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are very much interested in its welfare.

JOHN J. WATTS.

A successful farmer, stock raiser, merchant and stock buyer of Union county, Ohio, is John J. Watts, who now makes his home in Broadway, Union county, Ohio. While he has been engaged in merchandising for twenty years, he has devoted much of his attention to the buying and shipping of live stock. He has also been interested in the elevator business in Broadway and successfully managed the grain elevator at that place for a number of years. He is strictly upright in all of his dealings and because of his excellent judgment and foresight, has accumulated a fine farm of four hundred and forty acres adjoining Broadway.

John J. Watts, the son of Hiram and Sarah J. (Goldsmith) Watts, was born in Franklin township, Franklin county, Ohio, November 25, 1847. His parents were natives of New York and Ohio, respectively, and reared a family of six children: Horace, a farmer of York township; John J., of Broadway; William J., a farmer of York township; Eletha J., deceased, the wife of I. J. Siegler; Charles D., of Columbus, Ohio; and Carrie, the wife of A. J. Davis, of Toledo, Ohio.

Hiram Watts was about four years of age when he came from New York state to Ohio with his uncle, his parents having died in New York state while he was still a babe in arms. He grew to manhood in Franklin township, Franklin county, Ohio, and moved to Union county at the close of the Civil War. He farmed here until 1905, when he returned to Franklin county, where he lived until his death in March, 1911, being ninety-one years, three months and twelve days old at the time of his demise. His wife died

in September, 1905, at the age of eighty-four. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandfather of John J. Watts was John Watts. He was a native of New York state and lived there all of his days. He was killed when about forty years of age by the kick of a horse. His wife, Elizabeth, also died in middle age. There were five children born to John Watts and wife, Nicholas, Joseph, John, Catherine and Maria. The maternal grandparents of John J. Watts were Thomas and Nancy Goldsmith, natives of Scotland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and early settlers in Franklin township, Franklin county, Ohio. They lived there the remainder of their days and reared a family of two children, John J. and Nancy J. Thomas Goldsmith and his wife, Nancy, had both been previously married.

John J. Watts was reared on his father's farm in Franklin county, Ohio, and attended the public schools of his home neighborhood. He remained on the farm until he was twenty years of age and then began clerking in a store in York Center, where he remained for five years. He then came to Broadway and clerked in a store here for a short time, after which he operated an elevator in Broadway for five years. He then went to Cincinnati and traveled on the road for McCrea, Barnes & Donnelly Company, remaining in their service for a year and a half. After leaving this company, he returned to Broadway and bought out a general store in that village and engaged in merchandising for fourteen years. He bought and operated the elevator here for five years. During all the time that he was in the merchandise business, as well as managing the elevator, he was engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock. He invested in Union county land and now has one of the best farms in the county, comprising a total of four hundred and forty acres. He has a beautiful home in Broadway.

Mr. Watts was married in September, 1870, to Orpha K. Safford, the daughter of Pelatiah and Azubah (Austin) Safford. To this union two children have been born, Maude A. and Lennie H. Maude A. is the wife of R. C. Turney, of Delaware, Ohio, and has four children living, Mabel, Dallas, Theodore and William. Lennie H., who married Anna May Shirk, is a farmer of Taylor township and has three children, Dode, Lucile and Quinton. The first wife of Mr. Watts died July 3, 1873, at the age of twenty-two.

June 11, 1874, Mr. Watts married Mrs. Mary M. Yearsley, the widow of Nathan Yearsley, and the daughter of Sewell G. and Harriett S. (Safford) Hartshorn. To this second marriage, one son, Sewell G., has been born. Sewell G. is now a partner with his father in the live stock shipping business. He married Lacy McKimmon and has two children, Ralph and Evelyn. Mrs.

Watts had a daughter by her former marriage, Estalla, who married J. E. Shelton, of Broadway. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton have twelve children living, Dwight J., Claude E., Ethel M., Dode W., Paul E., Nathan, Esther, Jane, John E., Sewell B., Fern and Edith.

Mrs. Mary M. Watts is a first cousin of the first wife of Mr. Watts, and was born at what is now Raymond, Union county, March 24, 1846. Her father was a native of New Hampshire, and her mother was born in Vermont of Scotch lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn were among the first settlers of Licking county, Ohio, and shortly afterwards came to Union county, where her father followed the occupation of a carpenter and farmer. He died on a farm in Liberty township in 1874, at the age of seventy-five. His wife died August 20, 1891, at the age of eighty. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn, Sarah A., George P., David S., Mary M., and two who died in infancy. Ethel Shelton, the granddaughter of Mrs. Watts, married Edgar Welch and they have one daughter, Thelma, who is the great-granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Watts.

Mr. Watts is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Republican and has served as treasurer and justice of the peace of his township.

DANIEL C. PARISH.

A life-long farmer of Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, is Daniel C. Parish, who came to this county with his parents in 1847 when he was one year old. He grew to manhood in this county, served in the Civil War and since the close of that struggle has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has been successful in his agricultural operations, as is evidenced by his well improved farm in Claibourne township, where he has long made his home.

Daniel C. Parish, a son of Joseph and Keziah (Ramey) Parish, was born November 26, 1846, in Muskingum county, Ohio. His father was a native of New Jersey, and when a lad of about twelve years came to Ohio with John Rachels and located in Muskingum county, where he grew to manhood and married Keziah Ramey. Ten children were born to Joseph Parish and wife, five of whom are living: William A., who lives in Marion county, Illinois, near Fairman; Daniel C., of Claibourne township; Elizabeth, the wife of James Moore, a farmer of Jackson township; Josephine, the wife

of Thomas Fisher, of Springfield, Ohio; Louie, the wife of P. G. Baker, a farmer living one mile east of Richwood.

Daniel C. Parish moved with his parents from Muskingum county to Union county, Ohio, in March, 1847, and located with them in Claibourne township. His father lived on the farm until a few years before his death, when he retired to Richwood. His wife died in Richwood and Joseph later returned to the farm and lived with his son until his death.

Daniel C. Parish was reared on his father's farm in Claibourne township, and received such education as was afforded by the country schools of his boyhood days. When he was seventeen years of age he enlisted as a member of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was discharged June 18, 1865. He was mustered out at Camp Chase after having been in the service for about fifteen months. Two years after the war he was married and then settled down to the life of a farmer and has engaged in agricultural pursuits since that time. At the present time his son-in-law has active management of his farm.

Mr. Parish was married November 26, 1867, to Rachel Ann Gray, a daughter of John Gray, a pioneer settler of Union county, and to this union four children were born, only one of whom is living. The three deceased children are Emma, who died at the age of eighteen; Ulysses, who died at the age of six, and Joseph E., who died at the age of thirty-five. The mother of these children died in 1876.

The one living child of Mr. Parish is Jennie, who was married April 26, 1908, to George Hageman. He was born in Marion county, Ohio, September 11, 1858, and is a son of John and Susan (Pfeifer) Hageman. His parents were both natives of Germany and came to the United States in 1853 and located in Perry county, Ohio. John Hageman was a soap and candle maker by trade, and later engaged in the cigar manufacturing business. John Hageman died in 1884 and his widow passed away in 1904. Five children were born to John Hageman and wife: Emma, of Marion, Ohio; Christ, of Columbus; Minnie, the wife of William Paulus, of Columbus; George, who married Jennie Parish, and Callie, the widow of Albert Andrews, who now makes her home in Marion, Ohio. Mr. Hageman is an excellent farmer and a wide-awake and public-spirited citizen, being highly esteemed in the community where he lives. He is a Republican in politics and has served as justice of the peace in his township. He and his wife are members of the First Reformed church of Marion. Mr. Hage-

man is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Parish is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to the post at Richwood. He is a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Richwood, and his wife was also a member of the same denomination.

CHARLES H. BYNNER.

The "Crystal Spring Farm" of one hundred and forty-four acres three and one-half miles south of Ostrander, Union county, Ohio, is one of the finest farms in Mill Creek township. The owner of this farm, Charles H. Bynner, is one of the representative farmers of his county and a public spirited citizen who is fully alive in every movement which looks toward the betterment of the community in which he resides. Although Mr. Bynner has lived in this county but a few years, yet he has already become thoroughly identified with its interests.

Charles H. Bynner, the son of Charles E. and Elizabeth (Higgins) Bynner, was born June 29, 1855, in Franklin county, Ohio. His father was born in England and came to the United States when a lad with his parents and located at Granville, in Licking county, Ohio. He grew to manhood in Licking county, married and spent the remainder of his life in that county. Charles E. Bynner was a soldier in the Mexican War and after the close of the war he went to Cleveland, where he was the editor of a newspaper for a time. Later he returned to Franklin county and died in Columbus. There were three children born to Charles E. Bynner and wife, all three of whom are still living: Minnie, the wife of George McKinsey, of Chicago, Illinois; Charles H., of Mill Creek township; and Edward T., who is married and living in Boston, Massachusetts.

Charles H. Bynner was reared to manhood in Columbus, Ohio, and educated in the public schools of that city. After completing the public school course, he entered a commercial college in Columbus, where he took the complete course. After his marriage in 1878, he began farming in Moultrie county, Illinois, where he rented a farm for twenty-three years. Mr. Bynner came to Union county, Ohio, in 1901 and settled in Mill Creek township on his present fine farm of one hundred and forty-four acres. He purchased this farm upon coming to this county and has placed many improvements upon it since it has passed into his possession.

Mr. Bynner was married February 21, 1878, to Minnie M. Baker. She is the daughter of Mahlon and Laura Baker and was born in Licking county and educated in the schools of the same county. Mr. Bynner and his wife are the parents of four daughters: Loretta, a graduate of the Lovington, Illinois, high school and the wife of Edgar C. Millbum; Edith, a graduate of the same high school and the wife of Dr. C. B. Hostettler, of Ostrander, Ohio; Mabel C., the wife of R. F. Dickson of Lovington, Illinois; and Gladys, a graduate of the Mill Creek graded high school.

Mr. Bynner is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Ostrander and belongs to the chapter and council at Delaware, Ohio. He belongs to the Lovington, Illinois, lodge of Odd Fellows and is a past noble grand of that lodge. Politically, he has always given his staunch support to the Republican party and has taken an intelligent interest in political matters, having served as township assessor.

WILLIAM HENRY BUTZ.

The late William Henry Butz was for many years one of the most prominent farmers of Jackson township, Union county, Ohio. He came to this county in his early manhood, married here and spent the remainder of his life on a farm in Jackson township. He and his good wife reared a large family of children to lives of usefulness and honor, and all of them are still living today.

William Henry Butz, the son of Charles and Sarah (Hildrant) Butz, was born April 13, 1842, in Delaware county, Ohio, and died at his home in Jackson township, Union county, January 19, 1910. His parents were early settlers in Delaware county, and spent the remainder of their days in that county. Charles Butz was a native of Pennsylvania.

William H. Butz received as good an education as was afforded by the common schools of his boyhood days. When a young man he came to Union county and after his marriage, in the spring of 1866, located on a farm in Jackson township, where he lived until his death. With the assistance of his wife and children he accumulated a fine farm of eighty-one acres and placed all of the improvements upon this farm. He engaged in general farming and stock raising with a good measure of success, while at the same time he took an active part in the life of the community about him.

Mr. Butz was married in Richwood, March 19, 1856, to Julia Scofield,

a daughter of Lyman and Amerett (Smith) Scofield. Her father was born in Cardington, Ohio, and her mother in Vermont. They were married in Ohio and reared a family of five children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Mrs. Butz. The deceased children are Olive J., Emmeline, Mary Jane and Thomas. The parents of Mrs. Butz moved to Claibourne township when she was about four years of age and lived in this county the remainder of their lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Butz reared an interesting family of nine children, all of whom are still living: Lorenzo, who lives in Marion, Ohio; Eta, the wife of James Blosser, of Wyandot, Ohio; Sarah, the widow of Frank Porter, and now a resident of Marion, Ohio; Thomas F., who lives with his mother; Elmore, of Coshocton county, Ohio; Emery, who is still living with his mother; Junard, a farmer of Jackson township; Dayton, a farmer living near Marion, Ohio; and Elva, who married Benjamin Harver, of Prospect township, Delaware county, Ohio.

Mr. Butz was a life-long Democrat and, while taking an intelligent interest in his party's welfare, was never an aspirant for public office. He was a valued member of the Baptist church, to which denomination his wife also belongs. The home farm is now managed by Emery Butz. Mr. Butz was a man of genial disposition and was held in high esteem because of his sterling traits of character.

ISRAEL KINNEY.

A man well known to the past generation was the late Israel Kinney, who was a prominent citizen of this county for nearly half a century. He engaged in general farming and stock raising and met with a measure of success commensurate with his efforts. In fact, there were few farmers in his township who were more progressive in their day, and at his death he left an estate of two hundred acres of fine land. He was always interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community and although he never aspired to public office, yet he was an influential citizen in everything which made for the welfare of the locality in which he resided.

The late Israel Kinney was born in Madison township, Muskingum county, Ohio, January 8, 1824, and died at his home in Union county, Ohio, December 18, 1899. His parents were Thomas J. and Nancy (Diggs) Kinney, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio in 1808 and located in

Muskingum county. Thomas and Anna Kinney, the great grandparents of Israel, were natives of New Jersey and moved from there to Pennsylvania and from thence to Muskingum county about 1810. Thomas Kinney was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The wife of Thomas Kinney died August 31, 1841, at the age of ninety-two, and Thomas Kinney died January 2, 1842, at the age of eighty-nine. They were buried at the Beatty church in Muskingum county, Ohio.

John and Susanna Kinney came to Ohio with their parents about 1808 and settled on a farm near their parents. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church until the Methodist Protestant church was organized, and then they, with ten others, united with it. These ten were John Mahon, wife and daughter, Sarah, who left her estate to the church; William Hurdle and wife; William Kinney and wife; Thomas W. Kinney and wife, and John W. Kinney and wife. Meetings were frequently held at the homes of the members.

Thomas J. Kinney died October 17, 1865. William, a brother to Thomas, died in 1887, at the age of ninety-four. The other three children in the family were Rev. Daniel, who died in Lincoln, Nebraska; John W., who died in 1857, at the age of eighty-one, and Susannah, who died June 17, 1861.

Israel Kinney was married in 1851 to Jane Monlux, and to this union three children were born; Mary, deceased; Frank, deceased, and Wilbert W., a farmer of Claibourne township. Mrs. Kinney died about 1862 in Muskingum county, Ohio, and Mr. Kinney married Mary J. Snedeker, who died about four years later. In 1886 Israel Kinney was married, on December 6, to Mrs. Nicholas Kinney, the widow of Nicholas Kinney, who died in 1855. Nicholas Kinney and wife were married June 3, 1855, and had one son, Nicholas J., born in 1856, who is now living in Marysville. To this third marriage of Israel Kinney was born one son, Chancy Edwin, who was born in Union county in 1870, and is now a farmer in Claibourne township.

Israel Kinney came to this county in 1851 and for a time taught school during the winter and farmed in the summer. He bought a small farm west of Richwood and added to this as he was able and at the time of his death owned two hundred acres of well improved land. When he bought the land it was practically all forested, but by hard work he cleared it off and put the most of it under cultivation.

Mr. Kinney was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry at Richwood.

and this was the only fraternal order to which he ever belonged. He was a Democrat in politics, although he never cared to take an active part in political affairs. He was school director for many years and took a great deal of interest in the welfare of the schools of his neighborhood. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Protestant church at Richwood, and as long as he lived he gave it his active support. Mr. Kinney has long since passed to his reward, but the memory of his good deeds and the clean and wholesome life he lived will live long with those who best knew him.

NOEL T. HENDERS.

A hardware merchant of Unionville Center, Ohio, is Noel T. Henders, who has been engaged in business there for the past ten years. His career is a striking example of what may be accomplished by a young man who starts in at the foot of the ladder and works to acquire a competence for himself. At the age of twelve he began to work in a hardware store and not only worked and saved to put himself through the common schools, but also paid his own expenses through Ada Normal University. Such grit and perseverance are sure to result in success and Mr. Henders is surely deserving of the good fortune which has come to him.

Noel T. Henders, the son of William H. and Nannie (Patterson) Henders, was born March 21, 1879, in Allen county, Ohio, at Herrod. His parents were natives of Allen county and his mother died when he was only six months of age. His father now lives in Alabama where he is a large land owner and prosperous farmer. Five children were born to William H. Henders and wife: Porter, Roba, Ray, Fred and Noel.

After the death of his mother when he was a babe in arms, Noel T. Henders went to live with his uncle, J. M. Harrod, and when he was six years of age his aunt died and he then went to live with his father. At the age of twelve he began clerking in the hardware store at Herrod and went to school at the same time. He saved his money and eventually graduated from the Northern Ohio Normal University at Ada at the age of nineteen. He then went back to the hardware business at Herrod, Ohio, where he remained until about ten years ago. He then came to Unionville Center and acquired his present store, where he has been meeting with much success. He has built up a large trade in Unionville Center and the surrounding territory and has had the satisfaction of seeing his business increase year after



NOEL T. HENDERS

year. His store is equipped with all kinds of shelf and heavy hardware and by his courteous treatment of his customers has won the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Henders was married April 12, 1900, to Cloe Wilkins, the daughter of William F. and Amelia (Shepherd) Wilkins. To this union three children have been born, Josie O., Eldred T. and Gwendolyn.

Politically, Mr. Henders gives his stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, but, owing to his business interests, has never felt inclined to take an active part in political matters. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are deeply interested in all church and Sunday school work. At the present time Mr. Henders is superintendent of the Sunday school of his denomination. In everything which goes to make up the true American citizen, Mr. Henders bears himself in such a manner as to make his history worthy of being recorded in the annals of his county.

THOMAS J. DODGE.

A prominent citizen of Union county and a man who has always been a leader in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community is Thomas J. Dodge, a large land owner of Jerome township. He is an extensive stock raiser and ships his stock by the car load. He has been prominent in politics, active in the civic life of his community and a public-spirited citizen in every way.

Thomas J. Dodge, the son of John K. and Rebecca (Rudolph) Dodge, was born in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, September 16, 1863. His father, the son of Judah Dodge, was born in 1833, while his mother was born in Pennsylvania in the same year. His parents were married in Delaware county, Ohio, and reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living: Andrew J., of New York state; John R., of Marysville, Ohio; Glendora, who died at the age of forty-eight, the wife of E. W. Bonnette and the mother of two children, Guy and Blanche; Thomas J., of Jerome township; Jennie, the wife of Benjamin V. Smith, of Somerset, Kentucky; Estella, the wife of J. W. Lee, of Paris township; William M., of Mill Creek township; O. J., the superintendent of the city schools of Delta, Fulton county, Ohio, and Frank E., of Liberty township. John K. Dodge, the father of these children, died in August, 1907.

Thomas J. Dodge received his education in the district schools of Jerome township and attended the high school at New California. He has devoted his career to general farming and stock raising and formerly owned the two hundred and forty acres in Jerome township which was owned by his great grandfather, Judah Dodge, who acquired the same in 1844. Mr. Dodge sold this farm and bought two hundred and fifty-two acres, which was formerly owned by his grandfather and his father, being owned by three generations of the family. This farm is located about two miles north of New California, in Jerome township, and is one of the finest farms in Union county. Mr. Dodge is an extensive stock raiser, dealing especially with sheep and cattle.

Mr. Dodge was married March 24, 1887, to Minnie Mitchell, the daughter of Calvin and Sophia (Ashbaugh) Mitchell, both natives of Franklin county, Ohio. To this union have been born four children, Cecile, Emma S., John C. and Homer T. Cecile, born March 26, 1888, is the wife of D. W. Converse, of Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. Converse is a civil engineer and his wife is a talented elocutionist. Emma S., born June 30, 1889, is the wife of Omer Elliott, a farmer of Madison county, Ohio. John C., born December 19, 1890, is living with his father on the home farm. Homer T., born November 28, 1895, is also living with his parents. The mother of these children died January 3, 1896, and Mr. Dodge was married a second time, January 5, 1899, to Agnes Greene, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Locke) Greene, natives of England. Mr. Greene and his wife were married in England and came to America in 1859 and settled in Delaware county, Ohio, where he followed his trade as a harness-maker. However, after coming to this country, Mr. Greene gave most of his attention to farming until his death, February 28, 1913. Mr. Greene was one of the most successful men who ever settled in this part of Ohio. Coming from England with nothing, he accumulated enough to buy a piece of land and through a dishonest landlord lost his first nine hundred dollars saved. He then bought again and after paying another two thousand dollars the title to his land proved to be no good, and he lost that. He then started again and at the time of his death was the largest land owner in this part of the county. Genial of nature, scrupulously honest, kind hearted and true, he was the friend of every man, woman and child in his community. His one son died in the army. Mrs. Greene died December 24, 1891. To the second union of Mr. Dodge has been born one daughter, Sarah Louise, who was born August 18, 1904.

Mr. Dodge is chairman of the Republican county committee and has always taken an active part in political matters in Union county. He has served for about twenty-five years on the township school board and served on the county board of education for a term of five years. He was also chairman of the committee which collected the money for the soldiers' monument at New California. Mrs. Dodge is a member of the United Presbyterian church at New California. Fraternally, Mr. Dodge is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Marysville.

PENROSE WILEY.

For more than seventy years Penrose Wiley has been a resident of Union county, Ohio. He came from Muskingum county when a small child. He served in the Civil War, and after being mustered out of the service returned to this county and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has always taken an active interest in the life of his community and has never failed to give his hearty support to such measures as he felt would be of general benefit to the community at large.

Penrose Wiley, the son of Abraham and Eliza (Springer) Wiley, was born February 7, 1841, in Muskingum county, Ohio. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Muskingum county, Ohio, and in the latter county his parents were married. Abraham Wiley came to Union county in the early forties, driving here in a wagon with his family and household effects from Muskingum county. He purchased a farm of one hundred acres a short time after coming to this county and lived on this farm until the opening of the Civil War. He then sold it and bought a farm of two hundred and nineteen acres, where his son, Penrose, is now living. On this farm Abraham Wiley lived until he was eighty years of age, his wife having died about 1860. Abraham Wiley was a prominent man in the affairs of this county for many years, and served as sheriff of the county for one term. He was a public-spirited man, a staunch Republican after that party was organized, and a man of many sterling qualities. Six children were born to Abraham Wiley and wife, three of whom are living: Penrose, of Claibourne township; Sanford, a farmer of this county, and Maria, who is living in Marysville. The three deceased children are Thomas, who died at the age of six; Minerva, who died at the same age, and Lydia, who died at the age of forty-five.

Penrose Wiley was educated in the schools of this county, and in February, 1864, enlisted in Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served until he was mustered out July 26, 1865. At the close of the Civil War he returned to Richwood, and he and his father went to the northwestern part of the state to look for land. However, they found nothing that suited them better than Union county land, and consequently returned and bought a farm in this county. Mr. Wiley was engaged in active farming until a few years ago, when he turned his farm over to the management of his son.

Mr. Wiley was married December 31, 1872, to Joanna Fish, a daughter of C. E. and Elizabeth (Rench) Fish, and to this union five children have been born, one of whom died in infancy: Bert, who is married and a farmer of Claibourne township; Delpha, the wife of Gomer Pritchard, a farmer of Jackson township, this county; Roy A., who married Norma Reese, and has two children, Arnold and May, and Edna, who is still living with her parents.

The Wiley family are all loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Wiley is now a Prohibitionist, although he was for many years a member of the Republican party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Richwood, and has always taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the old soldiers. He is a man of genial and unassuming manner and has many loyal friends throughout the county.

BENJAMIN A. SNOWDEN.

A farmer of Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, who has lived in this township since 1860, is Benjamin A. Snowden, who has long been engaged in agricultural pursuits. The career of Mr. Snowden has not been unlike that of other enterprising farmers in this county. Year after year has seen him more prosperous and with his farm better improved and yielding more satisfactory returns. He has taken an intelligent interest in the welfare of his community and in all things has acted the part of the good American citizen.

Benjamin A. Snowden, the son of James and Mary (Harmon) Snowden, was born November 20, 1844, in Greene county, Ohio. His father was a native of Greene county, Ohio, and his mother of Virginia, their marriage occurring in Seneca county, Ohio.

James Snowden was twice married, his first wife being Miss Harmon, and to this union five children were born: Elizabeth, deceased; George, deceased; Mary and Martha, deceased, and Nancy, who lives in Crystal Lake, Minnesota. After the death of his first wife James Snowden married Mary Harmon, and to this second marriage six children were born, two of whom are living: Sampson H., deceased; Catherine J., the widow of Samuel Fryman; Benjamin A., of Claibourne township; Alfred, deceased; Clara E., deceased, and Laura E., deceased. Mrs. Catherine J. Fryman now makes her home with her son at Radnor, Delaware county, Ohio.

James Snowden located in Seneca county, Ohio, after his marriage and later moved to Greene county, and from there to Putnam county, locating in the latter county in 1851, and he lived in the latter county until 1860, and in March of that year he moved to Greene county, where he remained but a short time. His next change took him to Indiana, but he did not like that state and, returning to Ohio, he located in Union county, in Claibourne township, where he followed farming until his death in 1875. He was a shoemaker by trade, but devoted most of his attention to agricultural pursuits. His widow lived until 1896. James Snowden was a staunch Republican in politics and he and his wife were both members of the Methodist Protestant church.

Benjamin A. Snowden received a good common school education in the various counties where his parents lived. He has made his home in Claibourne township since 1860, and has lived in the same neighborhood all of these years. He retired from active farm labor a few years ago and his son now operates the home place.

Benjamin A. Snowden was married September 21, 1871, to Martha Graham, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Butterfield) Graham, and to this union have been born four children, two of whom are living, Charles and Nellie. Anna died at the age of eleven and James died at the age of twenty-three. Charles was married July 28, 1897, to Blanche B. Richardson, a daughter of John E. and Lucinda (Masta) Richardson. Charles operates the home place and also buys and sells horses for a horse buyer of Millersburg. The wife of Charles Snowden is a member of the Presbyterian church. Nellie Snowden is living with her father. Mr. Snowden's wife died August 14, 1901.

Samuel Graham, the father of Mrs. Snowden, was born in 1800, and died in 1863, as the result of an accident. He was killed on the Erie railroad. The wife of Samuel Graham was born in 1803, and died several

years ago. Mr. Graham was an early pioneer of Union county and became a successful farmer, owning over two hundred acres of fine land at the time of his death. Mr. Snowden has been a life-long Republican, and he and his family are active members of the Methodist Protestant church.

THOMAS F. GRIFFITH.

Among the enterprising farmers of Union township, Union county, Ohio, Thomas F. Griffith occupies a prominent place. He has taken an active part in the civic life of his township and county and has filled various official positions with entire satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He has been one of those men who have not only been successful in their own private affairs, but whenever called upon by his fellow citizens has been a prominent factor in promoting the welfare of the community in which he resides.

Thomas F. Griffith, the son of John R. and Julia T. (Taylor) Griffith, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, October 3, 1859. His parents, both of whom were natives of Ohio, were married in Pickaway county and there reared their family. They were the parents of eleven children: Thomas F., of Union county; Alice, the wife of John McCann, of Columbus, Ohio; Elizabeth, the wife of William Armatrout, of London, Ohio; Sarah, who died at the age of fourteen, and seven who died in infancy. John R. Griffith died in 1884 and his widow passed away in 1906.

Thomas F. Griffith was reared in Pickaway county, Ohio, and there received a good common school education. He remained at home until he was married and eventually came to Union county. Upon coming to this county he located in Union township and bought a farm of sixty-eight acres on which he has since resided. He has devoted himself to general farming and raises as much stock as he can feed from the grain which he produces on his own farm.

Mr. Griffith was married in February, 1887, to Louie Baker, a daughter of Curtis and Symantha (Minshall) Baker, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. To this union two sons have been born: Leroy H., of Charleston, West Virginia, and Floyd C., of Columbus, Ohio.

Politically, Mr. Griffith has been a life-long Republican and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his party. He has served as school director of his township and for five years held the important position of road superintendent in Fayette county. He and his wife are members of the

Christian church at Milford Center. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Midway Lodge No. 806, of Madison county, Ohio. Mr. Griffith is a quiet and unassuming man and highly respected by those who know him.

CASPER NICOL.

One of the many farmers of Union county, Ohio, of German descent is Casper Nicol, whose grandparents were both natives of Germany. Mr. Nicol is a young man in the prime of life and is now farming part of the old home estate, where he is demonstrating that he is one of the most progressive farmers of his township and county.

Casper Nicol, the son of George and Lena (Rausch Nicol, was born March 15, 1884, in Union county, his parents also being natives of this same county. His grandfather, Martin Nicol, came from Germany with his wife and settled in Union county early in its history. George Nicol and wife were married February 1, 1883. To them were born six children, all of whom are still living: Casper, the oldest of the family; Edward, of Madison county; Ernest, who lives on the homestead farm; Henry, who is living with Ernest; Martha, who is living with her mother, and Lawrence, who is attending business college at Lima, Ohio. George Nicol died July 5, 1911, and his widow was married June 11, 1914, to John Thiergardner and is now living in Madison county, Ohio.

Casper Nicol was educated in the public schools of Union county and remained on the home farm until his marriage. He then rented ninety-one and one-half acres of the paternal estate and has been farming it for several years. He raises a high grade class of stock and is meeting with much success in the live stock business.

Mr. Nicol was married January 20, 1907, to Louise Rausch, a daughter of John and Margaret (Louschley) Rausch. To this union four children have been born: Freda, born October 12, 1907; Harry, born November 12, 1909; Pearl, born June 15, 1911, and Wilbur, born October 22, 1913. The father of Mrs. Nicol was born in Union county, while her mother was a native of Germany.

Mr. Nicol and his family are members of the St. Paul Lutheran church of Milford Center. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in political affairs.

BENJAMIN LEE ROBINSON.

One of the largest farmers and most successful stock raisers of Darby township, Union county, Ohio, is Benjamin Lee Robinson, who was born in the township where he is now living about fifty years ago. Practically all of his life has been spent in this county and all that he has today has been earned by his own unaided efforts. His fine farm of two hundred acres on the Unionville and Marysville road, eight miles south of Marysville, is a splendid tribute to his industry and perseverance. He has taken a prominent part in township and county affairs and has filled the office of county commissioner with credit to himself, as well as the office of township trustee. In every phase of his community's life he has borne his share of the burden and for this reason is eminently entitled to a place among the representative men of his township and county.

Benjamin Lee Robinson, the son of Alexander and Edith (Penrose) Robinson, was born January 17, 1860, in the town of Unionville Center, Union county, Ohio. His father was born in this same township and was the son of Thomas Robinson and wife, natives of Scotland. Thomas Robinson came to this country from his native land and located in Union county, where he and his wife reared a family of several children, Thomas, Alexander, Moderwell, Patterson, Dickson, and others who died in childhood. Alexander Robinson grew to manhood in this county, married and had two children, Charles and Benjamin Lee. Charles Robinson married Lily Shank and has four children, Joseph, Edith, Harold and Wayne. Alexander Robinson was a farmer and stock buyer most of his life although he was in the grocery business early in life. He died when a young man.

Benjamin Lee Robinson first went to the Unionville Center schools and later, after the death of his father, he went with his mother to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and attended school in that place. Before reaching his majority, he was put out to work for his board and clothes and when old enough he began working out for himself by the month. Before his marriage he bought a small tract of nine acres and with this humble start on his agricultural career, he has made rapid strides toward pecuniary independence. His present farm of two hundred acres indicated in a measure the success which has attended his efforts. He has made all the improvements on his farm and now has one of the most beautiful country homes in the county.

Mr. Robinson was married in 1882 to Sarah Andrews, the daughter of Monroe and Anna (Sager) Andrews. To this union have been born three



BENJAMIN L. ROBINSON

children: Guy, of Union township, who married Clara McCloud and has one daughter, Rachel; Anna, who is still at home; and Ethel, who is teaching school at Unionville Center.

The father of Mrs. Robinson was born in Rutledge, Vermont, in 1814, and came to this county with his father when a young lad. His parents died when he was still a boy and he was bound out, as was the custom of his day, to a man who agreed to take him and give him schooling and furnish him with clothes. However, he ran away from the man to whom he was bound out and went to Urbana, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith. Later he went on a farm and eventually became the manager of an elevator at Unionville Center. Twelve children were born to Monroe Andrews and wife, four who died in infancy, Elizabeth, Mrs. Alvira Smith, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, Ira, Anthony, Edgar, Tinnie and Rilla.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and interested in its welfare. Politically, Mr. Robinson is a staunch Republican and has always been active in political affairs in his township and county. He served with credit for six years as commissioner of Union county and at the present time is filling the important positions of trustee and member of the school board of the township. In every capacity where he has served his fellow citizens he has given them faithful and efficient service and is richly deserving of the high esteem in which he is held throughout the county.

GEORGE EMANUEL BOERGER.

A prosperous farmer of Union township, Union county, Ohio, is George Emanuel Boerger, who was born in this county about forty years ago and has spent his whole life here. He is of German ancestry, his grandparents having come from Germany to this country in the early forties and located in Ohio. Mr. Boerger is a man of excellent education and ranks among the most progressive farmers of his township.

George E. Boerger, the son of John K. and Maggie (Magerlein) Boerger, was born April 17, 1874, in Union county, Ohio. His parents were married in this county October 18, 1866, and he is one of seven children born to them, the others being John F., William J., John Leonard, Mary, Lena and one who died in infancy. An interesting history of his father is presented elsewhere in this volume and the reader is referred to it for further information concerning the family.

George E. Boerger was educated in the district schools of Union county. He then returned to his home county and worked on his father's farm until 1900, then married and began farming on his present farm of ninety-two acres about three and one-half miles southeast of Milford Center. He is interested in the raising of high-grade live stock and has met with unusual success in his stock raising.

Mr. Boerger was married in April, 1900, to Dora Ell, a daughter of John and Margaret (Bunsold) Ell, natives of Union county. To this union have been born two children, Florence, born January 26, 1901, and Ralph, born May 28, 1903.

Politically, Mr. Boerger is an Independent and, while taking an intelligent interest in the current issues of the day, has never taken an active part in the councils of his party. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, to which all the members of his family belong. In fact, he has three brothers who are ministers of this denomination. Mr. Boerger is a member of the male choir of his church and takes an active part in all of the activities of his church and Sunday school.

JAMES EWING.

This pioneer was in advance of all others in the settlement of Union county. He and his brother, Joshua Ewing, came to what is now Darby township in 1798, on the later site of what was known as North Liberty village. Joshua built the pioneer cabin in the county at that point and James remained with him a short time, then moved over into Jerome township, as now called. He was a single man at the date of his settlement in this county. He had been in the Indian service. The two brothers traveled on a one-horse cart, cutting their way through the tangled brushwood and slept in a tent. They camped in southeastern Jerome township, at a spot where later the brother James located, cleared out a patch and planted a small piece of corn, chopping it into the sod with an ax. The Indians had just washed the war paint from their dusky faces and all was wild and lonesome for the two white men. Without waiting for the corn to mature they packed their camp outfit and started eastward and intended to remain away from their prospective homesteads several years. They were from New Jersey and were sons of Maseol Ewing. They were also cousins of Gen. Thomas Ewing, formerly of Lancaster, Ohio. They possessed great force of charac-

ter, much intelligence and a good education. When James came in to remain permanently, he brought his aged mother with him, also his two sisters, Betsy and Mrs. Eunice Donaldson, a widow. For thirty years James Ewing was a foremost citizen of Union county. His old home in Jerome township was in survey No. 12,125, where he died. He was the county's first sheriff.

He was of the Presbyterian faith, and a ruling elder in the Lower Liberty church. Politically, he was uncompromisingly a Whig. In 1810 he bought a stock of goods at Chillicothe, brought the same to his farm home in Jerome township and opened up the first store in Union county. Through his influence a postoffice was established and he was appointed the pioneer postmaster in the county. He conducted the store ten years. In 1833 he built a large frame store adjoining his dwelling and stocked up with a large stock of general merchandise. In 1835 he went out of trade. His younger son, a favorite with him, met with an accident causing his death, which caused the father to go out of business.

Mr. Ewing was elected the first trustee of the Franklin County Bank. He was a man of some considerable means and exacting and honest with all men. He resided in his log cabin until his death August 26, 1850. His family included several sons and daughters, Thomas M. and David C. being among his worthy sons. Such, in brief, is the career of Union county's first settler.

ERNEST M. C. NICOL.

An enterprising young farmer of Union township, Union county, Ohio, is Ernest M. C. Nicol, who has spent all of his life in this same township. He is of German ancestry and is now managing the large farm which his father had at the time of his death. Mr. Nicol is an energetic and wide-awake young man who keeps thoroughly up-to-date in everything pertaining to farming, and has already forged to the front in a way which indicates that he will one day take his place among the leading agriculturists of the county.

Ernest M. C. Nicol, the son of George and Lena (Rausch) Nicol, was born in Union township, Union county, Ohio, December 4, 1891. His parents were also natives of this county, his grandparents being natives of Germany and early settlers in Union county. George Nicol and wife were married February 1, 1883, and to them were born six children, all of whom

are still living: Casper, whose history is presented elsewhere in this volume; Edward, who lives in Madison county, Ohio; Ernest M. C., whose history is here related; Henry, who is living with Ernest; Martha, who is residing with her mother; Lawrence, who is attending business college at Lima, Ohio. George Nicol died July 5, 1911, and his widow was married June 11, 1914, to John Thiergartner, and now lives in Madison county, this state.

Ernest M. C. Nicol was reared and educated in Union township, and has always made his home here. Since the death of his father in 1911, he has been managing the home farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres. He was married February 14, 1914, to Catherine Weinlein, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Brodeorb) Weinlein, of Darby township.

Politically, Mr. Nicol is a Democrat, but as yet has not taken an active part in political matters. As a matter of fact he will not be old enough to cast his first vote for president until 1916. Mr. Nicol and his wife are members of the St. Paul Lutheran church and are deeply interested in its welfare.

JOHN GRUENBAUM.

A worthy representative of one of the early German settlers of Ohio is John Gruenbaum, now a prosperous farmer of Darby township, where he owns a splendid farm of three hundred and fifty-seven acres. His father was a native of Germany and came to America when a young man and died in Franklin county, Ohio, a few years after his marriage. Mr. Gruenbaum started in as a farmer with a small farm of one hundred and twenty-one acres and by good management and painstaking industry has accumulated one of the largest farms of the county. While attending primarily to his own interests, he has also taken an active part in the civic life of his township, and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that he has been elected no less than four times to the position of trustee of his township.

John Gruenbaum, whose country home is on the Flat road about five miles south of Marysville, was born November 11, 1854, in Franklin county, Ohio. He is a son of John and Catherine (Reicelt) Gruenbaum, his father coming to America when he was twenty-one years of age. The parents of John Gruenbaum, Sr., died before he came to America, and on coming to this country he followed his trade as a weaver, which he had learned in his



MR. AND MRS. JOHN GRUENBAUM.

native land, and also worked on farms in Franklin county. He married in that county and died at the early age of thirty-three years, and is buried in Franklin county, in Hamilton township. John Gruenbaum, Sr., and wife were the parents of two children, Mary A. and John, Jr. Mary A. became the wife of Fred Schalip, and has four children, John, George, Maggie and Lena.

A few years after the death of her husband, the widow of John Gruenbaum, Sr., married Peter Fisher, and to her second union three children were born, Jacob, Mrs. Catherina Livingston and Mrs. Susannah Kalp. Mr. Fisher died and is buried in Franklin county. Some time after his death his widow was married to George Marion, a widower with two children, and to this third marriage were born two children, Leonard and Barbara.

John Gruenbaum was reared in Franklin county, Ohio, and received his common school education in the schools of that county. When fifteen years of age and he came to Union county and found employment as a farm hand and continued to work for the farmers in this county until his marriage at the age of twenty-four. He then bought one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, and by hard work and good judgment in all of his transactions, he has prospered exceedingly, as is shown by his well improved farm of three hundred and fifty-seven acres. He is an extensive stock raiser and handles only the best grades of stock, having found that it pays the farmer to keep only the highest grades of stock on his farm.

Mr. Gruenbaum was married in 1878 to Magdalena Kreidler, the daughter of John and Ablonia (Greenbaum) Kreidler, and to this union six children have been born, all of whom are married and have families of their own, except William G., who is still single: Jacob, Charles J., Lewis W., John J., Mary M. and William G. Jacob married Anna Frewalt and has three children, Edward J. L., Edna G. M. and Bertha S. M. Charles married Anna Rupright and has three children, Lucretia K. M., Lillian M. and Carlton G. Lewis W. married Lillie Blumenshine and has one daughter, Irena T. M. John F. married Mary A. Ailes, and has two children, Lucile M. and Oliver H. Mary became the wife of L. Scheiderer and has one son, Ervin J. F.

Politically, Mr. Greenbaum has always been identified with the Democratic party, and his party has nominated and elected him to the office of trustee of his township no less than four times. During all of the years which he has been holding this office he has rendered faithful and conscientious service, not only to the citizens of his own party, but to all others, irrespective of party affiliations.

COL. JAMES CURRY.

He of whom this memoir is written was among the county's first pioneer settlers. He served in the Revolutionary struggle, and received one thousand acres of land in part pay for his services for seven years as an officer of the Virginia Continental Line. Some of the land is still in the Curry family. By virtue of their genius and accomplishments, now and then we find a few men towering high above all others when we come to select representative characters worthy of being handed down to posterity in the annals of a state or county. Such a one was Colonel James Curry.

Mr. Curry was born in Belfast, Ireland, January 29, 1752, the first child of James Curry, a prosperous Irish farmer of county Antrim. His mother's maiden name was Warwick, of English origin, and her ancestors and kin were prominent in England in Cromwell's day. One of her relatives, Captain Warwick, was shot to death after the Restoration. The immediate family of Currys were of the Irish Presbyterian stock. James, of this memoir, was educated for the ministry while still in Ireland, but all things were changed and his career drifted into other channels. His father and the family sailed for America on the ship "Good Return," about 1762. On account of overloading, the ship, a fast-sailing craft for that period, failed to reach America in less than fifteen weeks, three times the usual time of the boat's sailing. Sickness prevailed and many died on board, including the elder Curry's four children. Finally reaching Philadelphia, the father stepped ashore with but three of his seven children. The family immediately proceeded to Virginia, and there, with the ten-year-old son, James, the father settled down as a planter. After assisting on the plantation four years young Curry commenced teaching school in winters, continuing until he reached manhood. He was then called by Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, to serve as a volunteer to suppress the Indian massacres among the settlers of the Ohio river frontier. He thus took his first step as a soldier when twenty-one years of age, enlisting as a private at Staunton, Virginia. He accompanied Gen. Andrew Lewis to Point Pleasant, where was fought a great battle which really terminated the Cresap's war, which led to the treaty at Chillicothe, the village of the famous Mingo chief, Logan, with the Indians. Young Curry took part in the battle at Point Pleasant and used to relate much concerning the fight. He stood first behind one tree, then another, while firing at the Indians, and toward nightfall was too much exposed and was wounded through the right elbow. He fell in the weeds and

remained out of sight of the foe until the end of the struggle. This disabled him and he returned and went to work on the plantation as soon as the wound healed, but he was never again able to lift a cup to his lips with his right hand. But his war days had not yet ended. The Revolutionary War came on and he enlisted and fought bravely for national independence. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Eighth Virginia Regiment of the Continental Establishment about 1777, serving until 1779, when he was commissioned captain of the Fourth Virginia Regiment. Most of the period, until the war ended, he did staff duty under Col. Nathaniel Gist. Records are deficient, but it is known that he was at the battle of Brandywine, and was with Washington during the campaign of 1777, and was at Germantown.

A land patent dated March 16, 1816, shows that he was given lands for his six years and six months service as a captain, this being but a portion of the service rendered his country in that great struggle.

On November 20, 1784, he married a daughter of Capt. Robert Burns, of the Pennsylvania Line. He moved to Rockingham C. H., later known as Harrisonburg, and engaged in merchandising, holding several public offices. He was brigade inspector, a salaried position of importance. His grandson, Col. W. L. Curry, has in his possession a paper signed by Gen. Isaac Zane, directing Major Curry to attend "superintending the exercises" of the regiments. It is dated September 26, 1794.

In the autumn of 1797 Col. James Curry removed to Ohio Territory, in which Virginia had reserved an immense tract of land for the use of Revolutionary and Indian campaign soldiers. Seated in a great five-horse wagon Col. Curry and his family wended their way westward. At Morgantown they boarded a flatboat and went by water to the confines of their destination. This trip consumed six months and was fraught with danger and many hardships. They finally landed in Ross county, Ohio, April 1, 1798. Here Col. Curry erected a cabin without door, floor or window, in which he lived two years. He then moved to the present site of Greenfield, where he remained eleven years and tilled land. There was no doctor there, and all the years of his residence he acted as both doctor and surgeon.

In 1811 Col. James Curry removed to Jerome township, Union county. Here in the wilderness, for the third time, Col. Curry commenced life over, as it were, on lands he held as above mentioned. In 1812-13 he was a member of the Legislature, while the capital was at Chillicothe. He served in that body until 1816 when he was chosen delegate or elector to the meeting at Chillicothe, which resulted in the election of James Monroe as President of the

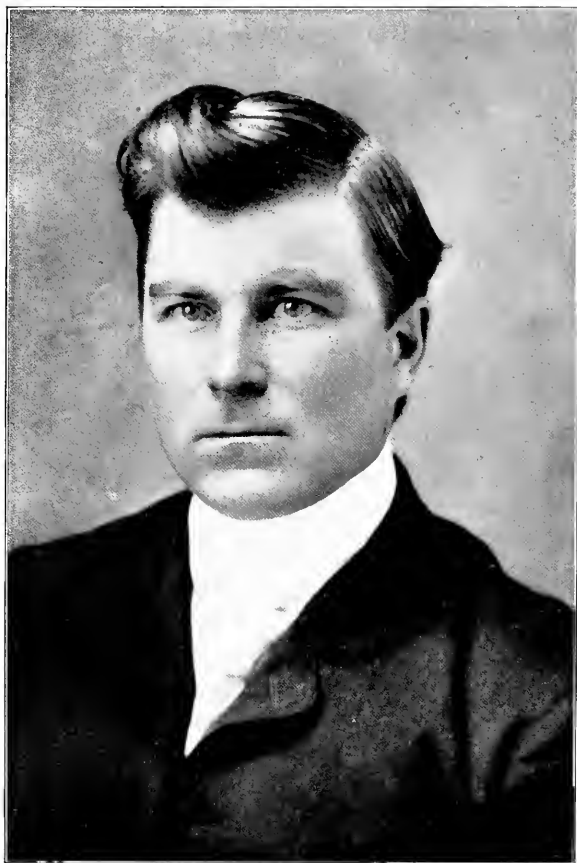
United States. On his motion in the Ohio Legislature in 1817-18 he was returned as representative from Madison county, and in 1819, December 24th, he seconded the motion for the creation of Union county. He also served as associate judge from 1822 to 1828 inclusive. The courts were then held at Milford. He then retired to his farm to spend the remainder of life in quiet. He died of apoplexy July 5, 1834, at ten o'clock in the morning.

Of his politics, let it be stated, that he was an avowed Jacksonian Democrat, who hated the name "Federalist." His two sons, Stephenson and Otway, became anti-Jackson Democrats—especially was Otway. In religion, Col. James Curry was more a Baptist than anything else, although he never united with any church; yet a statement he wrote out concerning his faith in God and His Son, Jesus Christ, dated October, 1782, shows that he was indeed a Christian of great strength and strong faith. He was buried beside his good wife in Jerome township, and there they rested until a few years ago, when their remains were taken up and buried in Oakdale cemetery at Marysville.

EDWIN H. GUNNETT.

The men most influential in promoting the advancement of society and in giving stability to the community in which they live are divided into two classes, men of study and men of action. In the person of Edwin H. Gunnnett, the proprietor of the Unionville Center elevator, is found a man who combines the characteristics of both classes. For several years he was a public school teacher in various counties in Ohio and followed his profession with success. For the past two years he has been a business man and a man of action, but whether in the school room or in the busy whirl of worldly affairs, he has been equally prominent. As a teacher he made his influence felt in the school life of the communities where he labored and the profession lost an able instructor when he decided to quit the school room and engage in business.

Edwin H. Gunnnett, the son of Joseph and Christina (Shannon) Gunnnett, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1875. His father was born in 1846 and was the son of Samuel and Matilda (Henderson) Gunnnett. Samuel Gunnnett was born in Beaver county, Ohio, in 1820 and was the son of Joseph and Mary (Miller) Gunnnett. They came from Germany to America in 1818 and settled in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Christina Shannon, the daughter of Neil and Jennie (Blackwood) Shannon, was born in 1848. The



EDWIN H. GUNNETT.

Blackwood family was of Scotch Irish descent and the father of Jennie Blackwood was a nobleman in Scotland and prominent in the Scotch Wars. Lord Blackwood was in command of a ship under Lord Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar in the French Revolution. Joseph Gunnett and wife reared a family of eight children, Ora D., Mary, Jennie, Edwin H., H. C., Agnes, Eliza M. and one who died in infancy. Jennie married Clark Cline and has four children, Maynard, Marie, Howard and Harry. H. C. is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and a man well known throughout the state. Agnes became the wife of Harry Dody. Eliza M. married Samuel Glick and has one daughter, Helen.

Edwin H. Gunnett went to the common schools in Franklin county until he was eight years old at which time his mother died and he went to live with his uncle, John Gunnett, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and attended school in the immediate neighborhood. He then went to Duvall where he stayed with his grandmother, Matilda Henderson, for a time and attended school near her home. His next schooling was received in the high school at Circleville, Ohio, and still later he was in attendance at the high school at Ashville. He then went to the Northern Ohio Normal School, at Ada, and prepared himself for the teaching profession. He taught school in the rural school districts of Pickaway county, eventually became superintendent of the Harrison township schools in that county and retained this position for five years. He then returned to the normal school at Ada and took the law course, but did not graduate. He also read law under Judge Courtright at Circleville, Ohio. He was not admitted to the bar and, deciding to continue in the school room, went to Madison county where he taught school for several years. In 1912 Mr. Gunnett came to Union county, Ohio, and bought the elevator at this place from H. Hall and has since been successfully managing it.

Mr. Gunnett was married October 8, 1904, to Nora Prose, the daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Dillon) Prose. To this union have been born three children, Margaret, Josephine and Nellie. Mrs. Gunnett's father died about one year ago.

Politically, Mr. Gunnett is affiliated with the Democratic party and has always taken an intelligent interest in its welfare. While living in Madison county, he served as trustee of the township in which he lived and gave eminent satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Unionville Center and contribute generously of their means to its support.

WILLIAM C. MORSE.

The Morse family, worthily represented by William C. Morse, have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since April 17, 1838, at which time the grandfather of William C. Morse came to this county to make his permanent home. Mr. Morse is a man of excellent education and is one of the many farmers of this county who has had college training. It is a hopeful sign of the future that so many of our young men are returning to the farm after their college days. There can be no more independent existence than that of the farmer.

William C. Morse, the son of John P. and Mary J. (Mitchell) Morse, was born November 25, 1887, in Union township, Union county, Ohio. His parents were also born in Union county, Ohio. John P. Morse was the son of Ray G. Morse, who was born in Kent county, Rhode Island, November 16, 1808, and drove into Union county on the 17th day of April, 1838. Ray G. Morse was a blacksmith by trade and started a shop in Milford Center, where he worked under Colonel Fairfield for a number of years, when he moved to the farm now occupied by William C. Morse. Ray G. Morse married Sarah Parthemore and to them were born six children: William A., a farmer of Madison county, Ohio; George Nelson, who died in Union township in 1874; Clara J., deceased, the wife of David McCloud; Joseph, of Santa Ana, California; John P., deceased, and Ray G., of Marysville. The father of these children died December 10, 1893, at the age of eighty-five years and twenty-four days.

John P. Morse, the father of William C., was married November 28, 1870, to Mary J. Mitchell and to them six children were born, five of whom are now living: George M., a farmer of Union township; Renua, the wife of Fred Burns, of Darby township; Dr. John, of Resaca, Ohio; Ruba A., the wife of Thomas Kreamer, of Union township; William C., of Union township; and one who died in infancy. John P. Morse enlisted June 22, 1863, in Company B, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until February, 1864, when he was honorably discharged from the service. He at once enlisted in the first Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war. John P. Morse learned the blacksmith's trade from his father and carried on farming with his blacksmithing until his death, June 20, 1913.

William C. Morse was educated in the schools of his home county and then took the course at the Ohio Northern University at Ada. Although

he was amply qualified to engage in teaching, yet he preferred to return home and follow farming. He started for himself at the age of twenty-one and has since been operating his own farm of eighty-five acres in Union township.

Mr. Morse was married December 19, 1911, to Esther Kezerta, a daughter of Clay and Alice (Merriott) Kezerta, both natives of Union county. To this union has been born one son, John Clair, born October 1, 1914.

Politically, Mr. Morse is a staunch Republican, but so far has not taken an active part in political matters. He is still a young man and has a long and prosperous career before him.

JOHN LEONARD BLISS.

The Bliss family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, for many years, and have taken a prominent part in advancing the general prosperity of the county. John Leonard Bliss was born in this county thirty-five years ago and has spent his entire life here.

John Leonard Bliss, the son of William D. S. and Emma A. (Rhyneer) Bliss, was born August 17, 1880, in Union county, Ohio. His father was born in Darby township, August 10, 1850, and was a son of Leonard and Levisa (Spore) Bliss, who were natives of Vermont and Ohio respectively. Leonard Bliss came to Union county early in its history and was married in this county. Five children were born to Leonard Bliss and wife: Mary J., deceased, who was the wife of S. Woolford; Julius, who died at the age of nineteen; William D. S., who is now living with his son, John L., and two who died in infancy. Leonard Bliss died at the age of eighty-two. William D. S. Bliss and Emma Rhyneer were married May 2, 1858, and to them were born two children, John Leonard and Jessie May, who was born May 6, 1882, and on April 5, 1903, was married to John M. Knock. The mother of these two children died March 20, 1907.

John Leonard Bliss was educated in the schools of Darby township and remained at home until his marriage, after which he began to manage the homestead farm of eighty-five acres, four miles northwest of Plain City.

John L. Bliss was married April 22, 1903, to Ella Perry Martin, and to this union have been born four children, three of whom are living: Ogreta R., born March 29, 1905; Marcelle A., born April 17, 1907; Julius L., born January 30, 1909; Helen, born November 6, 1911, died in 1912.

W. D. S. Bliss is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, of

Unionville Center. John G. and his family are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church of the same place. He is a Republican in politics, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. The place has always been in the hands of the Bliss family and all the improvements were made by them.

HON. CORNELIUS S. HAMILTON.

Among the revered and well-remembered citizens of Union county who are numbered among the deceased is this gentleman, whose tragic death is still vivid in the minds of many. He held numerous high positions in state and nation, as well as in county affairs, where his influence was always for the right. He was the first person to be sent from Union county to Congress, where his career was cut short by a sad tragedy. He was born in 1821 in Muskingum county, Ohio, and, with his parents, removed to Union county in 1839, where he assisted in subduing a fifteen-hundred-acre farm from out the forests. He attended Granville College eighteen months. He was a student of history and good literature. Even while working hard on the father's forest farm he pursued his readings of great authors. When twenty-one years old he was a fine English scholar. He read the Bible and believed in its teachings. In 1850 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention for Ohio. He was soon after admitted to the bar and engaged in law practice. At about that date he also became the editor of the *Marysville Tribune*. In 1856-7 he represented his county in the Ohio Senate. He spoke well and wrote forcibly. He was appointed by President Lincoln as internal revenue assessor in 1862 and, as he opposed Andrew Johnson, who succeeded the martyred President, he was removed from that office, but the following year, 1866, was nominated and elected to a seat in Congress, from the eighth Ohio district.

While thus engaged in his public duties Mr. Hamilton was killed by being hit on the skull by his son. He had come home for the purpose of taking this unfortunate and suddenly reason-dethroned son to an asylum. He loved the son with all the heart of a kind father and, while he knew of his mental weakness, was not on the guard when the son struck him with a strip of plank, causing instant death. Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, another member of Congress at the time, spoke thus of his colleague:

"Thus passed away in the prime of manhood, by a sad calamity, just as

he had entered upon an enlarged sphere of usefulness, one among the useful and able men of the nation, honored and beloved by all who knew him. Few men in Ohio wielded an abler pen, or wielded it from higher convictions of duty than did Mr. Hamilton. When the thirty-ninth Congress commenced the discussion of the great work of reconstruction, Mr. Hamilton had published a masterly pamphlet in favor of extending suffrage to men in all the late insurgent states, regardless of race or color. It attracted wide attention and produced a deep effect on the public mind, being at the time of its publication in advance of public opinion. He has passed from earth to the sublimer views of another and better world, which Christianity has unfolded with such inexpressible glory—where this corruptible shall put on incorruption and this mortal shall put on immortality. Men pass away, but the lofty spirit that can conceive and from right motives execute good works here: these cannot perish." Here the Congressman offered a set of resolutions on the life of Mr. Hamilton, which were passed and spread on record in Congress.

HON. JAMES W. ROBINSON.

Among the few men who had the honor to represent this district in Congress was the late J. W. Robinson of Union county. He was a lawyer of much ability; studied under Otway Curry; graduated at the Law School of Cincinnati in the spring of 1851. The same season he was admitted to the bar in London, Madison county, immediately forming a law partnership with Mr. Otway Curry, the same continuing until the death of the latter in 1855, except about one year. Then after a few years alone he took for his partner his brother, Col. A. B. Robinson. In 1869 Leonidas Piper was admitted to the firm, and after that it was known far and near as one of the ablest firms in law in central Ohio.

In 1851 Mr. Robinson was elected prosecuting attorney, in 1858 was elected to a seat in the State Legislature and re-elected in 1860. In 1864, upon the resignation of A. J. Sterling, he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by that officer's resignation. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, served two years and was a candidate in 1874 for re-election, but that was an "off year" with Republicans in Ohio and he was defeated. After his return from Washington his health became impaired and he did not press his law business with his usual vigor.

MATHIAS FLADT.

Any person who will investigate the facts in the case will be surprised to learn of the great number of people of Germanic birth now living in the United States. Unquestionably, the greatest number of emigrants reaching the shores of the New World have come from Germany and statistics will show that, next to English blood, there is more German blood in the United States than that of any other nation. This being a fact, it is easy to account for the prosperity and morality of this country and, not only that, but it will afford an explanation for the love of learning shown by the people of this nation. Germany is famous the world over for its remarkable universities, for its educated men, for its poets and philosophers and for the industry, patience, intelligence, morality and sturdiness of its citizens. One of the citizens of Union county, Ohio, descended from German ancestors is Mathias Fladt, a prosperous farmer of Darby township.

Mathias Fladt, the son of Mathias and Anna (Renner) Fladt, was born July 1, 1861, in Franklin county, Ohio, near Columbus. His father was born in Germany and came to this country with his parents, Mathias and Barbara (Luch) Fladt. Mathias and Barbara (Luch) Fladt were the parents of four children: Mathias, with whom this narrative deals; Mrs. Mary Horch, deceased; Jacob, deceased; and Mrs. Barbara Renner, deceased. Mathias Fladt is still living in Norwich township, Franklin county, Ohio, his wife having died in 1911. They reared a family of twelve children, Stephen, Margaret, Mathias, Lena, Mary, deceased, Mary, John, George, Anna, Elizabeth, Jacob and Caroline. Five of these children, Margaret, Mary, Anna, Elizabeth and Jacob, are deceased.

Mathias Fladt, Jr., was educated in the schools of Franklin county and remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-five. He then married and began renting land in his own county and rented there for nineteen years. In the year 1907 Mr. Fladt came to Union county and bought his present farm of two hundred and eighteen acres in Mill Creek, Jerome and Darby townships. He has made extensive improvements upon his farm since acquiring it and now has one of the most attractive farms in the county. He is a general farmer and stock raiser and has rapidly approached the front as one of the leading agriculturists of the county.

Mr. Fladt was married December 22, 1886, to Matilda Seibert, the daughter of Carl and Amelia (Poppe) Seibert, both of whom were natives

of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Seibert are now living near Columbus, Ohio. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fladt: Leo, Arthur, Cornelius, Anna, Martin, Laura, Meta, Lillian and Emmett. Leo married Laura Rausch and has two daughters, Lillian and Lucilla. Cornelius married Louisa Scheiderer. All of the other children are still single and living with their parents, with the exception of Lillian, who is deceased.

Politically, Mr. Fladt is identified with the Democratic party, but, beyond taking an intelligent interest in everything pertaining to good government, Mr. Fladt has not been active in political affairs. He has never been an aspirant for a public office, preferring to devote all of his time and energy to his agricultural operations. He and his family are loyal members of the Lutheran church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested and to whose support they are generous contributors. Mr. Fladt is a successful, self-made man and, although he has been in this county but a comparatively short time, yet he has already won a host of friends in this county.

JUDGE JOHN CASSIL.

This pioneer was an associate judge in Union county when that office was in vogue. He was the son of Alexander and Mary (Gray) Cassil, natives of Pennsylvania and Scotland respectively. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and moved with his family when a mere boy to Jefferson county, Ohio, where the parents and family settled, but later moved to Greene county where they died. After the marriage of Judge Cassil he engaged in the woollen factory industry at Steubenville, Ohio, removing to Union county in 1833. Here he farmed ten years, then took up his residence at Marysville, where for some years he edited the *Marysville Tribune*, then known as the *Argus*.

In 1842 he was elected clerk of the courts, and later served as county auditor and was associate judge a number of years.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he recruited Company F, Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiment, and was its first lieutenant but was promoted to captain, and in 1862 he resigned. He was wounded at Fort Republic and, though the wound was not serious, he did not recover for many months. At the date of his death he was justice of the peace and mayor of Marysville. In early life he associated with the Christian church and was widely known

and highly respected by all. He died in Jasper county, Missouri, in 1869. He was the father of thirteen children. It was such characters that have made Union county and Ohio what they are today.

ROBERT F. ELLIOTT.

A self-made farmer of Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, is Robert F. Elliott, who has been a resident of this county since 1881. His father died when he was only five years of age and when only twelve he started out to make his own way in the world. He had a very meager education and when a mere youth was thrown on his own resources. He started working on a farm in Marion county, Ohio, before reaching his majority and later located in Leesburg township, in Union county, where he bought the one hundred and six acres on which he is now living.

Robert F. Elliott, the son of James and Sarah Jane (Houser) Elliott, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, May 16, 1853. His father was born in Ireland, came to the United States with his parents when a small boy, and located with them in Harrison county, Ohio. Here James Elliott was reared to manhood and married Sarah Jane Houser, a native of Pennsylvania, and to this union three children were born, two of whom are living, Robert F. and Mary, the wife of W. T. Robinson, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. James Elliott was a blacksmith and followed this trade until his death in 1858. His widow survived him until 1905.

Robert F. Elliott was able to attend the common schools only a short time, since his father died when he was five years of age and seven years later he started out to make his own way. He moved from Harrison county to Marion county, Ohio, and remained there about eight years, marrying while in the latter county. He farmed in Marion county until 1881, and then brought his family to Union county and purchased a farm in Leesburg township, near Claibourne. He has made extensive improvements upon this farm and now has one of the finest country homes in this county. He has an excellent barn and other outbuildings and everything about the farm indicates that he is a man of thrift as well as of taste. Since 1897 he has been engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock, and has added no small amount to his yearly income in this way.

Mr. Elliott was married to Flora I. Owen, the daughter of Perry and Mary (Warner) Owen. Mrs. Elliott's father was born in Marion county,



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT F. ELLIOTT.



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT F. ELLIOTT.

Ohio, August 22, 1830, and died July 30, 1869. Mary Warner was born September 30, 1830, and died September 12, 1860. The parents of Mrs. Elliott were married September 13, 1855, and to them were born two children. Flora I., born September 5, 1856, and Charles S., born July 29, 1858. Charles S. Owen, with his wife and one child, lost their lives in the Iroquois fire at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are the parents of nine children: Charles F., born February 6, 1880, and now at home; Mabel M., born June 5, 1881, died September 18, 1909; William I., born March 4, 1883; Irwin O., born May 23, 1886, now living in Dover township; Eula D., born August 17, 1888, the wife of Charles Stickel, of Richwood; Robert M., born January 23, 1890, died November 6, 1892; Frank H., born September 11, 1892, still at home; Mary Lela, born July 13, 1894, and died May 23, 1895; Floyd E., born April 25, 1901, and died September 20, 1901.

Mr. Elliott is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights of the Maccabees, holding his membership in both lodges at Richwood. The family are members of the Christian Advent church of Claibourne. In politics, Mr. Elliott is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in political matters. He is essentially a self-made man, having started in with nothing and attained to his present degree of prosperity solely through his own unaided efforts. He is well known in his township and is held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

OSCAR N. BELL.

The Bell family is worthily represented in Union county, Ohio, by Oscar N. Bell, who came to this county in the forties, and the members of the family have been prominent factors of the various communities in which they have settled. Oscar N. Bell was an engineer for many years and traveled extensively throughout the United States, following his trade. Later he settled in Leesburg township, Union county, where he was born and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and has made this his work for several years. He has made a reputation as a stock raiser and is ranked among the best stock raisers of his county.

Oscar N. Bell, the son of E. A. and Naomi (Richards) Bell, was born in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, on June 8, 1858. His father was a native of New York state, his grandparents on his father's side both

being natives of Scotland. Naomi Richards was born in Seneca county, Ohio, and E. A. Bell and wife were married in Union county, and here they reared their seven children, five of whom are now living: Arthur C., of DeWitt county, Illinois; William, who died at the age of one and one-half years; Oscar N., of Leesburg township; Mary Orlin, deceased, who was the wife of C. G. Cantrell; Joseph, a farmer of Taylor township, this county; Bruce Edwin, now living in California, and Nora May, the wife of H. C. Gabriel, a farmer of Leesburg township.

E. A. Bell came to Union county with his parents when a boy and located on a farm one mile west of Pharisburg. Mr. Bell farmed until 1868, and in that year he and his father took a trip to New York state, where the grandfather of Oscar N. Bell died the same year. The grandmother died in 1898. E. A. Bell died in 1897 and his widow passed away in 1910.

Oscar N. Bell received a good common school education in the schools of Leesburg township, and after leaving school learned the engineer's trade. For several years he traveled extensively throughout the United States and Canada, where he pursued his trade. After his marriage he located in Leesburg township on a farm of eighty acres, and has since devoted himself to general farming and stock raising. His farm, known as the Maple Dell farm, is well improved, and since acquiring it Mr. Bell has built a large barn and other outbuildings to accommodate his stock. He raises full-blooded French draft horses and registered Duroc-Jersey hogs, as well as a high grade of cattle. In fact, no farmer in the county raises better stock than Mr. Bell, and he is recognized as being one of the leaders in the stock-raising industry in the county.

Mr. Bell was married August 16, 1888, to Nancy Shisler, a daughter of John and Lacy (Darling) Shisler, natives of Ohio. Mr. Shisler was a life-long farmer and died June 9, 1879, his widow passing away in 1905. Mr. Bell and his wife are the parents of three children, two of whom are living: Leo Day, born September 22, 1889, now lives in Chicago, where he is employed by the Baldwin Piano Company. He married Marie Bringle, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and has one son, Paul Newton, born September 18, 1914. Chester Edwin Bell was born January 18, 1891, and now lives in Marysville, where he is filling the position of assessor of Leesburg township. He also owns an interest in the Huffman Automobile Company, of Marysville. He lately sold out and is taking up the study of osteopathy.

Mr. Bell is a Democrat. He and his family are members of the Disciples Church of Magnetic Springs.

CORNELIUS FLADT.

One of the youngest farmers of Darby township, Union county, Ohio, is Cornelius Fladt, who is now farming his father-in-law's farm of one hundred and forty acres, two and one-half miles north of Unionville Center. He is one of the many farmers of this county of German descent and has all of those German characteristics which mark the people of that nation. He is a young man and at the very threshold of his career, but has already demonstrated that he has the capacity and ability to make a prosperous farmer.

Cornelius Fladt, the son of Mathias and Matilda (Seibert) Fladt, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, July 3, 1891. His father, the son of Mathias and Anna (Renner) Fladt, was born July 1, 1861, in Franklin county, Ohio, near Columbus. His father came to Union county in 1907 and bought the farm of two hundred and eighteen acres upon which he is now living. Mathias Fladt and wife were married December 22, 1886, and are the parents of nine children, Leo, Arthur, Cornelius, Anna, Martin, Laura, Meta, Lillian and Emmett. All of these children are still living except Lillian. Leo married Laura Rausch and has two daughters, Lillian and Lucilla. All of the other children are still single except Cornelius. The history of Mathias Fladt appears elsewhere in this volume.

Cornelius Fladt was reared in Franklin county, Ohio, until he was sixteen years of age and, consequently, received most of his education in the county of his birth. He came with his parents to this county in 1907 and remained with his father on the home farm until his marriage.

Mr. Fladt was married January 12, 1913, to Louise Scheiderer, the daughter of John P. and Elizabeth (Mader) Scheiderer.

Mrs. Fladt's father was born in Darby township, in this county, in 1845, the son of John M. and Eva (Schroll) Scheiderer, who were married in Columbus, Ohio. John M. Scheiderer was born in Germany and came to the United States when a young man and located at Columbus, where he remained for two years and then moved to Union county, Ohio. John P. Scheiderer and Elizabeth Mader were married May 4, 1871, and to this union were born nine children, seven of whom are still living: Andrew, of Marysville; Peter, who died in infancy; Casper, a farmer of Darby township; Barbara, who died in May, 1914, was the wife of Philip Scheiderer; Mary, of Lima, Ohio; John L., of Marysville; George J., a farmer of Paris township; E. J., a farmer of Darby township; and Louisa, the wife of Mr. Fladt. The

mother of these children died December 22, 1912. Mr. Scheiderer is now living with his son-in-law, Mr. Fladt, in the old homestead in Darby township.

Politically, Mr. Fladt is aligned with the Democratic party, but thus far has not taken an active part in political affairs. He and his wife, as well as members of the family on both sides, are loyal adherents to the German Lutheran church and are generous contributors to its support.

EDWARD L. LANGSTAFF.

For nearly half a century Edward L. Langstaff has been a resident of Union county, Ohio. Born and reared in this county, he has spent all of his active years in agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of one hundred and seven acres in Claibourne township. He has been prominent in the material, educational and religious life of his community, and no citizen is held in higher esteem in the township where he has lived practically all his life.

Edward L. Langstaff, the son of Asa and Hannah (Lockhart) Langstaff, was born November 15, 1866, in Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio. His parents were born in Licking county, Ohio, and New York state, respectively. They were married on Christmas day, 1858. Six children were born to Asa Langstaff and wife.

Edward L. Langstaff was educated in the district schools and later took a commercial course in Kentucky State University, at Lexington. After his marriage he settled down on the old home place in Claibourne township, where he has since lived. He has engaged in general farming and stock raising with that success which has brought him good returns year after year.

Mr. Langstaff was married August 28, 1901, to Blanche McCune, a daughter of James M. and Sarah A. (Tidrick) McCune. Mr. McCune and his wife had two children, Harry H., a farmer of Claibourne township, and Blanche, the wife of Mr. Langstaff. Mr. and Mrs. McCune moved in April, 1873, to Claibourne township, and here they lived the remainder of their lives. Mr. McCune died May 3, 1907, and his widow passed away on June 5, 1910. Mrs. McCune was a member of the Methodist Protestant church of Claibourne township. Mr. McCune was a Democrat in politics and took an active part in local political affairs. He served throughout the Civil War, first enlisting on April 24, 1861, as a member of Company D, Sixteenth Regi-



EDWARD L. LANGSTAFF AND FAMILY

ment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged August 18, 1861. He re-enlisted on October 8, 1862, in Company C, Ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served until he was honorably discharged July 19, 1865. He was in all the battles fought by Sherman on his march to the sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Langstaff are the parents of four children, three of whom died in infancy. The one living child is Seth M., born February 6, 1904, his twin brother, Herbert, having died when he was seven weeks old. Helen L. died when she was five months and ten days old.

Mr. and Mrs. Langstaff are members of the Methodist Protestant church of Claibourne, and Mr. Langstaff has been superintendent of the Sunday school for more than twenty years. He is an active worker in the church and has been a member of the official board for many years. The Republican party has always received his hearty support although he has never cared to become a candidate for public office. The family are highly esteemed in the community where they have lived many years and have a large number of friends who rejoice in their material prosperity.

BENJAMIN E. PENROSE.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often obtained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The everyday life, with its cares, perplexities and duties, affords ample opportunity for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for efforts and vast improvements. An enterprising citizen of Unionville Center, Darby township, Ohio, is Benjamin E. Penrose, the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at that place.

Benjamin E. Penrose, the son of Lukens and Rachel (Ankrum) Penrose, was born November 18, 1875, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Lukens was the son of Benjamin Penrose and was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as was his father before him. Lukens Penrose is a land owner in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he is still living and where he and his wife reared a family of three children, Benjamin E., Mrs. Hannah McSparrow and Alice.

Benjamin E. Penrose was educated in the schools of Lancaster county,

Pennsylvania, and remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then began working in a general store at Rulo, Nebraska, and after a few years went back to the farm, where he worked for some time. In 1897 he came to Union county, Ohio, and became the station agent at Unionville Center for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has filled the duties of this office in a manner satisfactory to the company which employs him, while at the same time he has carried himself as a public-spirited citizen of this community.

Mr. Penrose was married August 3, 1910, to Florence Bailey, the daughter of W. K. and Mollie (Miller) Bailey. Mr. Penrose and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in its welfare. Politically, he is a Republican and at the present time is serving as clerk of Unionville Center and treasurer of Darby township. He is filling both positions with eminent satisfaction to the citizens of his township, irrespective of their political affiliations. Since residing in this locality the career of Mr. Penrose has been a commendable one in every respect and entitles him to representation in the history of his county.

WAYNE TEETS.

An enterprising young merchant of Pharisburg, Union county, Ohio, is Wayne Teets, whose whole life has been spent within this county. After graduating from the local school he started in as a clerk in a store in Pharisburg, and since 1907 has been in the general merchandise business for himself. He is an industrious and energetic business man, and has built up a large and lucrative trade throughout this section of the county.

Wayne Teets, the son of David and Sarah (Henry) Teets, was born in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, September 22, 1882. His father was born in Logan county, and his mother in Champaign county, Ohio, their marriage occurring in the latter county. Some years after their marriage David Teets and wife located in Union county, where he operated a cooperage plant in Pharisburg until his death, about 1884. His widow still resides in Pharisburg. Eight children were born to David Teets and wife, all of whom are still living: Flora, the wife of J. L. Thompson, of Leesburg township; Effie, the wife of G. B. Romine, of Leesburg township; Warren, a farmer living in Taylor township; Ordel, of Leesburg township; Willber, a resident of Galion, Ohio; Walter, of Leesburg township; Wayne, of Pharisburg, and Estella, the wife of J. C. Gaston, of Richwood.

Wayne Teets received his education in the schools of Pharisburg, and after attending the high school, clerked in the store of Hutchen Brothers, of Pharisburg, for three years. In 1907 he engaged in business for himself in Pharisburg and now conducts a general merchandise establishment, with a constantly increasing business. His store is well stocked with such goods as are usually found in general stores in towns of this size, and he is constantly adding to his stock of goods in order to meet the demands of his trade.

Mr. Teets was married March 24, 1911, to Loverna Hall, a daughter of J. H. and Clara (Maple) Hall. Her parents came from Coshocton, Ohio, to Union county, and a few years later located in Trumbull county, where they are now living. Mr. Teets and his wife have one son, Leo Donald, who was born February 24, 1912.

Politically, Mr. Teets is a Republican, but has never been active in the councils of his party. His wife is a member of the Methodist Protestant church, of Pharisburg. He holds his membership in the Knights of Pythias at the same place. Mr. Teets is still a young man and at the threshold of life, and the success which has already attended his efforts indicates that he has a long and prosperous career before him.

MASON L. BALDWIN.

The Baldwin family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, for many years, during which time they have been prominent factors in the life of the community in which they have resided. Mason Baldwin, a worthy representative of this family, is a graduate of the Ohio State University and a man of great energy and ability. Mr. Baldwin is now operating the home farm in partnership with his brother, and is having pronounced success in the raising of cattle and hogs. His farm, known throughout this section of the state as the Sugar Hill farm, is one of the most attractive country places of the county.

Mason Baldwin, the son of William and Anna (Winget) Baldwin, was born in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, June 11, 1888. His parents, both of whom were natives of this county, were married in December, 1881, and now have three children living, Mason, Reed and Lois. Two other children died in early childhood. Lois is living with her father in Marysville, her mother having died in June, 1913.

Mason Baldwin received his elementary education in the public schools of his home township and entered afterward the Ohio State University at Columbus, where he took the four-year course in civil engineering. After graduating from the University, he followed the profession of a civil engineer for two years at Bellefontaine and Akron, Ohio, after which he returned to the old home farm, and he and his brother, Reed, now operate it together. They give most of their attention to stock raising and handle registered Holstein cattle and Duroc hogs. The farm is located three miles east of Milford Center and is well improved in every respect, being one of the model farms of the county.

Mr. Baldwin was married August 15, 1911, to Hazel Ford, a daughter of Frank and Minnie (Ellsworth) Ford. Mrs. Baldwin's father was a native of Union county.

Politically, Mr. Baldwin gives his loyal support to the Republican party, but as yet has never taken an active part in political affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry at Milford Center. Mr. Baldwin is a young man now in the prime of life and the success which has attended him thus far in his career indicates that he will have continued prosperity in the future.

DR. JESSE F. CONRAD.

A good physician is essential to the welfare of every community, and there is scarcely a hamlet of any size throughout the whole United States which does not support at least one physician. The healing waters of Magnetic Springs, Union county, Ohio, have drawn to that place many people in search of their health and consequently it is fortunate that a physician of the ability of Dr. Jesse F. Conrad is located here. Dr. Conrad came to Magnetic Springs after his graduation from college in 1901, and has been living here since that time. He spent one year in Europe, studying in the Universities of Berlin and Vienna, in order to be better qualified in his profession. He has a large practice throughout this section of the county, and is a man whose ability is recognized everywhere.

Dr. Jesse F. Conrad, the son of Frederick and Margaret (Roesch) Conrad, was born in Hardin county, Ohio, April 20, 1873. His father was a native of Prussia, and his mother of Marion county, Ohio, and in the latter county their marriage occurred. They lived a few years in Marion county, and then moved to Hardin county, where they resided for about ten years.



DR. JESSE F. CONRAD AND SON, JESSE M.

after which Frederick Conrad and his family located in Auglaize county, Ohio, where he followed farming until the death of his wife in April, 1899. In 1901 Frederick Conrad came to Magnetic Springs to make his home with his son, and died in this place in 1902. Frederick Conrad was a soldier of the Civil War, and also saw military service in his native land before coming to this country.

Dr. Jesse F. Conrad was one of thirteen children born to his parents. He completed his elementary education in the schools of Waynesfield, in Auglaize county, and then began teaching in the public schools. He taught for four years, and in the meantime became a student in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He determined to follow the medical profession, and, with this in view, entered the Medical College at Cincinnati and graduated from that institution in 1901. Immediately after his graduation he returned to Waynesfield, Ohio, but shortly afterwards located in Magnetic Springs, Union county, where he has since lived. In the fall of 1912 Dr. Conrad went to Europe in order to pursue special courses in medicine and became a student in the University of Berlin for a few months. He then went to Vienna, Austria, where he remained until the summer of 1913, returning to his home at Magnetic Springs in July of that year. He is a member of the Anglo-American Societies of Berlin and Vienna, becoming a member of these organizations during his year abroad. He is also a member of the State and National Eclectic Medical Associations, and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of his profession.

Dr. Conrad was married April 10, 1901, to Maud Leona Mains, who was born in Cincinnati, and died in April, 1912, leaving one son, Jesse M., who was born November 25, 1907. On December 11, 1912, Doctor Conrad married Jennie E. Fleming, who was born in Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Conrad is a member of the Episcopal church, of Columbus.

Fraternally, Doctor Conrad is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Pharisburg and the Knights of Pythias at Magnetic Springs. While in college at Cincinnati, he was a member of the T. A. E. Medical fraternity.

Dr. Conrad built a sanitarium in Magnetic Springs in 1906-1907 which burned down in the fall of the latter year, entailing a total loss. Dr. Conrad is a man of excellent business ability and owns considerable property in Magnetic Springs. He has one of the finest residences in the county, owns a business block and also seven acres of land adjoining the village. Owing to his extensive practice, he has stopped driving or visiting patients in their

homes except in extreme cases. He now confines himself to office practice and general consultation. Dr. Conrad reared his father's family of seven children and educated all of them. In fact, he took charge of his brothers and sisters after his mother's death, and became both father and mother to them. He is a man of charitable impulses, kindly disposition and well liked throughout the community.

JOHN P. KRITLINE.

The United States is the most cosmopolitan nation on the earth. Her citizens are drawn from every country and every clime and a few years' residence in this country so imbues them with the American spirit that they become among our best citizens. No nation has sent better citizens to this country than has Germany and the various communities in which they have settled have always been benefited by their presence. One of the sterling German farmers of Union county, Ohio, is John P. Kritline, who has been a resident of this county for nearly eighty years. He has been an industrious and thrifty citizen and given his unreserved support at all times to the welfare of his community.

John P. Kritline, the son of John P. Kritline, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 12, 1831. He came to this country with his parents when he was about five years of age. His parents, who died when John P., Jr., was only seven years of age, reared a family of eight children: Mrs. Margaret Hagendoeffer, Mrs. Catharine Rupright, Mary, Andrew, Mariah, John P., George and one who died in childhood.

At an early age John P. Kritline was bound out to Thomas Robinson, of this county, and was at hard manual labor at a time when other boys of his age were in school. For several years he lived with Mr. Robinson and not only did not go to school, but received no money for his services. At the age of twenty-one, he commenced working for himself and at that time his earthly possessions consisted of a horse, saddle and bridle and five dollars in cash. With true German thrift and frugality he saved his money and in a short time had five hundred dollars saved up. Here again his business ability showed itself and he put his money out at ten per cent interest and let his money work as well as himself. Subsequently, he bought one hundred and twenty acres in Paulding county, but a few years later sold that and put his money out on interest. He has always been a farmer of this

county, but is now retired from active life and is living in Unionville Center after a long and prosperous career as a farmer and a business man.

Mr. Kritline is a staunch Republican in politics and has cast his ballot for his party since its organization in 1856. That he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that he was selected township treasurer for twenty-four years in succession. He has also been treasurer of Unionville Center since its incorporation in 1880. Mr. Kritline's career has probably never been equaled in Union county. He has lived such a life in this county as to merit the high esteem in which he is held by every one. He is one of the best known men in the county and has always taken an active part in everything which he thought would be of general benefit to the community in which he lived.

W. K. BAILEY.

It is proper to judge of the success of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, watch the operation of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society, and are, therefore, competent to judge of his merits and demerits. After a long course of years of such daily observations, it would be out of the question for his neighbors not to know of his worth. W. K. Bailey, the present trustee of Darby township, is richly deserving of the esteem and respect which is accorded him in the community where he lives. He is numbered among the progressive and enterprising citizens of the county and has been accorded just recognition in the political circles of his township and in the position of trustee he is rendering efficient and satisfactory service.

W. K. Bailey, the son of John P. and Sarah (Holycross) Bailey, was born March 29, 1858, in Union township, Union county, Ohio. His father was the owner of eighty acres of land in this county and the father of eight children, Mrs. Anna Dunfee, Mrs. Phoebe Brooks, Mrs. Ruhama Brooks, W. K., George, John, Eli and Mrs. Hester Lewis.

W. K. Bailey was the eldest boy in the family and began to work early in life. After receiving a good common school education, he started at the age of thirteen to work for himself. He continued to work in his home neighborhood until he was married in 1882 when he went to live in Union-

ville Center, where he has since resided. He is a prosperous farmer and ranks high among the enterprising farmers in Darby township.

Mr. Bailey was married May 30, 1882, to Mary E. Miller, the daughter of J. A. and Nancy (Benton) Miller. To this union have been born five children: Etta, who married Irwin Pennington and has one son, Cecil; Florence, who married B. E. Penrose; Anna, who married W. H. Fenner and has one son, Norman; Roy, who married Grace Deiter and has two children: Emma Claude and Juanita.

Politically, Mr. Bailey is a member of the Democratic party and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his party. At the present time he is serving with credit as trustee of his township and has been a member of the school board of Darby township. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and greatly interested in everything which pertains to its welfare. Mr. Bailey realized early in life that there is a purpose for which every man should strive and that there is no honor not founded on worth and no respect not founded on accomplishment. His life and labors have been worthy of the true American citizen because they have been such as to place him in the high esteem of his fellow citizens.

BUSHROD W. CONVERSE.

The Converse family trace their ancestry back to colonial times, when the great-grandfather of Bushrod W. Converse was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, joining the Continental army at the age of sixteen. The Converse family came to Union county, Ohio, in the early forties, and located in Darby township, on the farm now occupied by Bushrod W. Converse. Mr. Converse now owns the old homestead of one hundred and fifty acres, a part of which is inside the corporation of Unionville Center. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits in such a way as to place him among the first rank of agriculturists in his county.

Bushrod W. Converse, the son of Caleb H. and Louvisa (Ketch) Converse, was born on the farm where he is now living, July 20, 1850. He is one of four children born to his parents, who are still living, Nathan W., Sarah, J. Quinn and Bushrod W., eight having passed away. Sarah is the wife of G. D. Mitchell, of Union township. Two of the sons, Orson P. and Quinn, served in the Union army during the Civil War.

Caleb H. Converse was a son of Parley and Arpe (Hemenway) Con-

verse, natives of Vermont and early settlers in Madison county, Ohio, where they located in 1819. Parley Converse was a minute man and was drafted for service in the War of 1812, but did not serve. He was a mechanic by trade and held the office of justice of the peace for many years. He died in Union county, Ohio, at the home of his son, Caleb. There were five children born to Parley Converse and wife.

The father of Parley Converse was Rev. Jeremiah Converse, a native of New Hampshire and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He joined the Continental army when he was sixteen years of age and was sent out with a company of scouts who were decoyed by the Indians and but three of the command returned alive. Jeremiah was wounded in the shoulder, but escaped with his life, although he was a cripple for the remainder of his days. In 1814 he removed with his family to Darby Plains, Madison county, Ohio, where he lived until 1837, dying at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Caleb H. Converse and Louvisa L. Ketch, who was a native of Madison county, were married in 1830 and moved to Union county, where they lived a short time. Then Caleb and his family moved to Champaign county, Ohio, but returned in 1846 to Union county, where they lived the remainder of their lives, Caleb dying December 2, 1895, his wife having passed away in October, 1885. At the time of his death he was the owner of two hundred and twenty-seven acres. Caleb H. Converse was a prominent man in the history of Union county. He served as justice of the peace and was also clerk of Union county, as well as filling the office of treasurer in its early history.

Bashrod W. Converse, one of the twelve children born to Caleb Converse and wife, spent his boyhood days in Darby township, and after finishing his schooling, he began to work on the old home farm and here he has since resided. He raises high-grade live stock and carries on a diversified system of farming with a success commensurate with his efforts.

Mr. Converse was married October 15, 1872, to Sarah E. Rice, the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Roseberry) Rice, and to this union five children have been born, two of whom are living, Albert B., who is married and lives on his father's farm, and Alba, who is a teacher and still residing at home.

Politically, Mr. Converse gives his hearty support to the Republican party, but has never been active in political affairs. The family are all loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Unionville Center and deeply interested in its welfare.

FRED E. HANSON.

A contractor for the past thirty years, Fred E. Hanson has been prominently identified with the building industry of Union county, Ohio, in such a way as to merit his inclusion among the representative men of his county. A native of the state of New York, he came to this county after his marriage and has made his home in Magnetic Springs, in Leesburg township, for more than a quarter of a century. He has always taken an active part in the life of his township and for many years has held the position of township clerk, giving to this office his faithful and painstaking attention during all of this time.

Fred E. Hanson, a son of John and Henrietta (Howland) Hanson, was born in Cayuga county, New York, October 14, 1859. His father was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to the United States and located in New York city when he was sixteen years of age. Later he married Henrietta Howland, who was born in Cayuga county, New York, and to this union were born six children: Fred E., of Union county; Albert, who died at the age of thirty-two; Minnie, who died at the age of forty; Adah, the wife of Norval Hall, of Lima, Ohio; Clyde, of Delaware, Ohio; William, who was accidentally killed at the age of twenty-seven while in the employ of the Columbus, Delaware and Marion Railway Company as a conductor. John Hanson was a farmer in his native state, but when he came west in 1884, he worked in an oil refinery until his death in 1902. His widow is now living in Magnetic Springs, in Union county. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and also holds her membership in the Pythian Sisters, her husband having been a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Fred E. Hanson received a good, common school education and after leaving school learned the carpenter's trade, and has made this his life work. He has built a large number of houses, barns and other buildings in Union county, and owns a fine residence and five acres of ground in Magnetic Springs, where he has lived for many years. He is a painstaking and conscientious workman and the various buildings which he has erected throughout Union county are a tribute to his skill as a workman.

Mr. Hanson was married in December, 1885, to Emily M. Jewett, a daughter of James and Saloma (Sweet) Jewett, natives of Vermont. To this union has been born one son, Calvin J., who is now living in Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. Hanson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at

Pharisburg and of the Knights of Pythias at Magnetic Springs. He and his wife are both members of the Daughters of Rebekah. Politically, he has always been identified with the Democratic party and has been one of his party's leaders in local affairs. He has held the office of clerk of Leesburg township for the past eleven years, and the length of his service is ample proof that he has done his work satisfactorily. He has always been interested in the welfare of his community, and no measure has ever been advanced to promote its welfare which has not found in him a hearty and sympathetic supporter.

F. SCOTT ROBINSON.

The Robinson family, worthily represented by F. Scott Robinson, have been residents of Union county, Ohio, for more than ninety years, and have been leaders in the affairs of this county during all of that time. Mr. Robinson has been a life-long farmer and now owns one hundred and twenty-eight acres of well improved land in Darby township.

F. Scott Robinson, the son of David M. and Mary J. (Valentine) Robinson, was born in Union county, Ohio, January 27, 1864. His parents reared a family of five children, four of whom are still living: John W., born September 6, 1854, married Rosa A. Robinson, June 13, 1878, the daughter of William H. Robinson; Algernon M., born December 19, 1855, and now a resident of Unionville Center; David E., born January 24, 1858, married Ada K. Shively, March 22, 1883, now living in Akron, Ohio; F. Scott, with whom this narrative deals, and one who died in infancy.

David M. Robinson was born in Union county, Ohio, September 1, 1824, the son of John W. and Elizabeth Robinson. John W. Robinson was born February 11, 1803, and died May 6, 1853. His wife, Elizabeth Robinson, was born May 27, 1803, and died September 18, 1872. John W. Robinson and wife, the grandparents of F. Scott Robinson, came to Union county, Ohio, from Pennsylvania shortly after the organization of the county. They were true pioneers and underwent many hardships in their early married life in this county. At one time Mrs. Robinson had a narrow escape from being run down by a pack of wolves. She was going through the woods carrying a lunch to her husband when she was beset by them, but fortunately escaped from being injured. John W. Robinson was a prominent man in Darby township for many years, and held the office of justice of the peace

for a long time. David M. Robinson and Mary J. Valentine were married October 5, 1853, at Frankfort, Ohio; he died August 5, 1907, and his widow is now living with her son, Algernon, at the advanced age of eighty-three. David M. Robinson was a life-long farmer and an elder in the Presbyterian church for more than fifty years.

F. Scott Robinson was educated in the schools of Union county and remained at home until his marriage. He then began farming for himself on a part of the old homestead farm, and here he has been living for nearly thirty years. He divides his attention between the raising of grain and live stock in such a way as to secure the maximum results from his labors.

Mr. Robinson was married October 9, 1886, to Viola Wetzel, a daughter of Abraham and Fannie (Huntzberger) Wetzel, and to this union two sons have been born, H. E. and Roy F. H. E. was born June 14, 1888, and is a graduate of the Unionville high school and the Lima Business College. He was married September 23, 1909, to Lela Mapes, a daughter of L. O. and Louisa (Brown) Mapes, and has one son, Leroy Robinson, who was born June 27, 1912. H. E. Robinson and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Unionville Center, while he is a Republican in politics. Roy F. Robinson attended the schools of his neighborhood and graduated from the Unionville Center high school. He was married on March 23, 1912, to Christina Schoby, and to them have been born one son, Russell, born September 9, 1914. Roy is now living in Unionville Center.

Mr. Robinson has been a life-long Republican, but has never taken an active part in political matters. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, to which they give their hearty support at all times.

WILLIAM C. HOSKINS.

A farmer who has spent his whole life in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, is William C. Hoskins, who has been a resident of this county for more than sixty-five years and farming for himself for more than thirty-five years. He has a finely improved farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres where he carries on a general diversified system of farming, although he has now practically retired from active work himself and given the management of his farm over to one of his sons. He has taken an active part in the life of his community and every public-spirited enterprise has always found in him a hearty supporter.



HOME OF WILLIAM C. HOSKINS, LEESBURG TOWNSHIP.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM HOSKINS.

William C. Hoskins, the son of William and Mary (Wynegar) Hoskins, was born in Leesburg township, August 28, 1849. His father was born in Ohio, and his mother in Virginia, their marriage taking place in Union county about 1840. His mother came to Highland county with her parents when she was about six years of age and removed with them to Union county about 1837. William Hoskins and wife were the parents of four children: Caroline, the wife of William Jones, of Pharisburg; Lucy A., the wife of Thomas Kilfian, a mechanic of Leesburg township; William C.; John, who died in childhood.

William Hoskins, Sr., was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Captain Flesler, and his widow drew a pension after his death.

William Hoskins, Sr., was engaged in the general merchandise business in Marysville up until the time of his marriage in 1840. He then moved to a farm north of Pharisburg, where he purchased one hundred and fifty-three acres of land for six hundred dollars. This same farm is now owned by his son, William C. The father followed farming until his death in January, 1851, his widow surviving him until January, 1894.

William C. Hoskins was educated in the subscription schools, which were the only kind in his boyhood days, and early in life began to work on the farm. He remained at home until his marriage and then bought a part of the old home place and has since added more land until he now has one of the best and most productive farms of the county. He has placed all of the improvements on his farm and has always taken a great deal of pride in keeping it in an attractive manner. He raises a high grade of live stock and conducts his general farming operations in such a way as to gain the best results. He has now retired from active work himself and his son, Robert, is managing the farm for him.

Mr. Hoskins was married on May 30, 1880, to Isabelle Ross, a daughter of William and Sarah (Mackey) Ross. Her parents were natives of Holmes county, Ohio, and lived all of their lives in that county. Mr. Ross owned a farm, but gave most of his time and attention to the stone contracting business.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins are the parents of six children: Imogene, born March 13, 1881, the wife of C. S. Hull, a farmer of Leesburg township; Herman, born December 4, 1882, now lives in Oklahoma, where he is engaged in the oil business; Catherine, born April 23, 1885, the wife of C. L. Mathers, of Akron, Ohio, and the mother of two children, Erma and Wilma; Robert, born January 10, 1887, who is now managing the old home place;

Fred F., born December 28, 1889, an engineer living in Columbus, who married Minnie Zeringer; William, born January 31, 1893, who is still living at home.

Mr. Hoskins is a Democrat in politics, and has served many years as a school director in his township. He and his family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Pharisburg. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias at Pharisburg, of which lodge he has been a member for many years.

THOMAS L. ROBINSON.

The Robinson family located in what is now Union township, Union county, Ohio, in the year 1800, and the family have been actively and prominently identified with the history of this county since that year. James D. Robinson, the father of Thomas L., was the son of Thomas Robinson, who located in the county in 1805. Thomas Robinson, who was the grandfather of Thomas L. Robinson, with whom this narrative deals, had two brothers, James and Samuel, who located in this county in 1800, although the county was not formally organized until several years later.

The late Thomas L. Robinson was born in Jerome township, Union county, August 4, 1858, and died at his home in Leesburg township, December 14, 1911. He was a son of James D. and Algilana (Wood) (Mitchell) Robinson, his mother being a daughter of Luther and Rosanna Wood, and the widow of Albert Mitchell. Six children were born to James D. Robinson and wife: James E., Thomas L., Albert W., Henry M., Myrtle, and Ida, who died in infancy.

James D. Robinson was born in Darby township, February 9, 1816, and died in Plain City, Ohio, June 1, 1900. He was the son of Thomas and Sarah (Moderwell) Robinson, who emigrated from York county, Pennsylvania, in 1805, and settled on the farm where their son, James D., the father of Thomas L., was born. Thomas Robinson, the grandfather of Thomas L., was born in 1776, and died in Jerome township, in this county, in 1853. Six children were born to Thomas and Sarah (Moderwell) Robinson: Patterson; Sarah J., the wife of George Pollock; James D.; Thomas; John M.; and Alexander.

James D. Robinson lived on his father's farm in Darby township until he reached the age of twenty, when he married Martha Eliza Mitchell, the

daughter of George and Margaret Mitchell, their marriage occurring January 12, 1838. He continued to reside on his father's farm until September 20, 1850, at which time his wife died. Three children were born to this first marriage of James D. Robinson and wife: Thomas Fulton, who died in infancy; Martha, the wife of W. L. Curry, and Georgiana, the widow of the late Otway Curry. After the death of his first wife, James D. Robinson married Mrs. Algilana (Wood) Mitchell, and in 1868, moved with his family to Piqua, Ohio, where he lived until 1878. In that year he returned to Union county and lived on the Rickard farm near Plain City, for a few years. He also lived in Leesburg township for a time, but in 1889 he moved with his family to Marysville, where he lived for the next several years. He then removed to Plain City, where he was living at the time of his death in 1900.

Thomas L. Robinson was educated in the district schools of Union county, and completed his education at Piqua, Ohio. He was married December 5, 1888, to Mary Clevenger, the daughter of John P. and Harriett (Wells) Clevenger, and to this union two children were born, Walter W., born November 12, 1894, and Frances W., born June 21, 1899.

Mrs. Robinson's father, John P. Clevenger, was born in Greene county, Ohio, March 19, 1825, while her mother was born January 2, 1827. Mr. Clevenger came with his parents to Union county, Ohio, when he was nine years of age and settled on a farm near Pharisburg. He remained at home until his marriage, December 8, 1850, to Harriett Wells, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Wells. Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger lived happily together and were permitted to enjoy their golden wedding anniversary. Four children were born to them, James T., Warren W., David L., and Mary E., and all of them participated in the fiftieth anniversary of their parents' marriage with the exception of David, who died in infancy. Mrs. Clevenger was born near Bainbridge, in Ross county, Ohio, and came with her parents to Union county when a small girl, and settled in Leesburg township. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger went to housekeeping on the farm where they resided until the death of Mr. Clevenger, May 20, 1910. Mrs. Clevenger now lives a part of the time with her son, Warren W., and the remainder of the time with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas L. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson owned a well-improved farm of one hundred and fifteen acres at the time of his death. The farm is one of the most productive in the county, and is now managed by his two sons. Mr. Robinson was a member of the Knights of Pythias at Pharisburg. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but, since there was no church of this denomination near his

home, he became a member of the Congregationalist church and gave to it his hearty support. He was superintendent of the Sunday school for several years and was an elder in the church at the time of his death. The Robinson family have all been staunch Presbyterians and for more than a century this family have been prominent in this denomination. Politically, Mr. Robinson was a Republican and had served his fellow citizens as trustee of Leesburg township. He was a man of high ideals, devoted to his home and family and lived such a life as to commend himself to those around him.

EVAN T. JONES.

For more than thirty years Evan T. Jones has been a resident of Union county, Ohio. He is one of the few citizens of the county who were born in Wales, and those sturdy characteristics which have made the people of his race such excellent citizens of this country, have brought to him a large measure of success. Mr. Jones has not only been a very successful farmer, but he has also taken an active part in every phase of his county's development. Various official positions have been held by him from time to time, and he has never failed to give his fellow citizens careful and conscientious service.

Evan T. Jones, the son of Thomas N. and Sophia (Davis) Jones, was born in South Wales, October 25, 1848. His parents were born, reared and married in Wales and lived there many years before coming to the United States. In fact, all of their children were born in Wales before the family came to this country in 1869 and located in Newark, Ohio.

Thomas N. Jones was a mechanic by trade and made anchors for the British government for thirty years before coming to the United States. After locating in Newark, Ohio, he worked for a year in the rolling mills in that city and then spent the remainder of his active life on a farm near the city. Six children were born to Thomas Jones and wife, four of whom are still living: Esther, the deceased wife of Stephen Davis, who came with her parents to this country in 1869 and later returned with her husband to Wales, where she died in 1898; May, the wife of Howell Richards, a farmer living near Newark, Ohio; Evan T., of Union county; David M., a justice of the peace now living in Newark, Ohio; Anna, the wife of John Walters, of Columbus, Ohio, and one who died in infancy. Thomas M. Jones retired



MR. AND MRS. EVAN T. JONES.

from the farm in 1883, and lived near Newark until his death in September, 1893. His wife died in January, 1879.

Evan T. Jones learned the blacksmith trade in his native land and was twenty years of age when he came to this country with his parents. He followed his trade for fifteen years, part of the time working in a country shop, and for two years being employed in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops at Newark. He was a horse shoer in Newark for two years. He spent eight years in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and he worked for the C. & G. Cooper Company, manufacturers of traction engines and threshing outfits. He was assistant foreman of the shop during those eight years. After his marriage in 1881, Mr. Jones lived three years in Mount Vernon, Ohio. Then, on account of his health, he retired from the blacksmith business and moved to a farm in Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, where he now lives. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-nine acres four miles west of Richwood. He has retired from active farm life and his son now operates the farm.

Mr. Jones was married December 29, 1881, to Sarah D. Jones, a daughter of Edward D. and Mary (Davis) Jones, of Radnor, Ohio. Her parents were both natives of Wales, but Mrs. Jones was born in Delaware county, Ohio, September 21, 1856. Her father was a farmer and followed farming until his death in Delaware county in August, 1909. He was a fine musician, and, on account of his excellent voice, had much more than a local reputation. Her mother died May 21, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Sophia, the wife of C. S. Stephens, of Richwood; David Isaac, who died February 25, 1900; Mary, the wife of D. L. McCombs, of Toledo, Ohio; Edward T., a farmer living near Prospect, Ohio; Llewelyn M., who manages the old home place in Claibourne township; Anna B., who is still living with her parents, and Howell E., who is now in the high school at Richwood. Mrs. Jones, the mother of these seven children, died December 9, 1899.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Richwood, and is past master of his lodge; he is a member of the Royal Arch and council at Marysville. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, of Marysville. He holds his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Mount Vernon, Ohio, as well as in the Encampment, and has filled all of the chairs in both lodges. He is a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Marysville. He is a staunch member of the Presbyterian church and has been an elder of the church at Richwood

since 1890. In politics he has always given his support to the Republican party, and served as trustee of Claibourne township from 1896 to 1899. He was elected commissioner of Union county in 1904 and re-elected in 1908. He has been school director of his township for eighteen years and during that time stood for every measure which he felt would benefit the schools in any way. He is a stockholder in the National Bank of Richwood, a stockholder in the electric railway running into Richwood, and a stockholder in the Tri-County Fair Association of Richwood. Mrs. Jones was a graduate of the Dana Musical Institute of Warren, Ohio, class of 1878, and of the Presbyterian Female Seminary of Granville, Ohio, class of 1881. She was a woman of culture and refinement and greatly beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Jones is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county and few men within the limits of the county have a wider acquaintance.

WILLIAM G. McALLISTER.

The McAllister family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since the spring of 1866, when the father of William G. McAllister was ten years of age at the time his parents located in Leesburg township, and has spent his life since that time in this same township. He is now operating two hundred acres of the old homestead about five and one-half miles north of Marysville.

William G. McAllister, the son of Richard T. and Martha C. (Gale) McAllister, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, December 24, 1856. His father was born in Pennsylvania, April 16, 1830, and came with his parents to Delaware county, Ohio, when he was about seven years of age. There he grew to maturity and married Martha C. Gale, who was born in Indiana January 19, 1833. They were married in Delaware county, October 9, 1850, and lived there until the spring of 1866, when they moved to Union county and bought a farm of four hundred acres in Leesburg township. Richard T. McAllister was a prosperous farmer and stock dealer, buying and selling stock, and for twenty years was one of the most substantial men of his township and county. He was killed April 24, 1886, at a railroad crossing, being struck by a passing train. When living in Delaware county he served for one term as county commissioner, and after moving to Union county he was also elected to the same office and was at one time a member of the state board of equalization for one term. Richard T. McAllister and

wife were the parents of six children, three of whom are living: Mary J., born April 14, 1852, and died July 17, 1905, was the wife of James B. Cole, Marysville; Abdill T., born June 21, 1853, died June 3, 1889; William G., of Leesburg township; Lennington W., born November 25, 1858, and now a farmer of Paris township, this county; Emma C., born April 11, 1862, the wife of Martin L. Kalb, of Ostrander, Delaware county, Ohio; Richard T., Jr., born March 30, 1865, and died June 17, 1906. Richard T. McAllister was a member of no church, but his family were members of the Congregational church, while in politics he was a staunch Republican. As has been mentioned, he was killed in a railroad accident in 1886, and his widow survived him until October 2, 1913.

William G. McAllister received part of his education in the schools of Delaware county, Ohio, and later completed it in the Richwood high school in Union county. He remained at home until his marriage and then began farming in Taylor township for two years and then moved to his present farm in Leesburg township, where he has since resided.

Mr. McAllister was married July 6, 1880, to Josephine McFadden, a daughter of Hugh and Nancy A. (Dixon) McFadden. Her father was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and her mother in Union county, her father coming to this county about 1865, and engaging in farming until his death, on May 4, 1905. Mrs. McFadden is now living at Richwood, Ohio. To Mr. McFadden and wife were born four children: Josephine, the wife of Mr. McAllister; Lawrence W., of Richwood, Ohio; Olive, the wife of John B. Gunder, of Marion county, Ohio, and E. R., of Agosta, Ohio.

Mr. McAllister and wife have reared a family of eight children, all of whom are still living: Richard E., born April 17, 1881, now a resident of Marion, Ohio; Laurel B., born March 4, 1883, and the widow of Orville Calkins, who died October 6, 1913, while his home was at Grand Rapids, Michigan; Corydon E., born June 28, 1885, and living at home; Mary, born January 11, 1887, the wife of E. E. Guthrie, of Leesburg township; William G., Jr., born June 5, 1891, and now living in Belmont county, Ohio; Xenas H., born December 25, 1893, married Lorena Westlake; Bernice Alice, born July 4, 1889, at home, and Ralph M., born November 8, 1903, at home.

Politically, Mr. McAllister has always been allied with the Republican party, and has served in an efficient manner as assessor of his township for three terms. His re-election indicates that he performed the duties of his office in a satisfactory manner. The family affiliates with the Congregational church.

JAMES CHALMER LANGSTAFF.

The Langstaff family have been prominently connected with the history of Union county, Ohio, for many years. James C. Langstaff has spent his entire life in this county in Claibourne township, where he was born. He has devoted himself to general farming and stock raising with a fair measure of success, while at the same time he has been prominent in every phase of the life of his community.

James C. Langstaff, the son of Asa and Hannah (Lockhart) Langstaff, was born in Claibourne township, January 13, 1862. His parents reared a family of six children, four of whom are living, Marshall, of Claibourne township; Charles W., who died in infancy; James C., of Claibourne township; E. L., of Claibourne township; Anna May, who died at the age of two, and Minnie, the wife of Charles E. Snedeker, of Claibourne township.

Asa Langstaff was a son of J. H. and Catherine (Dixon) Langstaff, natives of New York and Virginia, respectively. Asa was born May 24, 1836, and was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. He was a prominent farmer and stock raiser in Union county, and owned two hundred acres of well improved land. Asa Langstaff was married in 1858 to Hannah Lockhart, a native of New York, and to this marriage were born six interesting children. Asa Langstaff served in the Civil War as a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He died on February 17, 1911, his wife having passed away, January 31, 1899.

James C. Langstaff was educated in the schools of Claibourne township, and remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age. His father then gave him some live stock and he rented a farm and began farming for himself. At the age of twenty-eight he bought forty-eight acres where he is now living and to this he has since added until he now has a fine farm of one hundred and ten acres one mile east of Claiborne. He has built a good home and has improved his farm in various other ways. Mr. Langstaff has built a public hall in Claibourne Station, and also owns a good house in Marion, Ohio, and also one in Richwood. He has stock in the Ohio National Life Insurance Company, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Richwood.

Mr. Langstaff was married October 27, 1892, to Minnie Murphy, a daughter of David and Mary (Cooksey) Murphy. Her father was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and came to Union county with his



JAMES C. LANGSTAFF AND FAMILY

parents when a small boy. They bought a farm of one hundred acres in Claibourne township where they settled. Mrs. Murphy was born in Virginia and came to Union county, Ohio, with her parents when she was a small girl and located in Jackson township on a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were married in Union county and here they reared a family of six children, all of whom are living: Francis M., railroad agent at Claibourne; Jennie E., who is living with her mother in Claibourne; Rebecca, the wife of G. P. Ellinwood, of Taylor township; Minnie, the wife of Mr. Langstaff; Anna, the wife of E. E. Thompson, of Helena, Montana, and G. W., of Binghamton, New York, trainmaster for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. Mr. Murphy died in 1907 and his widow is now living in Claibourne Station with her daughter. Mr. Murphy was a carpenter by trade and also farmed on a small scale, owning fifty acres of land in Claibourne township at the time of his death. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church at Claibourne, to which denomination Mrs. Murphy also belonged.

Mr. and Mrs. Langstaff have two children living and one who died in infancy: Mary Ruth, born June 22, 1904, and Harold Asa, born February 6, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Langstaff are members of the Methodist Protestant church of Claibourne and active workers in every phase of the church's activity. Mr. Langstaff has been a member of the church for more than thirty-three years, and has been an officer in the church of some kind for nearly all of that period. He is now serving as steward in the church and his wife is the treasurer of the denomination. Mr. Langstaff is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Richwood, and has passed all of the chairs in the lodge. He and his wife are both members of the Patrons of Husbandry at Claibourne. In politics, he has always given his support to the Republican party.

ALBERT G. EDDY.

Although he has been a resident of Union county, Ohio, only about ten years, yet Albert G. Eddy has already become actively identified with the history of the community where he has been living for the past decade. Although he was born and reared in Ohio, yet he has spent most of his active life in West Virginia, where he owns valuable oil-producing lands.

Albert G. Eddy, the son of Robert and Mary J. (Montgomery) Eddy,

was born in Monroe county, Ohio, March 17, 1853. His father was born in Virginia and his mother in Greene county, Pennsylvania. Mary J. Montgomery came to Monroe county from Pennsylvania with her mother when she was a girl, and was married in that county. Robert Eddy and wife were the parents of nine children: Albert G., of Leesburg township; Sarah E., the wife of Robert Wilson, of Alvy, West Virginia; Michael, who lives in Tyler county, West Virginia, near Dale; Pursosha, the wife of P. G. McIntyre, of Dale, West Virginia; Catherine, the wife of J. A. McIntyre first, and after his death, Jephth Hall, and now living in Mannington, West Virginia; W. H., a twin brother of Catherine, now living near Oologah, Oklahoma; Frances Ann, the wife of R. L. Noland, of Moundsville, West Virginia; John T., of Alvy, West Virginia, and Hannah, the wife of William Vand Ruff, of Ross, West Virginia.

Robert Eddy and his family moved from Monroe county to West Virginia in the spring of 1876, and located on a farm near Alvy, and here the father died in 1886, and the mother in October, 1892. Robert Eddy and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Albert G. Eddy was educated in the schools of Ohio and was twenty-three years of age when his parents moved to West Virginia. He and his father bought one hundred acres of land near Alvy, in that state, and here he continued to live until the fall of 1905. On November 16, 1905, Mr. Eddy bought a farm in Leesburg township, Union county, west of Magnetic Springs, where he is now living. In addition to this farm of one hundred and sixteen acres Mr. Eddy owns fifty-two acres in Delaware county, Ohio, one hundred and sixty acres in Logan county, Ohio, and the family, own four hundred acres in West Virginia. Oil was found on his West Virginia land about sixteen years ago and the wells are still producing. For many years Mr. Eddy has reaped a handsome income from the oil wells on his farm.

Mr. Eddy was married May 25, 1879, to Mary A. Lyons, a daughter of George Washington and Martha Jane (George) Lyons. Her parents were natives of West Virginia, her father being a farmer. Mr. Lyons died September 17, 1913, and his widow is still living in West Virginia. Mr. Lyons and his wife were the parents of fifteen children, seven of whom are still living: Mary A., the wife of Mr. Eddy; Stephen, who died at the age of twenty-five; Edward, who died at the age of eighteen; Martin, who died at the age of eighteen; Ellis, who died at the age of two; Minerva, who died at the age of eighteen; Lenora, who died at the age of twenty-one; Landora, the wife of S. J. McIntyre, of Alvy, West Virginia; Simon, who died when

he was about thirty years of age; William, who lives on part of the old homestead in West Virginia; Nancy, the wife of J. N. Wilson, a farmer of Union county, Ohio; Julia, the wife of Austin Swiger, of Clarksburg, West Virginia; Joanna, the wife of Jacob Fordham, of Athens county, Ohio; Amos, who is living on the old home place in West Virginia, and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Eddy and his wife are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living: George W., of Delaware county, Ohio, who married Beatrice Davis; William M., who died at the age of two and one-half years; Sarah L., who died at the age of thirteen months; Robert L., of Logan county, Ohio, who married Ina M. Shanks; James O., a farmer living near East Liberty, Ohio, who married Mary E. Ingersoll; Mary, who is still living with her parents; Addie Belle, who is a teacher in the public schools of Union county; Stephen A., who is still at home; Ota, at home, and Minerva Lenora, at home.

Mr. Eddy brought his family to Union county, Ohio, from West Virginia, on November 16, 1905, and they have since made their home on the farm two miles west of Magnetic Springs. He is a man of energy and industry and is a welcome addition to the community where he located. In politics he is a Democrat, but is not a partisan in any sense of the word, always voting for the best man, particularly in local elections. His wife and children are members of the Christian church at Magnetic Springs.

WILLIAM W. CLEVENGER.

The Clevenger family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since 1834, when the father of William W. Clevenger located on a farm near Pharisburg with his parents. Mr. Clevenger was born and reared in this county, but before his marriage lived five years in Missouri. Returning to this county after his marriage in Missouri, he farmed in Leesburg township for several years, and then went to Colorado, where he lived for a time. He and his wife also spent one year in California and have made several trips to the west within the past few years. Mr. Clevenger owns a well-improved farm of sixty-seven acres in Leesburg township, which is the direct result of his own efforts.

William W. Clevenger, the son of John P. and Harriet (Wells) Clevenger, was born in Leesburg township in 1855. His father was born in Greene

county, Ohio, March 19, 1825, while his mother was born January 2, 1827. When he was nine years of age, John P. Clevenger came to Union county, Ohio, with his parents and located on a farm near Pharisburg, where he lived until his marriage. He was married September 8, 1850, to Harriet Wells, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Wells, and to this union four children were born, James T., William W., David L. and Mary E., all of whom lived to participate in the golden wedding anniversary of their parents with the exception of David, who died in infancy. John P. Clevenger and his wife moved on the farm after their marriage, where they lived until his death, May 20, 1910. Mrs. Clevenger divides her time with her son, William W., and her daughter, Mrs. Thomas L. Robinson.

William W. Clevenger was educated in the district schools of Leesburg township, and remained at home until 1883, in which year he went to Missouri, where he lived for five years, and while in that state was married on December 2, 1888, to Amy Morey, a daughter and one of seven children of Charles and Anna (Spencer) Morey. Three died in infancy, Delma, George and Anna, the brother being a resident of Missouri and the two sisters residents of Arkansas.

Mr. Morey was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in Ohio. They met and were married in Illinois, and both died shortly after the birth of their daughter, Amy, the wife of Mr. Clevenger. Amy Morey, after the death of her parents, went to Caldwell county, Missouri, to make her home with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Spencer. Levi Spencer was an early settler in Union county, Ohio, and later moved to Illinois, and from that state to Missouri, where he and his wife both died.

After his marriage in Missouri Mr. Clevenger and his wife returned to Union county, Ohio, where he followed farming until 1901. In that year he and his wife went to Colorado, where they lived two years, and from there went to California, where they spent one winter. They then returned to Union county, where they have since made their home, although they have made several trips throughout the West. Mr. Clevenger and his wife have no children.

The farm of Mr. Clevenger is located about one mile north of Pharisburg, and here he has engaged in general farming and stock raising with marked success. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Pharisburg. Mrs. Clevenger is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, Mr. Clevenger gives his hearty support to the Republican party, although he has never been an aspirant for any public office.

PAUL GERHARDT BOERGER.

An enterprising young farmer of Union township, Union county, Ohio, is Paul Gerhardt Boerger, whose whole career thus far has been spent in this county. His father was born in Germany and has been a resident of this county since 1858. The Boerger family have been among the most active of the German residents of the county and earnest workers in the German Lutheran church. Three of the Boerger brothers are ministers of this denomination, while the whole family are deeply interested in all church work.

Paul Gerhardt Boerger was born in Union township, August 23, 1887, and is a son of John K. and Matilda (Pfeiffer) Boerger. His father, who was a son of William and Elizabeth B. Boerger, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 3, 1841, and, two years after his birth, came with his parents to America and located in Columbus, Ohio. In 1848 William Boerger and his family moved to Darby township, Union county, Ohio, where they remained until 1861. In that same year they moved to Union township, where Elizabeth Boerger died on September 11, 1870.

William Boerger and wife, the grandparents of Paul G. Boerger, reared a family of five children, of which John K. was the youngest. When fifteen years of age, John K. Boerger began to learn the trade of a bricklayer with George A. Fox, of Marysville, and followed this trade for three years, after which he engaged in farming and made this his life's work. He owns a fine farm in Paris township, where he lived until May, 1912, at which time he moved to Marysville to spend his declining years.

John K. Boerger married Maggie Magerlein, also a native of Germany, October 18, 1866, and to this union seven children were born, six of whom are still living: John F., a German Lutheran minister of Racine, Wisconsin; John Leonard, of Madison county, Ohio; William J., a farmer of Madison county; Mary, the wife of George Rausch, of Darby township; Lena, the wife of George Rausch, of Mill Creek township; George Emanuel, a farmer of Union township, and Charles C., who died in infancy. The mother of these seven children died August 20, 1882, and on November 8, 1883, Mr. Boerger married Matilda Pfeiffer, the daughter of John and Christiana (Jenner) Pfeiffer, natives of Germany who came to the United States about 1838 and located in Columbus, Ohio. To this second marriage of John K. Boerger were born five children, all of whom are living: Alfred K., a Lutheran minister of Jelloway, Ohio; Ernest J., a Lutheran minister at Schofield, Wisconsin; Paul Gerhardt, with whom this narrative deals;

Carl A., who is now farming with his brother; and Walter P., a bookkeeper at Columbus, Ohio. The father of the second wife of Mr. Boerger died December 12, 1891, and his widow passed away January 18, 1911.

Paul Gerhardt Boerger was reared in Union township and received a good common school education. He was married in the year his father retired from the farm and he and his brother, Carl A., then bought the old homestead of one hundred and seventy-four acres and have since been farming it under the name of Boerger Brothers.

Paul G. Boerger was married April 10, 1912, to Wilhelmina Schweikert, a daughter of Gottlob and Wilhelmina (Baad) Schweikert. Mrs. Boerger's father was a native of Germany and came to the United States and located in Coshocton county, Ohio, in the early history of the county. Mrs. Boerger's mother was a native of Ohio.

Mr. Boerger and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church and deeply interested in its welfare. He is a Democrat, but is not a partisan in any sense of the word, always voting for the best men in local campaigns irrespective of their political affiliations. Mr. Boerger is at the threshold of life and has a long and prosperous career before him.

GUY A. ROBINSON.

The Elite stock farm, which lies about two miles east of Milford Center, is the home of Guy A. Robinson, one of the most prosperous young farmers and stock raisers of Union county, Ohio. The Robinson family have been residents of Union county for many years and prominent factors in every phase of its history. Mr. Robinson excels as a stock raiser, his hogs, sheep, cattle and horses are all registered stock and find a ready sale throughout many states of the Union.

Guy a Robinson, the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Andrews) Robinson, was born in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, December 4, 1882. His parents were both born in the same township, his father being a son of Alexander and Edith (Penrose) Robinson. Three children have been born to Benjamin Robinson and wife, Guy A., Anna and Ethel. The two others are living with their parents near Unionville Center, this county.

Guy A. Robinson was educated in the common schools of his township and then graduated from the high school at Unionville Center. He remained at home until his marriage and then began farming for himself on

his present farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres in Union township. He gives most of his attention to stock raising and handles Poland China hogs, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Percheron horses, and all of his stock is eligible to registry. He gives particular attention to his hogs and cattle and ships them for breeding purposes over many of the Eastern states.

Mr. Robinson was married February 14, 1907, to Clara McCloud, the daughter of David and Clariet (Morse) McCloud, both of whom were natives of this county. Mrs. Robinson's mother died in 1904, while her father is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCloud, three of whom died young, while one is the wife of Mr. Robinson, and Bertha, who married S. J. Craig, of this township. Mr. Robinson and his wife have one daughter, Rachel, who was born February 27, 1912.

Fraternally, Mr. Robinson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Marysville, and the Knights of Pythias at Milford Center. The Republican party has claimed his support since he reached his majority, although he has never taken an active interest in political matters. Mr. Robinson is still a young man and is at the beginning of a long and useful career, and it is safe to assume that in the years to come he will be ranked among the most substantial farmers and stock raisers of his county.

WILLIAM GASE.

An enterprising young farmer of Union township, Union county, Ohio, is William Gase, whose whole career has been spent within the limits of this township. Mr. Gase is a young man of ability and has already demonstrated that he will eventually become one of the most substantial farmers of his township.

William Gase, the son of John George and Mary (Nicol) Gase, was born in Union township, Union county, Ohio, May 23, 1888. His father was born April 25, 1863, and was a son of Christopher and Barbara (Rausch) Gase, both natives of Germany. His parents were married in April, 1884, and reared a family of three children: William M., of Union township, with whom this narrative deals; Magdalena, the wife of Edward Scheiderer, of Darby township, and Christena, who is living with her mother. The father of William Gase died October 24, 1892, and his mother is still living on the old home farm in this township.

William Gase was educated in the public schools of Union township, and remained on the home farm, managing it for his mother until his marriage. Since that time he has assumed the management of one hundred and twenty-five acres of the home farm.

Mr. Gase was married October 19, 1913, to Kate Kleiber, a daughter of John S. and Margaret (Schwartzkup) Kleiber. Mrs. Gase's father was born in Union county and her mother in Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Gase is a Democrat in politics, but has never felt inclined to become an aspirant for any public office. The family are members of the German Lutheran church and deeply interested in its welfare.

BENJAMIN CARTER.

The Carter family is one of the old pioneer families of Union county, Ohio, and Benjamin Carter has spent his whole career of more than sixty years in this county. His father was also born in this county and lost his life during the Civil War at the early age of thirty-three. Mr. Carter has not only been successful as a farmer but he has always taken a prominent part in the official life of his township, and has held many positions at the hands of his fellow citizens. At the present time he is serving in an efficient manner as one of the township trustees.

Benjamin Carter, the son of Levi and Jane (Jones) Carter, was born in Jackson township, Union county, Ohio, October 11, 1854. His parents were both natives of Union county, his mother's people coming from New York state and locating in Union county early in its history. Levi Carter and wife were the parents of four children, three of whom are living, Benjamin, of Jackson township; David J., of Paulding county, Ohio, and Sarah, the widow of Levi Blue, who died in 1900. She is now living in LaRue, Marion county, Ohio. Mary Jane, the oldest child, died at the age of eight years.

Levi Carter was a son of Benjamin Carter, and was farming at the time the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in a Union county regiment and lost his life in fighting for his country, leaving his widow with three small children. Benjamin Carter, the grandfather of Benjamin, with whom this narrative deals, came from Virginia and located in Union county shortly after its organization in 1810, and was one of the first settlers of the county.

Benjamin Carter was less than ten years of age when his father died



MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN CARTER

and he was the eldest of the three children, consequently he had to assume such responsibility when a mere lad. The mother lived until 1877. When he was eighteen years old Benjamin began to work for himself and a year later he married and bought a small tract of land, to which he has subsequently added until he now owns eighty-eight acres. He has cleared much of the land which he now owns and has placed all of the improvements which are now on it. He has a good home, excellent barns and outbuildings and everything about the place indicates the thrift and taste of the owner. While he engages in general farming he pays particular attention to the raising of Holstein cattle and has been very successful in cattle raising.

Mr. Carter was married April 24, 1873, to Catherine Noggle, a daughter of John and Maria Noggle. Her father, a native of Hocking county, Ohio, came from Fairfield county, Ohio, to Union county early in the history of the county. Mrs. Carter's mother was born in Guernsey county, Ohio. Her parents are both deceased. Mr. Carter and his wife are the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Stella, the wife of Edward Green, a farmer of Delaware county, Ohio; Ira, a farmer living in Marion county, Ohio; C. E., a farmer of Jackson township; Addie E., the wife of F. Hentzsey, of Marion county, Ohio; Ethel, who died at the age of twenty-three, and Mary, who is single and still at home.

Mr. Carter has been an active Democrat and one of the leaders of his party in local affairs. He served his township as assessor for two years, and is now trustee of Jackson township. He was a school director for many years and finally refused to accept the office any longer, although earnestly requested to continue in this position. He and his family are members of the Union Baptist church.

HAYMOND INGRAM.

For the past thirty years Haymond Ingram has been farming in Union township, Union county, Ohio. He owns one hundred and fifty acres of well improved land and has engaged in general farming and stock raising in such a way as to merit inclusion among the progressive farmers of the county. His present prosperity is directly due to his own efforts, since he started in with nothing, and what he has today is the result of his own hard work and good management.

Haymond Ingram, the son of Silas and Hannah (Phillips) Ingram, was born in West Virginia, November 14, 1840. His parents were born in

Washington county, Pennsylvania, and his father moved with his parents to Virginia when he was a lad of eight. His mother moved with her parents when a small girl to Greene county, Pennsylvania, and in that state Silas Ingram and Hannah Phillips were married, and they began housekeeping shortly afterwards in West Virginia. They lived on the same farm in West Virginia all of their lives and there reared a family of nine children, five of whom are still living: Abraham, deceased; Joseph, who died in infancy; Sarah, deceased; Haymond, of Union county, Ohio; Margaret, the wife of John Harris, of West Virginia; Hannah, the wife of John Hagerman, of Marshall county, West Virginia; Silas, of Ohio; Anna, the wife of Benson Hagerman, who is living on the old home place in West Virginia, and one who died in infancy. The mother of these children was a member of the Universalist church.

Haymond Ingram was educated in the common schools of West Virginia and worked on the home farm until his first marriage. He then began farming for himself in his native state and followed agricultural pursuits there until 1885. In January of that year he bought his first farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Union township, Union county, Ohio, and on March 6, 1885, formally took possession of his new home and has since lived in this county. His farm is well improved in every particular. He has a good home, convenient and commodious barns and outbuildings and everything about the farm indicates that the owner is a man of thrift and taste. He raises high grade live stock and the major portion of his annual income is derived from the sale of stock.

Mr. Ingram has been married three times. He was first married November 26, 1874, to Eliza J. Harris, the daughter of John and Lucy (Terrill) Harris, her mother being a native of Connecticut. To this first union four children were born: Lucy, born January 14, 1876, the wife of French Porter, a farmer of Union township; Lessie, born in West Virginia, now a nurse living in Columbus, Ohio; Seth, who resides in Iowa, and George, who lives with his father. The mother of these four children died in December, 1888, and on December 17, 1891, Mr. Ingram married Rachel Howard, whose parents both died when she was a child. To this second marriage one daughter, Helen, was born. She graduated from the Milford Center high school and is now teaching in the public schools of Milford Center. The second wife of Mr. Ingram died in April, 1893, and in 1901 Mr. Ingram married Mrs. Mary (Adams) Kimbell, the widow of Lewis Kimbell, and to this third marriage one daughter has been born, Genevieve, who was born

November 27, 1903. She is now attending the public schools at Milford Center.

Politically, Mr. Ingram is a staunch Republican, but has never had any public office other than that of school director. Mrs. Ingram is a member of the Christian church at Milford Center. Fraternally, Mr. Ingram belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Milford Center. He is a man of genial disposition and such has been his life since becoming a resident of this county that he well merits the high esteem in which he is universally held.

CARL A. BOERGER.

One of the youngest and most enterprising farmers of Union township, Union county, Ohio, is Carl A. Boerger, who is now farming with his brother, Paul G., in Union township. He comes from a sterling family of German ancestors and, although now at the very beginning of his career, has already demonstrated that he has those qualities which will insure him success in the future.

Carl A. Boerger, the son of John K. and Matilda (Pfeiffer) Boerger, was born June 3, 1889, in Union township, Union county, Ohio. He is one of five children born to his parents, the others being as follows: Alfred K., a Lutheran minister, of Jelloway, Ohio; Ernest J., a Lutheran minister at Schofield, Wisconsin; Paul G., a farmer of Union township; and Walter P., who is a bookkeeper at Columbus, Ohio.

John K. Boerger, the father of Carl A., was born in Germany, May 3, 1841, and in 1843 came to America with his parents and located in Columbus, Ohio. In 1848 William and Elizabeth B. Boerger, the parents of John K., located in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, where they lived until 1861 and then moved to Union township, where Mrs. Boerger died September 11, 1870. John K. Boerger was the youngest of five children born to his parents and when fifteen years of age began to learn the bricklayer's trade with George A. Fox, of Marysville. After following this trade for three years, he engaged in farming and made this his life's work, residing on his farm in Paris township until 1912, when he moved to Marysville.

John K. Boerger was twice married, first, on October 18, 1866, to Maggie Magerlein, a native of Germany, who came to this country with her parents, Leonard and Eve Magerlein, when a child. To this first marriage were born seven children, six of whom are still living: John F., a Lutheran min-

ister of Racine, Wisconsin; John Leonard, of Madison county, Ohio; William J., a farmer of Madison county; Mary, the wife of George Rausch, of Darby township; Lena, the wife of George Rausch, of Mill Creek township; George Emanuel, a farmer of Union township; and Charles C., who died in infancy. The mother of these seven children died August 20, 1882, and, on November 8th of the following year, John K. Boerger married Matilda Pfeiffer, who became the mother of Carl A., with whom this narrative deals.

Carl A. Boerger was educated in the schools of Union township and has been farming with his brother, Paul G., since 1912. The brothers own the old home place of one hundred and seventy-four acres and are engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Carl Boerger, as are the other members of the family, is a member of the German Lutheran church. He is still unmarried and makes his home with his brother, Paul G. Boerger and family.

WILLIAM D. BLUE.

The whole career of William D. Blue has been spent in Union county, Ohio, and since reaching his majority he has engaged in general farming and stock raising in Jackson township. The Blue family were early settlers in Union county and its various members have always been prominent in the various phases of Union county's history. Mr. Blue started in an humble manner as a farmer, but by good management and ceaseless industry he has accumulated a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres. He has taken an active part in the civic life of his community and has held various official positions with entire satisfaction to all concerned.

William Dowling Blue, the son of Adam and Malissa (Price) Blue, was born in Jackson township, Union county, Ohio, November 18, 1857. His father was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1818, and his mother was born on Blue's Creek, Leesburg township, this county. His parents were married in this county and lived here until their death, the father dying July 8, 1890, and the mother passing away November 10, 1905. Adam Blue was a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting on September 12, 1864, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Regiment, from which he was honorably discharged June 28, 1865.

Adam Blue and wife were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are still living: John, who lives in Marion, Ohio; Michael, of Wood county,

Ohio; Henry, of Essex, Ohio; Harvey, a farmer of Jackson township; Levi, deceased, who left a widow and three children; Anna Bell, the wife of Alfred Jones, a farmer of Marion county, Ohio; Sterling, also of Marion county, and Wilton, of Marion county; Mary E., who died in 1873, at the age of seventeen; William Dowling, of Jackson township; Isabel, the wife of A. S. White, of Richwood; Nellie, the widow of H. S. Moore, of Richwood, a soldier of the Civil War, who died in 1910; Edith, the wife of Michael W. Cronley, of Mount Victory, Ohio; Clara M., the wife of George W. Manley, now deceased. Michael Blue enlisted on February 27, 1864, in Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged July 20, 1865. John Blue was a member of Company G, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, enlisting on February 29, 1864, and receiving his discharge on July 24, 1865.

William D. Blue was educated in the common schools of Jackson township and remained at home until his marriage in 1880. He then rented land for about eight years, after which he bought fifty acres in the fall of 1888. He had accumulated enough so he could make a small payment on a farm and in 1890 he added twenty-five acres more; in 1896 sixty acres more, and in 1911 he bought the thirty-acre tract where he built his beautiful country home. This thirty acres was originally purchased by his grandfather, Samuel R. Sanders, and has been in the family many years. In 1905 he bought fifty-four acres and in 1914 fifty acres more, making a total of two hundred and forty acres. Since then he has sold thirty acres of his farm, but still retains two hundred and ten acres, which lie northwest of Essex about two and one-half miles. He has placed all the improvements upon this farm and now has a beautiful country home, a convenient and commodious barn and all of the modern conveniences which are demanded by the twentieth-century farmer. He keeps a high grade of cattle and hogs and gets the major portion of his income from the sale of live stock each year.

Mr. Blue was married November 10, 1880, to Mary Emma White, a daughter of Jesse A. and Angeline (Dysart) White. Mr. and Mrs. Blue have no children of their own, but have reared the nephew of Mr. Blue, Lloyd M. Manley, who is now living in Claibourne township. Also they raised Winnie J. Blue, the orphan, who married George C. Halt. They live on a farm in Jackson township and they have three children. They also raised a nephew, Harry G. Blue, from ten years of age and who is still with them.

Jesse A. White, the father of Mrs. Blue, was born in Franklin county,

Indiana, August 31, 1828, a son of Albert R. and Amy White, both of whom are deceased. When he was five years of age Jesse A. White moved with his parents to Union county, Ohio, where he was reared on the farm and received a good common school education. He taught school for two years and was married April 10, 1851, to Angeline Dysart, a daughter of John and Mary Dysart, and to this union were born four children, John D., Charles A., Mary E. and Anna M. Mr. White was a successful farmer and at the time of his death, June 12, 1901, owned a well improved farm of one hundred acres. His wife died February 28, 1889. He was prominent in the civic life of his community, serving as trustee, clerk and treasurer of Jackson township at various times, and for twenty years was recording steward of the Bush Creek circuit of the Methodist Protestant church, to which denomination he and his wife both belonged.

Mr. and Mrs. Blue are loyal members of the Methodist Protestant church at Essex. Mr. Blue united with the church in 1884, while his wife has been a member since she was fifteen years of age. In politics, Mr. Blue gives his hearty support to the Democratic party and has been one of its leaders in local affairs. He was elected trustee for the first time in 1898 and served one term. In 1913 he was elected again and is now filling this position with eminent satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He has served as school director for a number of years and in every capacity where his labors have found him he has never been lacking in those rare qualities of good American citizenship.

CHRISTOPHER L. KOERNER.

An enterprising farmer of German descent who is now making his home in Jerome township, where he was born, is Christopher L. Koerner, who owns the old Koerner homestead of one hundred and seventy-six acres, lying about two and one-half miles from New California. His parents were both born in Germany, but were married after coming to this country and his father became one of the most substantial farmers of Jerome township.

Christopher L. Koerner, the son of John Henry and Elizabeth (Kaininger) Koerner, was born May 9, 1870, on the farm where he is now living. His parents, both of whom were born in Germany, were residents of this country before the Civil War. His father came to America in 1843, being about seven years of age at the time. His mother came here in 1856, stop-

ping for a short time in Columbus, Ohio, and then going on to Union county, where she located with her parents. John H. Koerner and his wife were married in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1858, and to them were born eight children, six of whom are now living: Mary, the wife of Justus Scheiderer, of Columbus, Ohio; Margaret, the wife of John Assman, of Marysville; Anna, the wife of John Scheiderer, a farmer of this county; Veit, who died in 1894; C. L., of Jerome township; George, who died in 1894; Catherine, who is living with her mother in Marysville; Elizabeth, the widow of Edward Scheiderer, who is now making her home with her mother in Marysville. John H. Koerner died in June, 1886, and his widow is now residing in Marysville with her two daughters, Catherine and Elizabeth.

John H. Koerner has a well improved farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres. He was a prominent man in the affairs of Jerome township, serving as township trustee for a number of years and also as member of the school board.

Christopher L. Koerner was reared and educated in the schools of Jerome township, and remained at home until his marriage at the age of twenty-two. He then began farming the old home place and now owns the farm on which he was reared. He has placed many extensive improvements on the farm and has built a new barn and a silo in the past two years. He is an extensive stock raiser and keeps only the best grade of stock on his farm.

Mr. Koerner was married October 13, 1892, to Margaret Rausch, a daughter of John and Caroline (Horch) Rausch. To this union have been born six children: Josephine, born July 11, 1893, the wife of Theodore Kuechle, of Columbus, Ohio; Louis, who died at the age of three; Clara, born August 4, 1899; Amelia, born August 6, 1902, and two who died in infancy.

The father of Mrs. Koerner was born in Darby township, Union county, and her mother was a native of Germany. Her father was a life-long farmer and a prominent citizen of the community where he lived. He died in 1886, and Mrs. Rausch died September 10, 1907.

Mr. Koerner is a member of the Democratic party and has been frequently called upon by his party to fill responsible positions. He has served as township trustee for four years, served as a member of the township school board and also as director of his home school district for a long time. In every capacity, Mr. Koerner has measured up to the high standard of the good American citizen and his whole life has been such that he merits the high esteem in which he is held.

LOUIS CLEMENS BEEM.

The ancestral line of Louis Clemens Beem runs back into Germany, and it is an ancestry for which no apology is needed. This country owes more, perhaps, to the German immigrant than to any other, because the German has brought here qualities that have made for thrift, industry, stability, and a love of music and art. The German is a home-maker and a producer and among the best of our substantial, law-abiding citizens.

In 1760 Richard Beem, the founder of the Beem family in America, left his home in the Fatherland and came to this country with his wife and three children, landing at Baltimore. One of his sons, Michael, enlisted in the Revolutionary War and was an active participant in the long struggle for independence. The three children of Richard Beem were Richard, Michael and Elizabeth. With his wife and this family he located on a timbered tract of land on the summit of the Alleghany mountains. Here he established a home, and with much labor converted forests into cultivated fields, and in time had a farm of three hundred acres of tillable land. He and his wife died there at an advanced age. Michael Beem, the second son of Richard Beem, lived on his father's farm until he was grown and contributed his share of the hard work required of the pioneer starting life in the woods. On arriving at manhood years Michael took unto himself a wife in the person of Elizabeth Greene and came with his wife to Licking county, Ohio, and was among the pioneer settlers of that county. He died there at an old age, Michael Beem was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and was a warm personal friend of General Washington and was one of the General's body-guard. He often talked of his personal association with Washington and of the many times in which they engaged in play and sports together. Michael Beem and wife had a family of eleven children, all of whom grew up, married and had families of their own. The names of these eleven children were Richard, Andrew, Anna, Phoebe, William, Michael, John, Benjamin, Daniel, Elizabeth and Jacob.

Jacob Beem, the youngest son of Michael, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Maryland and came with his parents when they moved to Licking county in 1812 and settled near the present town of Jersey. There he grew to manhood and married, and three of his children were born there. He bought a tract of land consisting of fifty acres, covered with timber, which he cleared and improved and on which he built a comfortable home. In 1832 he came to Richwood to visit two of his nephews and



LOUIS C. BEEM.

was so well pleased with this county and the opportunities afforded for farming that he decided to locate here. So he sold his farm in Licking county and bought a farm of two hundred acres located two and a half miles east of Richwood. In 1833 he moved here with his family and took up his residence on this farm. Here he lived and reared his family, and here he died in 1878, aged seventy-nine years. His wife died in 1892 at the age of eighty-three years. They were both members of the Christian (New Light) church.

Jacob and Phoebe (Rose) Beem, the parents of our subject, had a family of ten children, namely: Milton, Orin, Newton and Albert, deceased; Jacob, of Claibourne township; Perry and Gilbert, were both soldiers in the Civil War and both died in the service, the former died of disease and the latter from wounds received in battle. The other children of the family were as follows: Araminta, deceased, who was the wife of A. D. Morrow; Louis C., of Richwood; and Benjamin. All of this family were married except the two sons who enlisted in the army.

On the maternal side, the grandfather of our subject was Philip Rose and his wife was Ruth (Talkington) Rose, pioneer settlers in Licking county, Ohio. The grandfather died there well along in years. His widow came to Union county and made her home with her daughter, Phoebe Beem, for a time, and then moved to Iowa, near Chariton, where she died at the age of about ninety-six years. In the Rose family were the following named children: Aaron, Philip, Gilbert, Sarah, Phoebe, Elizabeth, Mille and Miriam, who died at the age of thirteen years; and some who died in infancy.

Louis C. Beem was reared on his father's farm near Richwood, and received his elementary education in the district schools, supplementing this with advanced studies in the Prospect high school. After leaving this school he taught school for one term. He then engaged in the saw mill business extensively from May 4, 1871, to July 10, 1909. In 1873 he came to Richwood and enlarged his business, dealing in manufactured lumber, supplying the market in wholesale and retail orders. He was also engaged in the marble and monument business for about one year, and for the past twenty-five years he has been interested in farm lands, and is the owner at the present time of considerable real estate in the county, as well as his home on South Franklin street in Richwood.

On March 24, 1881, Mr. Beem was united in marriage with Margaret Graham, daughter of Patterson and Mary (Miller) Graham. Four children were born to that union, namely: Lena, a teacher in Arizona; Perry, who is

engaged in the rice industry in Arkansas; Ada and Jessie, who died in infancy. Mrs. Beem, the wife of our subject, died July 10, 1895, aged thirty-eight years. She was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was born in Claibourne township, Union county. Her parents were early settlers here but removed to Illinois, where they died. The four children in the Graham family were Lou, Margaret, Thomas and Clara. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Beem was Samuel Graham and the maiden name of his wife was Butterfield. The maternal grandfather was Henry Miller.

Mr. Beem was married a second time, February 14, 1899, to Emma B. Taylor, daughter of Benjamin and Amelia J. (Baker) Taylor. His second wife was born in Champaign county, Ohio, which was also the birth place of her mother. Her father was a native of Maine. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Emma Beem was Cyrus Taylor and the maiden name of his wife was Abigail Woodward, a native of New Hampshire; the grandfather was born in Maine. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Beem was John Baker and his wife's maiden name was Ann Matilda Henderson. He was a native of Germany and came to America when a small boy and grew to manhood in this country. After marriage he first settled near Alexandria, in Virginia, and came from there to Champaign county, Ohio, among the first settlers of that county. He died there in 1840 at the age of forty-six years; the death of his wife occurred in 1885 at the age of seventy-eight. Their family consisted of seven children, namely: Charles A., Margaret, Robert B., Amelia J., Sarah Josephine, and Joseph, who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Beem are members of the Methodist Protestant church and contribute liberally to its support. Fraternally, Mr. Beem belongs to Mount Carmel Lodge, No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons; also to Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, Knights of Pythias. Politically, he believes in the principles advocated by the Republican party and gives his active support to the candidates of that party.

MALCOLM M. CAMERON.

A highly respected citizen of Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, is Malcolm M. Cameron, who has lived his whole life in this county. He is essentially a self-made farmer and his well improved farm of seventy-one acres is the direct result of his own hard work and good management. He ranks among the leading farmers and stock raisers of his township and yet

has found time to take an active part in the civic life of the community. In the various official positions where he has been found he has proved faithful to the trust reposed in him and in every way merits the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him.

Malcolm M. Cameron, the son of Alexander and Martha L. (Johnson) Cameron, was born in York township, Union county, Ohio, February 8, 1857. His father was born near Montreal, Canada, and his mother in Union county. Alexander Cameron came to Union county, Ohio, about 1851, and was married here the same year to Martha Johnson. Alexander Cameron was a farmer and stock dealer and died in this county in 1906. His widow is living now with one of her sons near Marysville. Alexander Cameron was a Republican in politics and an active citizen of the community where he resided.

Alexander Cameron and wife were the parents of nine children, seven sons and two daughters: John A., a patient of the hospital in Gallipolis, Ohio; Malcolm M., of Claibourne township; Mary E., who married D. H. Mulvaine, and has two children, Fay and Delmer; Samuel J., who lives in Union county near Marysville; Ida E., the wife of Fred Dillsaver, of Richwood; Colon A., who died at the age of seventeen; Birchard H., who resides in Marysville; G. R., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Chester H., of Richwood.

Malcolm M. Cameron received his education in the common schools of this county and started in to work for himself when he was twenty-one years of age. He was married at that time and settled down to the life of a farmer. Through his own exertions and the aid of his good wife, he has a fine farm of seventy-one acres on which he has placed all of the improvements. He has a fine country home and his barns are models of convenience and usefulness. He raises pure bred Jersey cattle and registered Oxford sheep, and has unusual success in handling his live stock.

Mr. Cameron was married April 18, 1888, to Emma B. Jolliff, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Cassidy) Jolliff. Her parents were early settlers in Union county. To this marriage was born one son, Charles Lawrence, who died at the age of eight months. The first wife of Mr. Cameron died July 5, 1891, and on June 13, 1894, he married Mrs. Mary A. (Wurtsbaugh) Bacon, a daughter of David H. and Lucinda Wurtzbaugh. She was the widow of P. A. Bason and to her first marriage was born one son, P. G., who is now an auctioneer of York township. To the second marriage of Mr. Cameron have been born seven children; Luella Mae (now Mrs. J. A. Vanatta), Della Marie, Minnie Irene, Lela Naomi, Marion B., Harold R. and Stanley S.

Mr. Cameron has taken an active part in the political life of his township and county and has been one of the leaders of the Republican party in local affairs. He has served as supervisor of Leesburg township and as school director in Claibourne township. He was elected as assessor of his township and took the examination and was appointed under the civil service. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry at Claibourne. Mrs. Cameron is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Cameron is a man of decided ability and has always conducted his affairs and those of stations to which he has been elected in such a manner as to meet with the hearty approbation of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE HILL, JR.

A farmer and stock raiser of Union township, Union county, Ohio, who has lived in this county all of his life, is George Hill, Jr., whose parents were early settlers in Union county. Mr. Hill has made farming his life work and is now operating a fine farm of two hundred and fifty-one acres about one mile east of Milford Center.

George Hill, Jr., the son of George J. and Susan (Baker) Hill, was born in Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, April 15, 1866. Both of his parents were natives of Ashland county, Ohio, and early settlers in Union county, where his father was a prominent stock raiser. George J. Hill, Sr., handled French Clydesdale and Belgium horses and was known as one of the most prominent horsemen of this section of the state. He died in 1901 and his widow passed away about 1904. Seven children were born to George J. Hill, Sr., and wife: Sedelia, the wife of William Cahill, of Marysville; Emma, the wife of J. Hartshorn, of Newark, Ohio; Charles, a farmer of Paris township; Weldon, who died at the age of thirty; Frank, a farmer of this county; Cora, the wife of Lewis Amrine, a farmer of Union county living north of Marysville; George, Jr., and one who died in infancy.

George Hill, Jr., was reared on his father's farm in this county and received a good, common school education. He remained at home until his marriage and then began farming for himself in Union township, where he has since resided. In addition to the farm of two hundred and fifty-one acres on which he lives he owns forty-seven and three-fourths acres two miles south of Milford Center. He gives most of his attention to stock raising and raises high grade stock of all kinds.

Mr. Hill was married January 8, 1891, to May Shanks, a daughter of Joseph and Jennie (Hammond) Shanks, both of whom were natives of Union county, and to this union five children have been born; four of whom are now living: Florence, a stenographer at Columbus, Ohio; Augusta H.; Jennie; Etta and George J. The three younger children are now attending the high school at Milford Center.

The parents of Mrs. Hill were born and reared in Union county, and her mother lived here until her death, May 2, 1897. After her mother's death her father married Flora Barker, and moved to Kenton, where he died March 28, 1908. Mrs. Hill's parents had three children: May, the wife of Mr. Hill; Ella, the wife of Frank P. Miller, a farmer of Union township, and Clinton, who married Sallie Skiles, and now lives at Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio.

Politically, Mr. Hill is a Republican, although he is not by any means a partisan. He casts his ballot for the best men in local affairs, irrespective of their politics. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Milford Center.

JOHN JOLLIFF.

The oldest living married couple in Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, is John Jolliff and his wife, who have been married for fifty-five years. Mr. Jolliff came to this county with his parents in 1850, and is now living on the next farm east to that which his father settled on in that year. He has engaged in farming and stock raising all his life, although he is now retired from active work.

John Jolliff, the son of Lewis and Mary Catherine (Swartz) Jolliff, was born in Holmes county, Ohio, August 7, 1837. His father was born in Stark county, Ohio, while his mother was a native of Wayne county, their marriage occurring in the latter county. Five children were born to Lewis Jolliff and wife, two of whom are living: George W., deceased; Eli P., deceased; John, of Claibourne township; Isaac, also living in Leesburg township, and Barbara, who died in infancy.

Lewis Jolliff followed farming in Holmes county, Ohio, until 1850, and in that year moved to Union county and located in Claibourne township, on the farm just west of his son, John. At the time Lewis Jolliff came to this county Claibourne township was practically a wilderness and he literally had to carve a home for himself and family out of the virgin forest.

The wife of Lewis Jolliff died shortly after the family moved to this county and he later married Hannah Pennypacker, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Pennypacker, old settlers of Union county. There were no children born to his second marriage. Lewis Jolliff died in 1882, and his widow is now living with J. D. Jolliff in York township, this county.

John Jolliff received a good common school education and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into the service in August, 1862, and served for three years. He was with Sherman on his famous march through Georgia to the sea, and for a period of one hundred and sixty days was under fire practically all of the time. He was wounded at Peach Tree Creek and was always ready for duty when duty called.

After the close of the war Mr. Jolliff returned to Union county and resumed farming on the old Sidle homestead. He later bought a small piece of land and owned two hundred acres when he sold out in 1873, having lived there only eighteen months, then returned and bought his present farm of fifty-six acres and later added to it until he has a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, now one of the best improved in the county.

Mr. Jolliff was married December 23, 1858, to Mary Sidle, a daughter of Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Sidle. Her father was born February, 1812, and her mother was born in March of the same year, both being natives of Muskingum county, Ohio. They were married in that county and arrived in Union county, November 18, 1846, and settled on a farm in Claibourne township. Mr. Sidle died June 10, 1877, and his widow passed away November 27, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Jolliff are the parents of six children, all of whom are still living: Sarah E., born July 24, 1860, the wife of Isaac N. Gibson, of Claibourne township; John D., born May 23, 1863, a farmer of York township; W. T. S., born July 21, 1866, a resident of Claibourne township; Martha A., born January 31, 1870, the widow of William Cunningham, now living with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were the parents of five children, Estella, Zella, J. W., Harry and Edward. Eva C., the fifth child of Mr. and Mrs. Jolliff, was born May 8, 1873, while Charles E., the youngest, was born March 13, 1876.

Mr. Jolliff retired from active work in 1907, but still makes his home on the old farm. He and his wife are not only the oldest living couple in Claibourne township, but one of the oldest in the county. The 23d of Decem-

ber, 1914, was the fifty-sixth anniversary of their marriage. They are loyal members of the Methodist Protestant church at Bethlehem and have always been interested in its welfare. Mr. Jolliff has always given his hearty support to the Republican party, but has never taken an active interest in political matters. Mr. and Mrs. Jolliff are most estimable old people, and are highly esteemed in the community where they have spent so many years together.

FORREST E. MOSHER.

An enterprising merchant of Essex, Jackson township, Union county, Ohio, is Forrest E. Mosher, who has been engaged in business in that village since 1909. Previous to that time he had engaged in general farming and stock raising in the county and was meeting with marked success in that line of activity. He has been no less successful in his business venture in Essex, and has built up a large and lucrative trade in the northeastern corner of the county.

Forrest L. Mosher, the son of George and Emily J. (Lampson) Mosher, was born in York township, Union county, in 1879. His parents were both born in Licking county, Ohio, and were married there. They came to Union county about forty years ago and located in York township, where George Mosher followed farming until his death in 1904. He was a member of the Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three and one-half years. His widow is still living in that township. He was a Democrat in politics and served as road supervisor in his township for many years. Both he and his wife were earnest members of the Friends church at Somerville. George Mosher and wife were the parents of five children, all of whom are still living: May, the wife of William Sanders, of Richwood; Cary, a farmer of York township; Ella, the wife of Sherry Temple, who died about 1900; Jennie, the wife of Elmer Malone, a farmer of this county, and Forrest E., of Essex.

Forrest E. Mosher received a good common school education and started for himself in 1902. For seven years he engaged in farming in York township with a success which demonstrated that he had those qualities which characterize the successful farmer. In 1909 he located in the village of Essex in Jackson township, where he bought a store of general merchandise goods. In addition he has since put in a complete line of farming imple-

ments and under his good management his trade has constantly increased since the beginning.

Mr. Mosher was married February 24, 1902, to Effie Wells, a daughter of Jay and Jane (Morrison) Wells. Her parents came to Union county early in its history and made this county their home for the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Mosher have four children, three of whom are living: Bernice, born in September, 1905; Mildred Vaughn, born December 18, 1907, died in February, 1908; Byrle, born in September, 1910; Garld, born in 1912.

Mr. Mosher is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, holding his membership in the lodge of Richwood. He is a staunch Republican in politics, but has never taken an active part in the affairs of his party. He is a capable man and the success which has attended his efforts during the short time that he has been in business indicates that he has a prosperous career before him.

ELI JOSEPH MORRIS.

The life and business career of Mr. Morris, who, with limited opportunities in his younger years, and with environments that were not always calculated to offer encouragement to a young man seeking to make his way in the world, furnishes an example and an inspiration to those in like circumstances. This is only one case of many that illustrates and emphasizes the possibilities afforded every young man, who is inspired with a will and determination to succeed. It exemplifies the opportunities of American youth under the benign influences of American institutions and educational advantages.

Eli Joseph Morris was born July 24, 1877, in Franklin county, Ohio. The place of his birth was about eight miles from Columbus. His parents were Joseph Morris and Mary (Griffin) Morris, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father, a son of Henry Morris, was a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and the mother was born in Lancaster county on a farm near Mount Victory. They had a family of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second. The other members of the family were as follows: Henry, who died in infancy; Edward Franklin, Marysville, Ohio; Ambrose, of Lima, Ohio; Torrence, deceased; Ralph, of Round Head, Ohio; Almeda, deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Buchanan.

The father of this family was a farmer for several years after his mar-



ELI J. MORRIS.

riage, and it may be taken for granted that the boys of the family who were of sufficient age to assist in farm work were never without an occupation. After several years engaged in farming the Morris family removed to Columbus, where the father was engaged in business until the time of his death, August 3, 1890, at the age of forty-one years. The mother died December 12, 1911, at the age of fifty-three years. Both were faithful members of the Catholic church.

During the days of the Civil War the father of the subject of this sketch responded to the call of his country in defense of the flag. It was during the Morgan raid, when the citizens of Ohio, Indiana and other Northern states were greatly alarmed because of the aggressive movements of the daring Confederate raider north of the Ohio river, and they rallied in great numbers for the protection of their homes and property. In response to the call of the governor of his state, Mr. Morris enlisted as a private in the one-hundred-days service, and contributed his part of faithful service for the period of enlistment. If there be those who are disposed to regard lightly the service of the hundred-day soldiers they should be reminded that they did their part in the great drama of the Civil War, and contributed in no small measure to the work of the veteran armies in the field in bringing that war to a successful conclusion.

As before stated, Eli Joseph Morris was born in Franklin county, Ohio. He lived on the farm until he was eight years old. He then went to Columbus and worked in different shops until he was fifteen. Even thus early in life he had acquired industrious habits and a disposition to turn his hand to any kind of work that was offered. His early life on the farm was conducive to well rounded physical development, and accustomed as he was to the habits of industry incident to farm life, he grew up with well defined ideas of the responsibilities of life, and the necessity of dependence on one's own resources to achieve success in life.

His next move was to Hardin county, where he found a home with some of his uncles and aunts, and found work with Charles Richler in a grocery store at McGuffey, Ohio. After a short time in this store he found employment in the store of F. M. Sams and he remained in his employment for about two years. From this place he went to East Liberty, remaining there a short time, and then to Kenton, where he found employment in a restaurant. Here he remained for a little over two years. These various moves were not without advantage in the experience gained and in the knowledge of business, and business opportunities, in different localities. But this sort of experience is not usually conducive to the acquirement of wealth.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Morris came to Marysville, where he has since made his abiding place. His first employment here was with Mr. Henderson in the Oakland hotel. He remained in this employment for a year or more and then was employed for eleven years in John Auer's grocery store. It was in this line of business that he first found employment in McGuffey, and at various times after that, and it seemed to be the line of business that appealed to him, and to which he was best adapted. So, in 1909 he formed a partnership with Adrian C. Turner and they bought a grocery store of their own. This partnership continued for a little over a year. Then Mr. Morris bought his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He is doing a large and a successful business, carrying a large and well selected stock of everything in the grocery line, catering to the best trade.

On December 12, 1902, Mr. Morris was married to Bertha Brown, a daughter of Joshua and Sarah M. (Dixon) Brown. Mrs. Morris was born in Union county, Ohio, eight miles north of Marysville. Her parents were natives of Union county. Her mother died May 20, 1914; her father is still living. The living children are George, Elmer, Bertha, William and Effie.

As already intimated, Mr. Morris has made his own way in the world from the time he was a small boy, and he is now recognized as one of the substantial business men of Marysville. He is industrious, enterprising and public spirited, and well deserves the large patronage he receives. He belongs to the Maccabees, and his political affiliations are with the Democratic party, but prefers to vote for the man rather than the party nominee, in case the party nominee does not measure up to his standard.

CORNELIUS D. SIDLE.

A pioneer farmer of Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, is Cornelius D. Sidle, who has been a life-long resident of that township. The Sidle family were early settlers in this county and have always taken an active part in advancing the educational, moral, material and religious welfare of the community where they resided. Mr. Sidle is a man of high integrity and excellent business ability, as is shown by his well improved farm of two hundred and two acres in Claibourne and Leesburg townships. He has won his success by hard and faithful work and well merits the prosperity which has attended his efforts.

Cornelius D. Sidle, the son of Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Sidle,

was born in Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, March 17, 1848. His parents were natives of Muskingum county, Ohio, and came to Union county about 1846, where his father died on June 10, 1877, and his mother on November 27, 1889.

Cornelius D. Sidle was educated in the common schools of his county and before he had reached his majority had branched out into business for himself. He bought and sold horses and had already accumulated considerable money before he was married, at the age of twenty-one. He has bought and sold several different farms and has always made it a point to improve his different farms and sell them at a good profit. He is a man of excellent judgment and his investments have always been such as to yield a handsome return on the money invested. As a farmer he has long ranked as one of the leaders of his community, although he has now practically retired from active work.

Mr. Sidle was married April 18, 1869, to Amret F. Wood, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Hunt) Wood. Her mother was a native of Virginia and came to Union county early in its history. Mr. and Mrs. Sidle are the parents of five children, all of whom are still living: Lura, the wife of D. G. Burgner, a clothing merchant of Paulding City, Ohio; Cornelius D., Jr., who lives on the home farm with his parents; Jacob P., who is a farmer living in Claibourne township, near Richwood; John W., who is still at home, and George E., who is an instructor in industrial arts in the schools at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio.

Mr. Sidle holds the honor of being the first delegate to the State Grange Convention from Union county. His wife is also a member of the Grangers and they have always taken a great deal of interest in the work of this organization. Mr. Sidle is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to all of the degrees, including that of Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, holding his membership in both lodges at Richwood. He and his wife are members of the Daughters of Rebekah, the Pythian Sisters and the Order of the Eastern Star. The family are members of the Methodist Protestant church, of Claibourne.

The mother of Mrs. Sidle died in March, 1865, her father having passed away in November, 1860. Benjamin Wood, the father of Mrs. Sidle, was born in New Jersey of English descent, and Mr. and Mrs. Wood were married in Clark county, Ohio, and shortly afterwards came to Union county. Mr. Wood was a blacksmith by trade and followed this occupation in connection with his general farming.

CHARLES E. BLAIN.

The present surveyor of Union county, Ohio is Charles E. Blain, who was elected to this responsible position in the fall of 1914. He has been a resident of this county since 1883, and before assuming the office of county surveyor he taught school, farmed and followed his profession of civil engineering. He is a young man who has taken advantage of his opportunities and his election as surveyor of his county is a tribute to his ability as a civil engineer and to his worth as a citizen.

Charles E. Blain, the son of Edward W. and Catherine (Keneaster) Blain, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, November 11, 1871. His father was a native of Pickaway county and the mother of Fayette county, Ohio. They came to Union county in 1883 and located on a farm five and one-half miles west of Richwood, and lived in that neighborhood for more than thirty years. Edward W. Blain and wife were married at Jackson Center, Shelby county, Ohio, September 18, 1870, and Charles E. is their only child. Edward W. Blain owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Jackson township and made this his home after coming to the county until 1913. In that year he bought a fine home in Richwood and he and his wife are now living there. He was a member of Company G, One Hundred Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was only four months past sixteen years of age when he enlisted. He served eleven months and ten days.

Charles E. Blain was educated in the common school of Pickaway and Union counties, and later graduated from the normal school at Ada, Ohio, completing the civil engineering course in that institution in 1892. After his return home he taught two years and then farmed until 1903. In that year he took up his profession as a civil engineer and followed that until his election as county surveyor November 3, 1914. In the administration of the affairs of this office he is proving an efficient and painstaking servant of the people, and it is safe to say that no man has ever entered his office with better qualifications.

Mr. Blain was married December 15, 1894, to Mary M. Doner, a daughter of Christian and Mary (Davidson) Doner. Her father was a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, and her mother of Pickaway county. The Doner family moved to Union county in 1881, and located on a farm in Jackson township, where Mr. Doner died in 1907. His widow passed away four years later. Mr. and Mrs. Blain have two daughters, Ethel E., born July 30,

1897, and Mary M., born May 23, 1901. Both are now students of the high school at Richwood.

Mr. Blain is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are both members of the Daughters of Rebekah. Mrs. Blain is a member of the Women's Relief Corps at Richwood. Mr. Blain owns a well improved farm of eighty-nine acres in York township, but has not lived on it for the past two years, having made his home in Richwood for about two years. In the spring of 1913 he moved to Richwood in order to devote his entire time to his engineering duties and give his children the advantages of the Richwood schools.

WILLIAM H. SIDLE.

A pioneer farmer of Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, is William H. Sidle. He came to this county with his parents in 1846, and has lived here ever since, with the exception of one year which he spent in Kansas. He has been a life-long farmer, and he and his wife now have a well-improved farm of two hundred and twenty-three acres, where they make their home. He was in the Civil War and made a creditable record in that conflict and, returning from the war, settled down to the life of a farmer in Claibourne township.

William H. Sidle, a son of Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Sidle, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, November 18, 1839. His father was born in the same county in February, 1812, while his mother was born in the same county in March, 1812. His parents were reared and married in Muskingum county, and lived there until 1846, when they came to Union county and here lived the remainder of their lives. Jacob C. Sidle was a minister of the Methodist Protestant church and was held in high esteem by every one who knew him. He died June 10, 1877, and his widow passed away November 27, 1889.

Jacob C. Sidle and wife were the parents of seven children, including three pairs of twins. These children in the order of their birth are as follows: John, Mary and Martha, William H. and Hannah Ann, C. D. and Sarah Rebecca. John died in Champaign county, Ohio, at the age of sixty-eight. He had lived in Illinois, but returned to Champaign county about a month before he died. He was in business in Chicago up until the time he took sick. Martha, who died in 1867, was the wife of Dr. A. J. Irvin, who died during the Civil War. He was an assistant surgeon in the One

Hundred and Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and afterwards became the surgeon of the Second Tennessee Infantry, dying at Paducah, Kentucky, while on the way to join his regiment. Mary is the wife of John Jolliff, a farmer of Claibourne township. Hannah Ann, deceased, was the wife of George W. Tanner, also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner both died in Kansas. C. D. is a farmer of Claibourne township, while Sarah R., his twin sister, died when she was about twelve years of age.

William H. Sidle was about seven years of age when his parents located in Claibourne township on a farm. The family arrived here on November 18th of that year, and here his parents made their home the rest of their lives. His father was prominent in the civic life of the township and held a number of offices. He was justice of the peace for many years, and also served as township trustee. From March, 1873, to October, 1874, the family lived in Kansas. William H. Sidle received a good common school education and in August, 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged on the 8th of February of the following year. He was in the battle of Perrysville, Kentucky, which was fought October 8, 1862, and soon afterwards contracted illness, which ultimately resulted in his disability and discharge for that reason.

After he was mustered out of the army Mr. Sidle returned to Union county, and was married in 1865. He at once settled down to the life of a farmer and has devoted his life since that time to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Sidle was married January 5, 1865, to Malissa A. Kenney, who died April 26, 1875, leaving her husband with two children, Jacob C., who died September 20, 1874, in Lincoln, Nebraska, and Anna E., born October 28, 1874, and now the wife of Roy M. Pence, of Wauneta, Nebraska.

Mr. Sidle was married a second time October 11, 1877, to Martha A. Dilsaver, a daughter of Adam and Mary A. (Thresher) Dilsaver, of Delaware county, Ohio. Her mother died in that county and her father later moved to Richwood, this county, with his family, and lived there until his death in 1908. Mr. Dilsaver was born January 3, 1817. To this second marriage of Mr. Sidle has been born one son, Frederick C., who was born September 18, 1878. He graduated from the Richwood high school and later attended the Ada Normal School for three terms. He is now assisting his father in the management of the home farm. Mr. Sidle owns one hundred and twenty-six acres, while his wife has ninety-seven acres. He has placed all the improvements on the farm, and has a fine country home and excellent barns and outbuildings.

Mr. Sidle has made his home in Union county since his marriage, a half century ago, with the exception of about one year which he spent in Kansas. He went there in the spring of 1873 and returned in December of the following year, not finding that state to be all that he had imagined. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for more than fifty-three years, and now has the honor of being one of the oldest Masons in Union county. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Richwood, and also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Sidle is a staunch Republican and has served two terms as trustee of Claibourne township. He has also been a member of the school board of his township for several years.

JOHN M. GUNDER.

A well remembered citizen of a past generation is John M. Gunder, who lived in Union county from the spring of 1875 until his death in the fall of 1910. He was essentially a self-made man and accumulated a fine farm on which he and his wife reared a large family of children to lives of usefulness and honor. He was a man of fine character, kindly in manner and charitably disposed toward those less fortunate than himself.

The late John M. Gunder was born in the state of Maryland on October 18, 1833, and died at his home in Union county, Ohio, August 1, 1910. When he was about one year of age he came with his parents, Abraham and Magdalena Gunder, to Marion county, Ohio, and shortly afterwards the family moved to Crawford county, remaining there several years. Eventually they moved to Wyandot county, where Abraham Gunder and wife lived until her death in 1868. He then came to Union county, where his death occurred in July, 1878. The following children were born to Abraham Gunder and wife: Jonathan, John M., James M., Daniel H., Nancy J., and Julia.

John M. Gunder received such education as was afforded in the rude district schools of his boyhood days. After his marriage, in the spring of 1859 in Wyandot county, he went to farming there and remained in that county until the spring of 1875. In that year he moved to Union county and settled in York township. He did not have a dollar with which to begin housekeeping, but by economy, perseverance and well directed effort he became the owner of a well improved farm of four hundred and twenty acres in York township. In the truest sense of the word he was a self-made

man. He bought and sold stock and added not a little to his annual income in this way.

John M. Gunder was married February 10, 1859, to Phoebe A. Brooks. She was born November 26, 1840, and is a daughter of Joseph S. and Phoebe (Swisher) Brooks. Her parents were natives of New Jersey and they came to Ohio and located in Columbus for a short time. They moved from that city to Wyandot county, where they both lived the remainder of their days. Her father was a carpenter by trade and followed that line of effort until his death about thirty-five years ago. Her mother died about 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Gunder were the parents of ten children, six of whom are living: Charles E., who died at the age of forty-one; P. B., of Kansas City, Missouri; John B., of Marion, Ohio; Z. E., also a resident of Marion, Ohio; H. O., who lives on the old homestead in York township; M. H., of Marion, Ohio; O. H., who died at the age of twenty-six; James Blaine, of Richwood, and two others who died in childhood.

Mr. Gunder was a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Somerville, and his wife is a member of the same denomination. He never took an active part in politics, although he was always concerned with those efforts to benefit the general welfare of the community. His widow moved to Richwood in 1908, where she is now living a retired life.

ALBERT BURNHAM.

For more than sixty years Albert Burnham has been a resident of Union township, Union county, Ohio. He has been a prominent citizen of his township and county for many years. He is a college man and taught in the public schools of this county for many years before turning his attention to farming.

Albert Burnham was born in the township where he is now living, July 3, 1853, and is the son of Nicholas and Emmeline E. (Hopkins) Burnham. His father was born November 23, 1823, the son of Jacob and Eliza (Meacham) Burnham, who were married March 20, 1823. Jacob Burnham was born October 27, 1794, and died April 23, 1866. Eliza (Meacham) Burnham was born May 30, 1802. Jacob Burnham and wife were the parents of four children: Nicholas H., born November 23, 1823; Albert H., born November 18, 1825 and died April 10, 1844; Hiram Guy, born June 23, 1828, and married December 30, 1858, to Jane Reed; and Eliza Ann, born May 25, 1834, and married February 24, 1859, to Simeon D. Fairchild.



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT BURNHAM

Nicholas H. Burnham was married February 13, 1851, to Emmeline Hopkins and to this union four children were born: Albert, with whom this narrative deals; Elizabeth, born July 16, 1860, and now a resident of Springfield, Ohio; Harriett, born November 5, 1862, and now the wife of Aaron F. Robinson, of Milford Center, Ohio; and Simeon F., who was born April 1, 1868, and married Maud Martin. Nicholas H. Burnham, the father of these four children, died in August, 1903, and his widow passed away in 1908.

Albert Burnham received his elementary education in the schools of Union county and then entered Oberlin College, where he attended two years, having previously attended Delaware College one year. In 1880 he became the superintendent of the Milford Center schools and continued in that capacity until 1884, when he decided to leave the schoolroom and engage in farming. He now owns a fine farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres, one mile northeast of Milford Center. He gives his particular attention to the rearing of Holstein dairy cattle and has a fine herd on his farm all the time. He has fine cement floor barns and is one of the few farmers in the county using milking machines.

Mr. Burnham was married October 16, 1890, to Jennie Robinson, a daughter of John W. and Sarah (Coe) Robinson, both natives of Union county. To this union two children have been born and one daughter, Helen, is now living. Helen was born January 4, 1893, and after graduating from the high school at Milford Center, attended two years at Wooster University. She is now teaching in the primary department of the Milford Center schools.

Politically, Mr. Burnham is a Republican and has served as a member of the board of education of his township for nine years. The family are members of the Presbyterian church at Milford Center and deeply interested in its welfare. Fraternally, Mr. Burnham is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Marysville, while he holds his membership in the commandery at Urbana. He also belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry at Milford Center.

JOHN GEORGE GASE.

A well remembered man of a past generation is John George Gase, who was a prosperous farmer of Union township, Union county, Ohio. He was a man who won the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens by his upright life, and the clean and wholesome manner in which he conducted his every-

day affairs. He was devoted to his family, faithful to his friends and a man who always took an active interest in the life of his immediate community.

The late John George Gase was born on April 25, 1863, and died October 24, 1892. He was a son of Christopher and Barbara (Rausch) Gase, both of whom were natives of Germany. He was reared to manhood and after his marriage, at the age of twenty-one, he located in Union county, Ohio, where he followed farming until his death. He was a very successful farmer and accumulated an estate of two hundred and fifty-six acres by hard work and good management. Since his death his widow has built two fine homes, one for her son and the other for herself. The home farm is located about two miles northeast of Milford Center.

John George Gase was married April 16, 1884, to Mary Nicol, the daughter of Conrad and Lena (Colbacher) Nicol, natives of Germany, and to this union were born three children: William Michael, a farmer in Union township; Magdalena, born October 18, 1889, the wife of Edward Scheiderer, a farmer of Darby township, this county, and Christena, born May 2, 1892.

ARTEMUS R. KLIPSTINE.

One of the college trained men who are in business in Richwood, Ohio, is Artemus R. Klipstine, the proprietor and manager of the Richwood Lumber Company. Mr. Klipstine is the son of Louis and Isabella (Kinney) Klipstine, and was born near Versailles, Ohio, in Darke county, August 21, 1883. His parents were both natives of Ohio. Louis Klipstine was twice married. His first wife was Isabella Kinney, and her death occurred in 1885, at the age of twenty-nine years, when Artemus R. was only about two years of age. She was a member of the German Reformed church. The second wife of Louis Klipstine was Minnie Bowman. For several years Louis Klipstine was a farmer and later was auditor of Darke county for six years. He is now president of the People's Banking Company, at Versailles, Ohio. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Klipstine were William and Louise (Haack) Klipstine, both natives of Germany and early settlers of Darke county, Ohio. William Klipstine came to that county when he was six years of age with his parents and grew to manhood in that county. He made an overland trip to California and returned by way of the Isthmus of

Panama and New York city. He died in Darke county in 1896, and his wife passed away several years later. Ten children were born to William Klipstine and wife, Louis, John, Caroline, William, Clara, Amos and four who died in childhood.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Klipstine were Robert and Rebecca (Olentine) Kinney, natives of Ohio. Mr. Kinney was a farmer and an early settler in Darke county, Ohio, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-five. Nine children were born to Robert Kinney and wife, Ann, Louise, Etta, Rebecca, Isabella, and four who died in infancy.

Artemus R. Klipstine was only about two years of age when his mother died and he was then taken by his grandparents Kinney, and remained with them until he was eleven years old. After their death he went to live with his grandparents Klipstine, and after his father's second marriage he went to live with him. He was reared to manhood on the farm and attended the country schools and taught school three years, after which he entered the Ohio Northern Normal at Ada, Ohio. Later he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1908. Immediately after leaving college he took some preliminary training in the lumber business at Sidney, Ohio, and in 1909 came to Richwood and took charge of the Richwood Lumber Company. In addition to carrying a large stock of lumber, the company operates a planing mill and carries all kinds of building supplies.

Mr. Klipstine was married November 23, 1909, to Alta Roop, the daughter of Henry and Melissa (Goodall) Roop. Mrs. Klipstine was born on a farm near Fort Laramie, Ohio, and her parents were both natives of this state. Her father was of Dutch descent and her mother of English ancestry. Her father died in 1885, and her mother is still living at Versailles, Ohio. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Roop, Ada, Bess and Alta. Her father had been previously married, and by his first marriage had two daughters, Anna and Minnie.

Mr. and Mrs. Klipstine are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Klipstine belongs to Mount Carmel Lodge No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons, and to Rising Sun Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias. In politics, he is a Democrat, but his business interests have been such that he has not had time to engage in political campaigns. However, he gives his hearty support to all measures of good government and is interested in every measure which promises to be of general benefit to his community.

GEORGE W. COWGILL.

A highly respected citizen of Union county, Ohio, who has passed to his reward is George W. Cowgill, who spent his whole career of sixty years within this county. He was not only a successful farmer and man of affairs, but always took an active part in the civic life of his community. For more than a score of years he served his township and county in one official capacity or another, and during all of this time gave his fellow citizens faithful and efficient service. The Cowgill family were early settlers in this county and have always been prominent factors in its history from the beginning. Not only has Mr. Cowgill passed to his reward, but his wife has also passed away. They left a family of seven children, all of whom are still living.

George W. Cowgill, the son of George W. and Mrs. Elizabeth (Robinson) Cowgill, was born in Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, September 11, 1854, and died at his home in Jackson township on the 1st day of October, 1914. His mother was the widow of the late J. Robinson, of Logan county, Ohio, and to her first marriage were born three children, Marion, Reuben and George W. The parents of George W. Cowgill, Sr., were Alexander and Mary Cowgill. Alexander Cowgill came to Union county at the age of fifteen with his parents and located in Leesburg township, near what is now called Magnetic Springs. He was first married in 1835 to Susan Smart, and to this union five children were born, three of whom are living, Isaac, Sarah and Martha. Shortly after moving to this county in 1835 he purchased a farm of two hundred acres on Fulton creek in Claibourne township, where he resided until 1876, when he moved to Jackson township. His wife died in March, 1849. Later George W. Cowgill, Sr., married Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson. George W. Cowgill, Jr., was reared and educated in the township where he was born. He located on a farm after his marriage in April, 1881, and was successful in all his agricultural operations. At the time of his death he owned three hundred and sixty acres of fine land in the county.

Mr. Cowgill was married April 12, 1881, to Inez Harraman, a daughter of Lafayette and Martha Harraman, and to this union were born seven children: Ira E., born January 5, 1882; Elva G., born April 12, 1884, the wife of J. A. McDaniel, of Jackson township; Elmer E., born January 16, 1886; Sherman, born August 7, 1890; Oliver P., born July 29, 1891; Eva M., born December 2, 1894; Marie, born February 4, 1897. The mother of these children died August 8, 1908.

Mr. Cowgill was a staunch Democrat in politics, and was elected commissioner of Union county in 1911 and served until the first of June, 1914. At that time his health failed and he resigned his position on the board. He was a member of the school board of his township for seventeen years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cowgill were loyal members of the Finley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church.

BYRON L. TALMAGE.

A veteran of the Civil War and a banker of Richwood, Ohio, for more than forty years, Byron L. Talmage richly deserves the success which has attended his efforts. Those who faced every danger and death itself upon the battlefields of the Civil War and bore suffering and made sacrifices for their country's sake are especially deserving of mention in these annals. The younger generation should never forget that to them is due a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

Byron L. Talmage, the son of Byron and Abby (Jackson) Talmage, was born in what is now the eastern part of Morrow county, Ohio, May 19, 1841. Four children were born to Byron and Abby Talmage: Columbus, deceased; Clarinda, deceased; Harriet, deceased, who was the wife of Edwin Breese, and Byron L., of Richwood.

Byron Talmage, Sr., was the son of Joseph and Catherine (Beers) Talmage, pioneers in Knox county, Ohio, and later residents of Marion county. Joseph Talmage was one of the prominent farmers of his community and one of the most substantial citizens of his county. He was a cattle dealer and collected large herds of cattle and drove them from Ohio to Philadelphia, where he sold them. He was a stockholder in the first bank established in Mount Vernon, Ohio. He lived to be well along in years, and his wife lived to the age of ninety-two. Four children were born to Joseph Talmage and wife, Byron, Phoebe, Nancy and Ezubie.

Byron Talmage, Sr., was reared principally in Knox county and was a life-long farmer. After his marriage he located in Morrow county, where he had a farm of one hundred acres, which he cleared, improved and lived upon until his death, in 1842, his wife dying in 1845. The maternal grandparents of Byron L. Talmage were pioneers in Knox county, Ohio.

Byron L. Talmage was reared in Morrow county, at Mt. Gilead, and received his education in the public schools of that place. He fitted himself for a bookkeeper, but before he had a chance to follow his chosen

work the Civil War came on apace and he offered his services for his country. He enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served a little more than three years. He was in many of the hardest fought battles of the war. Being a good penman and book-keeper, he was detailed as a clerk in the brigade quartermaster's office, and continued in this capacity until he was discharged in 1864. Upon returning home he was given a position in the office of a provost marshal at Lima and remained in this place until the close of the war.

After leaving the office of the provost marshal Mr. Talmage came to Richwood, Ohio, and opened a grocery store, which he operated for nine months. In the following spring of 1867 he helped to organize the Bank of Richwood, and was made cashier of this bank, a position which he held until 1911. For more than forty years he served the bank faithfully in the capacity of cashier, and it is safe to say that he is as well known as any man in the community. He retired from the bank in 1911, but still retains his interest in the bank and continues as a director in the Richwood Banking Company.

Mr. Talmage was married in November, 1867, to Clara C. Doherty, whose parents died of cholera when she was an infant. A daughter, born to Mr. and Mrs. Talmage, Ethel, died at the age of twenty-nine. She had prepared herself for teaching music and was a very accomplished musician, but never devoted much of her time to teaching. The first wife of Mr. Talmage died on the 4th day of March, 1907, and on September 10, 1913, Mr. Talmage married Mrs. Georgiana Curry, the widow of Otway Curry. She is a daughter of James Dixon and Martha Eliza (Mitchell) Robinson, and was born in Columbus, Ohio. Her parents were natives of this state and early settlers in Union county, living at New California and Marysville. The mother of Mrs. Talmage died in 1850, at the age of thirty, and her father died at the age of eighty-four. Four children were born to James D. Robinson and wife: Martha Jane; Sarah Jane, deceased wife of Col. W. L. Curry, who is the editor of the historical portion of this work; Georgiana, the wife of Mr. Talmage, and Fulton, deceased. Mrs. Talmage had two children by her first marriage, Ernest S. and Lena T. Ernest S. Curry is in the undertaking and furniture business at Wadsworth, Ohio. He married Della Rickert. Lena T. is the wife of A. V. Horn, of Plain City, Ohio, and has one child, Ernestine.

Mr. Talmage is a Republican in politics and has always been more or less interested in local political matters. He served as township trustee for

nine years and gave excellent satisfaction to his fellow citizens during his incumbency. Mr. Talmage is a man of quiet and unassuming demeanor and has always stood for those measures which he felt would be of benefit to his village and county.

JOHN MARTIN COLEMAN.

There are several hundred citizens of Union county, Ohio, who are descended from early German settlers in this county, and among them John Martin Coleman, a prosperous farmer of Paris township, occupies a prominent place. His father came from Germany with his parents and located in Union county upon coming to America and lived here the remainder of his days. Mr. Coleman is one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of his township, as is shown by his well-improved farm of two hundred acres one mile southeast of Marysville.

John M. Coleman, the son of George and Mary (Miller) Coleman, was born July 21, 1871, on the old Coleman farm in Paris township, and is one of a large family of children born to his parents.

George Coleman was born in Germany and came with his parents, John Coleman and wife, to America in his boyhood days. George Coleman was reared to manhood in Union county and married Mary Miller, a native of this county.

John M. Coleman was educated in the district schools of his township and also attended the German school at Marysville for a time. From his earliest boyhood days he worked on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one he received the paternal estate of one hundred acres, thirty-five acres of which has been cleared by Mr. Coleman since that time. He has made all of the improvements which are now upon the farm and has since added to it until he is now the owner of two hundred acres of excellent land. He devotes his attention to general farming and stock raising with a success which stamps him as one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers of the county.

Mr. Coleman was married December 24, 1893, to Maggie A. Weaver, the daughter of Calvin L. and Maggie A. (Schalip) Weaver, and to this union four children have been born, Leo L., Carl L., Dana and Martina M.

Mr. Coleman and his family are consistent members of the Lutheran church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested and to whose support

they are generous contributors. Politically, he has always been identified with the Republican party and has served as assessor of Paris township. Mr. Coleman is a man who has always made his influence felt for good in his community, and his life has been closely interwoven with the history of the township where he has spent his entire life. He has so lived as to gain the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens, and by his genial and unassuming manner, he has won and retains the confidence and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROBINSON FAMILY.

Edwin H. Robinson.

The ancestors of the Robinson family were French Huguenots who escaped to London, Great Britain, after the massacre of Saint Bartholomew, August 23, 1572, and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (a proclamation by Henry IV, King of Navarre and France, in 1598, giving to the Protestants religious freedom) by Louis XIV, King of France, in 1685, at which time five hundred thousand Protestants took refuge in foreign countries. A great many of them found friendly refuge in England.

Among their first efforts was the establishment and endowment of a college known as the Huguenot, or French school. Many of these refugees were men of wealth, literary men, artists, ministers, lawyers, and men of many other vocations who were amply able, they thought, to endow a college to give their descendants an education and teach them trades or fit them for business, boarding and clothing them till they were fourteen years old. This school was so carried on till the middle of the nineteenth century, when such institutions, of which there were many in London and vicinity, endowed by public spirited individuals and societies, were all wiped out of existence, the funds thus obtained going into the general school fund. So passed out of existence the old Huguenot school at which many of England's prominent men of the last century received their first education. Among others were Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston who went to the school by permission to begin their education, and were school mates of John Robinson hereinafter mentioned.

William Daniel Robinson, a descendant of an artist by the name of Robson, who was one of the Huguenot refugees and who was appointed



MRS. DORA C. ROBINSON.



MRS. LAURA ROBINSON.



GUIDO ROBINSON.

carver and gilder to the crown by Charles II (which position was held by several of Robson's descendants), was born in London, on February 6, 1799. He was married in London, in All Hallows church, to Mary Taylor of Oxfordshire, England. She was of an old English family who were freeholders, owning four hundred acres close to the village of Faringdon in Oxfordshire.

To William D. and Mary (Taylor) Robinson were born William Daniel, December 1, 1799; John, March 21, 1802; Samuel, January 16, 1805; Elizabeth, September 15, 1806; Anna, December 3, 1807; Edward, March 29, 1810 (died in 1813); Frances Johanna, November 15, 1813. All these children were born in Saint Ann Court, Great Russell street, London, Great Britain.

William Daniel, Jr., was reared and educated by his grandmother on the farm in Oxfordshire. His grandfather, who was a captain in the British navy, was killed during the Revolutionary War with the American colonies. William D., Jr., was married to Rebecca Lewis and to this union several children were born, only three living to maturity, William D., John and Gilbert. He emigrated to America, landing in New York in September, 1832; in June, 1834, he came to Concord township, Delaware county, Ohio, where he lived a happy and contented life, dying in his seventy-sixth year.

John Robinson, the son of William D. and Rebecca (Lewis) Robinson, was reared by his parents, his father dying at the age of forty-four years, and his mother dying broken hearted at the loss of her husband a few months later, thus leaving the children orphans. They struggled through childhood. Johanna died young; the other girls married, one marrying John Landon, the other Edward Foot, both men of business in the city of London.

John and Samuel became experts in the art of wood carving and also in carving molds for making composition ornaments for picture frames, finishing the frames and gilding them. They established a factory for carrying on that business, of which they had a large amount to do, shipping quantities of picture and mirror frames to the eastern cities of the United States of America. They also did a large amount of the ornamental work in Windsor palace, when that royal mansion was remodeled during the years 1826 and 1831. Early in 1832 the factory was set on fire by a discharged employee and was totally destroyed. The insurance expired a few hours before the fire was discovered. The whole business was a total loss. They had some little savings with which they thought to start again, John to go to New York and start in a small shop and build up as business should warrant. Samuel

was to remain in London to do the same, but he did not succeed, and, taking to drink, he died, leaving a wife and three children.

John Robinson (then in his thirty-second year) was married, August 13, 1833, at Box Hill, county of Surrey, England, to Elizabeth Hayes, who was born April 7, 1812, near to the city of Bristol, Gloucestershire, England. She was brought up and educated by her half sister (her father having been married twice), who had married a wealthy shipbuilder of Bristol by the name of Richard Teast. They lived in Soho Square, London. After their marriage John Robinson and his wife sailed from London October 28, 1833, for New York, and after a voyage of some weeks arrived in that city December 11, 1833.

In March, 1834, after looking over the prospect of building up his old business in the New World, and things not appearing favorable, the idea struck him that he would buy a farm. So after looking over a number of farms on Long Island and not being suited, he determined to go farther west and see if he could find something more pleasing to his artistic eye. He packed a knapsack and started out on foot to take a look at the country and find a farm. He walked across New Jersey and Pennsylvania into Maryland, where, resting one Sunday in a place called Hagerstown, he that day, the first time in his life, saw colored people sold at auction as slaves. From there he walked through western Pennsylvania into Ohio, where after many weary tramps he found, on the west side of the Scioto river, about seventeen miles north of Columbus (then a village—Franklinton was then capital of Ohio), a tract of wild forest land possessed of enough sylvan picturesqueness to suit him. Never thinking of the hardships and labor he would have to go through before he could make a farm of it, he purchased four hundred acres of William S. Sullivant, paying twelve hundred dollars for it. Then he walked back to Brooklyn, Long Island, where he had left his wife and brother, William, and his wife and their two children.

When he returned to Brooklyn in May, he found a three-pound son had been born to him. So insignificant a piece of humanity was it, that it never cried till seven weeks old. This baby was born on the 11th day of April, 1834, and after much care and anxious attention they succeeded in rearing it to maturity. The mother and father devoted every moment they could spare from the incessant labor of making a home in the wilderness to the education of their infant son, and they proved to be very successful in their efforts, for that son (who is the writer of this family history) has every reason to feel grateful to them for the liberal education they gave him.

During the year 1835, the father, after a year of incessant labor in

clearing away the forest and preparing land to grow some grain to give them something to live upon (of meat there was plenty running wild in the woods), lay stricken by malaria fever for months. When he did get up, the strong man was a mere wreck of his former self, totally unfitted for the labor which lay before him. He succeeded, by hiring some of the neighbors, in clearing about thirty acres, when he had to give up that kind of work. He was forced to do something else to earn a living, as during this time the small sum of money he had brought with him had been expended in building him a house. It was a large two-story structure, furnished with furniture and pictures he brought from London by water all the way to Columbus—by sea to New York; New York to Buffalo by canal; Buffalo to Cleveland on Lake Erie by vessel; Cleveland to Columbus by canal; Columbus to Dublin and thence to the new house by an ox-team.

He was badly in debt. Get out he must or lose what little he had, so he tried carving butter molds and other things, but they did not bring in any money. In 1839 he found by trying with his family that he could take portraits of his neighbors, sketching with pencil, then coloring them with water colors. They became very popular and for miles people came to have their pictures made at one dollar apiece. After a time all those people who felt able to afford such luxuries were supplied and he had to look farther afield.

In the fall of 1841 he prepared a lot of stretchers—small wooden frames with muslin stretched over them and with white paper glued on that to paint on. Then he started in a one-horse wagon on a trip through the Southern states. He worked through Kentucky, Tennessee, and part of Alabama, coming home in April, 1842. So successful was the venture he determined to repeat it the following autumn and this time went as far south as Tuscaloosa, Alabama. At the latter place, in the latter part of February, 1843, he learned that a daughter had been born to him on the eleventh of the month, whom he named Mary Charlotte Tuscaloosa. There also he learned that portrait painting was about to come to an end for the Frenchman, Daguerre, had perfected his process of producing a picture on a prepared plate in a camera, thereby knocking the portrait painter out of business. But he returned in April, 1843, with enough money to pay off his debts and have some left.

About this time William S. Sullivan and others of a scientific bent determined to make a study of the cryptogamia (non-flowering plants) of the United States, make drawings and describe their habitats and manner of growth. John Robinson, owing to his education and artistic ability, was

chosen a fitting member of the association. While thus engaged much time was used in observing the growth of very delicate mosses which found a convenient location in a deep ravine made by the run, which came from the west through the home farm and made its junction with the river. By the frequent visits he and I (E. H. Robinson, Sr.) made to this secluded spot we aroused the curiosity of some of the neighbors. They could not understand why we would go to so uninteresting a place (to them), so we were watched, and various were the stories told of treasure the old Britisher had buried somewhere near there. Several excavations were made by them without any satisfactory results, and all the explanations would not satisfy them.

February 13, 1845, Edward Robinson was born to John and Elizabeth (Hayes) Robinson. On the twenty-first of the following month the home with all it contained was completely destroyed by fire and, unfortunately, there was no insurance on the house. The savings of years all gone and six half-clad youngsters (for that day was warm, so coats and shoes were in the house) went to the home of my uncle William. In a few days a log cabin was built. The morning after the fire my father, going to Columbus to get some things to furnish his cabin and clothe his family with, met William, Joseph and Michael Sullivan. When he told them of the disaster, William handed him a check for five hundred dollars. When father asked him, "When shall I pay this?" he answered, "When I ask for it." Thus it was father was enabled to pay the men (they were all poor) for helping him build our home—and arouse fresh wonder as to where the old Britisher got his money. The house was rebuilt on the old foundation that summer and we lived in it the next winter. My mother for years after moving into the new house, suffered from inflammatory rheumatism, sometimes being as helpless as an infant. After the house was burned and the cellar was filled up with the debris which was never cleared out, she never had the rheumatism again and became a healthy woman.

Many and terrible were the hardships and privations this couple of untrained pioneers (John Robinson and wife) had to struggle through in providing food and clothing for so many. The people, who were few and far between, were perfect strangers in every way, in education, habits, and mode of thinking and living. Father had never seen a tree cut down. He had never seen an American axe, much less did he know how to use one, but he was an apt scholar and soon picked up knowledge of woodcraft. The most difficult task was to get an understanding of the people. Several of

the neighbors had been soldiers in the war with England of 1812 and looked upon an Englishman with aversion and suspicion almost amounting to hatred. Wild animals were numerous and sheep and other small domestic animals had to be housed every night. Even children were not safe far from the house during the day, for wild hogs and wolves were always prowling through the woods.

By letting twenty-acre pieces of land by leases to different men who were to build each a cabin, clear and fence the land, and by so doing to have use of it for seven years, about sixty acres of the original farm were cleared. Father still was engaged with the mosses till 1848, when Sullivan determined to build a house in Columbus to live in (he had always lived in the country.) He wished to have it finely finished with a liberal use of wood carving. His example was followed by others building fine houses and, consequently, father had all the carving to do. People in many other cities also had work done. Many opportunities came to him to do ornamental work for public buildings. Ohio's state capitol has many pieces of carving in stone, copies after models made by him.

During the years 1847, '48, '49, '50 and '51 father made a very full collection of the fungi of Ohio, making water color pictures of them and also described their growth and habits. The work was sent to Germany to be published, was completed and started for America in 1855, but the vessel with all on board went to the bottom. There never was a reprint made.

In March, 1852, he (John Robinson), sold the farm to Luther and Franklin White who, with their brother-in-law, Alvah Smith and family of Springfield, Massachusetts, moved to the farm in April, 1852. The Whites sold the farm in January, 1853, to John Courtwright and went back to Massachusetts. Their business was making daguerreotype portraits. The Smith family moved into the city of Delaware in April, 1853. Our family occupied part of the farm during the summer of 1852 while father looked for another home. After a long search he found a farm on Little Mill creek belonging to Jonathan Burroughs, which he purchased and the family moved on to it March 21, 1853. This is the home of Guido Robinson now and has been in the family ever since purchased in 1853. He improved the place by building an addition to the house and several outbuildings, thereby making a commodious and comfortable home. Here he spent his declining years in favorite pursuits, reading, carving and painting, doing some carving for public buildings, some for private houses, and doing far more for him-

self and children. He also painted many pictures (in oil colors) of scenery viewed by him in his life.

May 10, 1879, his wife, my mother—one of the best women who ever graced this earth—died. With her went out his better half, his life was but a weary vigil until the end which came November 27, 1893.

The children of John and Elizabeth Robinson were Edwin Hayes, born in Brooklyn, Long Island, April 11, 1834; Alfred John, July 24, 1836, in Delaware county, Ohio; Rubens William, April 8, 1839, same county; Arthur Samuel, November 9, 1841; Mary Charlotte Tuscaloosa, February 11, 1843; Edward, February 13, 1845; Guido, March 17, 1848. All grew to maturity.

Guido Robinson has a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, known as the "Locust Grove Stock Farm," in Dover township at the junction of the Dry Run and Springdale roads about eight miles northeast of Marysville. He began farming for himself at the age of twenty-two by renting his father's farm of two hundred acres in this township. He rented for a few years and then bought his present farm on which he has since resided.

Mr. Robinson was married in 1873 to Laura J. Andrews, the daughter of William and Effie (Welch) Andrews. To this union were born five children, Girrard E., Beale A., Ellis A. and Grace. Hayes, a twin of Grace died at the age of six months. Girrard first married Edna Green and later Lucille Jefferson. To his second union were born two daughters, Dorothy F. and Mary P. Beale married Florence Plank and has two children, Alice E. and Beale A., Jr. Ellis married Laura Brown. Grace, deceased, was the wife of William Mackan and left her husband with two daughters, Elsie B. and Laura L. The mother of these five children died in 1884.

Mr. Robinson was married a second time November 12, 1885, to Dora C. Brucker, the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Freimetz) Brucker. Her parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, and on coming to America first located near Columbus, Ohio, later settling in Richwood in this county, where they spent the remainder of their days. To this second marriage of Mr. Robinson was born one daughter, Inez F. She married Walter F. Cody and had children, Esther J. and Guido W., twins. The son died in infancy.

Fraternally, Mr. Robinson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has been identified with this fraternity for the past forty-five years. Politically, he is a Socialist and has always taken an intelligent interest in the welfare of his party.

WILLIAM STALEY.

The history of the man whose name heads this sketch has been closely identified with the history of Union county for the remarkable period of four score years. Coming to this county when a mere infant in arms, he spent his early youth and grew to manhood here. Beginning his active career in the pioneer period, in all the subsequent years he has been closely allied with the hardy and industrious pioneer settlers whose arduous labors have changed forest into cultivated field and made "the wilderness to blossom as the rose." In the arduous work of this primitive period the subject contributed his full share. His life has been one of untiring activity and his labors have been crowned with a degree of success commensurate with his efforts.

William Staley, the subject of this brief review, was born near Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 17, 1833. He is a son of Samuel and Catherine (Hall) Staley, who came from Pennsylvania and settled in Greene county in the early period. In the early thirties the Staley family removed to Union county and this has been the home of the family since that time. The children of this family were: Mary, deceased; Peter, deceased; Sophia, deceased; Fannie, deceased; William, subject of this sketch; Isaac; Sarah, who is now Mrs. Keightley. The subject was a baby when he came to this county with his parents and has no personal recollection of the journey from Greene county nor the condition of things in this county at that time. He remembers that as soon as he was old enough there was no occasion for him to be idle because of lack of work. As a boy he helped to clear the land of timber, worked in making rails, building fences, plowing corn among the stumps and the various other kinds of labor required in the development of a farm in the woods and also blacksmithing, which trade he learned at Marysville, when a young man. In the winter season, when farm work was not so urgent, he attended the schools in the neighborhood and obtained such education as was afforded by these primitive institutions of learning. He learned the blacksmith trade and followed that occupation for some time after he was grown. He was married November 21, 1855, to Roxie Jane Emrine, daughter of John and Nancy (Millen) Emrine, and to this union the following children were born: Julia, now Mrs. Salem Turner; Simon; Josephine, deceased; Walter M.; Harriett C. Hurbert; George W.; Annette; Enix T., and Jennie W. Vliet.

William Staley is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred acres located on the Jewell and Blue pike, about three miles from Marysville, but is

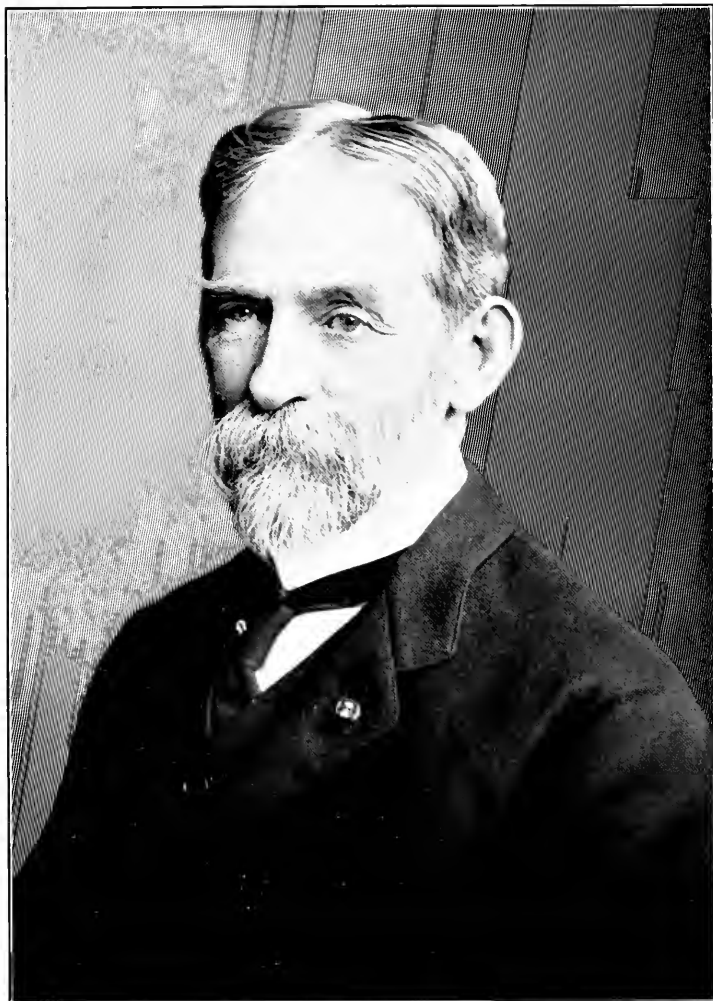
not engaged in active work on the farm now. Having served his day and generation in active work, he is now living in honorable retirement at the home of his son-in-law, Harrison Enix, content in the consciousness of a life's work well done and in the assurance of the high esteem he so richly deserves of the community which has been so long honored by his citizenship.

Mr. Staley is an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has been a consistent follower of his Master for many years. A life consecrated to such devotion and such service is a blessing and a benediction to any community. During his life he has been chosen to several public offices, among them was a membership of the school board and township assessor. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party, having voted for that party's candidates for President from the time of its organization, in 1856, when John C. Fremont was the candidate. Mr. Staley is a member of the Masonic order and has the distinction of being the oldest member of that order in Union county.

COLONEL WILLIAM L. CURRY.

[The publishers of this work feel that Col. William L. Curry has been among the best equipped historians they have employed in all of the years they have been in this business. The fact that his grandfather came to the county in 1811 at the very beginning of its history and took a very prominent part in its organization, serves to identify the family with the growth and development of the county during its whole career. As the author of the complete military history of Union county as well as Jerome township, Colonel Curry is without question the best man who could have been chosen for editor-in-chief of this history of his county. The Archaeological and Historical Society of Ohio has given signal recognition of Colonel Curry's ability as a historian by selecting him to write the history of Ohio in the Civil War, the work on which he is now engaged. It seems, therefore, considering the long connection of the Curry family with Union county, its active participation in its growth for more than a century together with the personal record of Colonel Curry himself along official, military and literary lines, that he is in all respects the best man in the county who could have been selected editor-in-chief.—The Publishers.]

The Curry family are of Irish Presbyterian ancestry and came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century. Col. James Curry, the grandfather of Col. W. L. Curry, was born in Belfast, Ireland, January 29, 1752. He was the oldest child of James Curry, a prosperous Irish farmer



COL. WILLIAM L. CURRY

of County Antrim. His mother's maiden name was Warwick and her family were prominent in England during the Cromwell period.

When a lad of ten years Col. James Curry came to America with his parents, the family coming on the sailing vessel, "Good Return," the long voyage consuming about fifteen weeks. There was much sickness on the ship and four of the Curry children died and were buried at sea. When the family landed at Philadelphia, there were but three of the seven children left. They immediately proceeded to Virginia and there James Curry, father of Col. James, settled down as a planter. When only fourteen years of age, Col. James Curry began to teach school during the winter season and so continued until he was grown. He then joined a volunteer regiment called out by Lord Dummore, the governor of Virginia, to suppress the Indians, who were causing trouble along the Ohio river frontier, and was severely wounded in the battle of Point Pleasant, Virginia, October 10, 1774. When the Revolutionary War came on Col. James Curry was commissioned a lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment of Virginia Continental Line, and served with this rank from 1777 until 1779, at which time he was commissioned captain of the Fourth Virginia Regiment. During most of the remainder of the war he served on the staff of his commanding officer, Nathaniel Gist. The maternal great-grandfather of Col. W. L. Curry, Capt. Robert Burns, also served in the Revolutionary War.

It was as a result of his services in the Revolution that the Curry family eventually became residents of Ohio. The land patent dated March 16, 1816, shows that Col. James Curry was given one thousand acres of land in part payment for six years and a half service as a captain, although this was only a portion of the services he rendered his country in that struggle.

It is not necessary to follow the details of the life of Col. James Curry further in this connection, since his interesting career is set forth elsewhere in this volume. It should be mentioned, however, that he was married on November 20, 1784, to Marie Burns, the daughter of Capt. Robert Burns, of the Pennsylvania line. To this union were born four sons: Otway, who, during his day, was probably the most noted poet of his country west of the Alleghanies, Robert Burns and Stephenson, who became the father of Col. William L. Curry, with whom this history is directly connected. Capt. James A. Curry, the oldest son, served in the War of 1812. Col. William L. Curry, the son of Stephenson and Sarah D. (Robinson) Curry, was born June 25, 1839, in Union county, Ohio. His father was born at Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, December 3, 1801, and died at his home in Union county April 2, 1861. His mother, Sarah D. Robinson, was a daughter of

James and Jane (Morrison) Robinson, and was born in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, April 14, 1806, dying November 11, 1881. Stephenson Curry and wife were the parents of seven children: Louisa, deceased; Otway, deceased; Mrs. Jane Randall, Plain City, Ohio; John W., Collinsville, Oklahoma; Rev. James, of Newark, California; Mrs. Mary Gill, Union county, Ohio, and Col. William L. Curry, Columbus, Ohio.

Colonel Curry received his education in the public schools of Jerome township and in Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio. He was reared on his father's farm in Jerome township and was still on the farm at the opening of the Civil War. Colonel Curry enlisted for three months' service, April 24, 1861, but his company did not leave the state. He enlisted a second time, September 1, 1861, as a private in Company K, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and, upon the organization of the company, was appointed first sergeant. His successive promotions were as follows: Second lieutenant, June 16, 1862; first lieutenant, March 3, 1863; captain, December 14, 1864. Upon the expiration of his second enlistment he re-enlisted as a veteran at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 4, 1864. He was finally discharged December 30, 1864, at Nashville, Tennessee, as a result of injuries received by being thrown from his horse at Louisville, Kentucky. The regiment of Colonel Curry was in fifty-one different battles and skirmishes. Among the battles in which the regiment participated were Shiloh, Stone's River, Perryville and Chickamauga. His regiment was in the "one hundred days under fire" from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and two colonels were killed in battle. The First Ohio Cavalry was in all of the battles, skirmishes and marches of the Army of the Cumberland and never failed to acquit itself creditably. Colonel Curry was captured at Courtland, Alabama, July 25, 1862, and remained a prisoner until exchanged in February, 1863.

In the military chapter of the county it was stated that Colonel Curry was instrumental in organizing what was known as the "Curry Cadets." The local company, organized at Marysville, became a part of the Fourteenth Regiment of Ohio National Guards and he was the lieutenant colonel of this regiment from 1877 to 1882. He was the assistant adjutant general of Ohio under Governor William McKinley from 1892 to 1896. He was commissioner of soldiers' claims of the state from 1900 to 1910, and from 1910 to 1913 was United States pension agent of Ohio, being appointed to this position by President Taft. He has always been active in the Grand Army of the Republic post and served as commander of the Marysville Post from 1881 to 1884. He has engaged extensively in historical writing and is at present writing a history of his state in the Civil War. He is the author of "Four

Years in the Saddle;" "History of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry;" "Cavalry Raids of the Army of the Cumberland," and a "Reference Book of Revolutionary Soldiers." In addition to his historical writing he has written a number of patriotic poems.

Colonel Curry was married in Union county, Ohio, December 21, 1865, to Martha Jane Robinson. She was born in Jerome township April 12, 1843, and is a daughter of James D. and Martha Eliza (Mitchell) Robinson. Her parents reared a family of eight children, Georgiana, James Edgar, Thomas L., Albert W., Henry, Ida, Myrtle and Martha Jane. Colonel Curry and his wife have had three children, Don Grant, Ivaloo and Lucille C. Don Grant was born February 22, 1868, and died September 27, 1870. Ivaloo was born March 3, 1874, and was married to Lorin Hord November 22, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Hord are residents of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Lucille C. was born June 1, 1881, and married Frederick C. Jeannot May 4, 1904. They have three children: Mary, born July 13, 1905; Martha, born March 17, 1907; William Curry, born January 29, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Jeannot reside at Wilmington, Ohio.

Colonel Cury has always been identified with the interests of the Republican party and has taken an active part in the welfare of his party. He served as auditor of Union county for three terms, from 1875 to 1882. The family have, for several generations, been active members of the Presbyterian church. The fraternal relations of Colonel Curry are with the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Legion of Ohio. He is also the registrar of the Sons of the American Revolution of Ohio. After the close of the war, he was in the mercantile business in New California until 1869 and the next two years was a merchant in Plain City.

From 1871 to 1875 he was a resident of Richwood and for the next quarter of a century resided at Marysville. For the past fifteen years he has been living in Columbus, and he is now working on the Civil War History of Ohio.

SIMON STALEY.

Simon Staley is one of the large landowners and one of the most extensive farmers in Union county. He owns a farm of two hundred acres of fine land located on the gravel road about three and a half miles northwest of Marysville, and farms about six hundred and seventy-five acres altogether, all in Paris township. On his farm he has a fine home and commodious and well-arranged barns, etc., with all the modern improvements and

conveniences of an up-to-date farmer. He was born on the Woodburn farm and has had the training and education of a farmer from his youth.

Simon Staley first saw the light of day November 15, 1858. He is the son of William and Roxie (Amrine) Staley, both natives of Ohio. William Staley, father of the subject, were born in Greene county, near Xenia, Ohio. The paternal grandfather was Samuel Staley, who came from Pennsylvania in an early day and settled in Greene county, where he lived for some time. He then came to Union county and engaged in farming here the remainder of his life. He was buried in Anrime cemetery, located in this neighborhood. William Staley, father of the subject, came to Union county with his parents when he was a boy and spent his early youth working on the home farm. He learned the blacksmith trade and worked at that business for some time. When he quit the blacksmith trade he returned to the farm and devoted his time to farming for the remainder of his active years. He is now retired and living with his son-in-law, Harrison Enoch. His children were: Julia, who married Mr. Turner; Josephine, deceased; Simon, the subject of this sketch; Walter; Harriet; George; Nettie, who married Harrison Enoch; Jennie, who married William Vliet.

Simon Staley was born in one of the first of the old frame houses erected in the township, and afterwards went to a new double-log house such as was common in those times. The log houses built by the pioneers who settled in the woods were not constructed according to plans and specifications prepared by an architect. But the arrangement for the comfort and convenience of those who occupied these primitive log houses could not be improved by any of the modern skilled architects. The skill of the pioneer woodsman who hewed the logs and the men who fitted the logs in the corners in the construction of the house is not equalled by any of the present day mechanics, with all their improved tools which were unknown to the pioneer builders. The subject received his education in the country schools and worked on the farm during all his school period. When he was nineteen years old he started out to make his own living. He found employment in a mill, where he continued for some time. His inclination, however, was for agricultural pursuits, for which he had training and experience from early youth. So he went back to the farm and took up farming as his life vocation. Mr. Staley is the largest feeder of live stock in this part of the state, buying thousands of bushels of grain besides what he raises. Sheep and hogs have been his specialty, but he also feeds cattle.

Mr. Staley was thrice married, first to Jennie Burnes, and to this union one child was born, which is deceased. His second marriage was to Lilly

Thompson, to whom two children were born, Dana and Howard. His third marriage was to Alma Watkins, who is still living and the two children of this union are William and Gertrude, both at home.

Mr. Staley is not identified with any church, but is liberal in contributing to the support of the church, believing that all churches have an influence for good in the community. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

HARRY L. AGNER.

It is a well known fact that public opinion really rules this country. It was the insistent cry of the public which forced through the last two amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and it was this influence which led President Wilson to insist upon the reduction of the tariff and the passage of the new monetary bill through Congress. Public opinion, however, would be useless without it had the opportunity to find expression. There is no way by which public opinion can find its full expression except through the newspapers. For this reason it is not too much to say that the newspapers of our country are the real rulers, but they have more power in controlling the destinies of our nation than Congress itself. Congress can do no more than voice the will of the people as expressed in the newspapers. There are few towns in Ohio today which do not have a publication of some kind, and each paper exerts an influence in its respective community which is hard to calculate.

Harry L. Agner has been in the newspaper business since he was sixteen years of age, beginning his trade in the Marysville *Tribune* office. He was born in New Moorefield, Ohio, March 29, 1868, and is the son of William H. and Margaret H. (Burns) Agner, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. His parents reared a family of four children: Arthur Joseph Burns Anger, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Angie L., wife of John O. Fleck, of Marysville; Harry L., of Milford Center; and Ada M., wife of Thomas N. Brown, of Franklin, Ohio.

William H. Agner was reared in Virginia by an uncle and came to Ohio when a young man, and located in New Vienna, Clark county, where he engaged in the cooperage business. From New Vienna, Mr. Agner went to New Moorefield, where he followed the same business for several years. Later he engaged in the mercantile business in New Moorefield, and was postmaster there at the same time. In 1879 he moved to Marysville and

operated a fish market, later engaging in the grocery business, which he was following when he died in 1908, at the age of seventy-three. His wife died in 1895, at the age of fifty-nine. William H. Agner and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandparents of Harry L. Agner were early settlers of Clark county, Ohio, where they lived the remainder of their days. His grandmother lived to be more than ninety years of age.

The maternal grandparents of Harry L. Agner were Joseph and Emeline Burns. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was a distant relative of Robert Burns, the Scotch poet.

Harry L. Agner was twelve years of age when he moved with his parents to Marysville, and in that village he grew to manhood. He left school at the age of sixteen to enter the office of the Marysville *Tribune*, where he learned the trade of a printer. He moved to Milford Center, Ohio, in April, 1910, where he purchased the Milford Center *Ohioan*, an independent weekly newspaper, which he is now publishing. In addition to publishing the newspaper weekly, he does a general job printing business. Mr. Agner is a practical newspaper man, devoting his life to the profession, and since taking charge of the paper at Milford Center he has increased its circulation as well as the general quality of the paper.

Mr. Agner was married July 4, 1894, to Catharine Christine Lachenmier, the daughter of George Lachenmier and wife. To this union two children have been born, William Edward and Margaret Louise.

Mrs. Agner was born and reared in Marysville. Her parents were natives of Germany and came to America and located in Columbus, later moving to Marysville, where her father died in 1894 and her mother in 1874. There were four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lachenmier, Tillie, Louise, Lizzie and Catharine. The father of Mrs. Agner married the second time, his second wife being Margaret Smith and to this union five children were born, Frank, Fritz, Flora, Joseph and Martine.

Mr. and Mrs. Agner are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In politics, he is a staunch Republican and has always been one of the leaders of his party, in his community. At the present time he is serving as mayor of Milford Center and giving conscientious service to his fellow citizens in this capacity. He is a man of genial disposition and, although he has been a resident of Milford Center but a few years, he has already won a large circle of acquaintances throughout the community.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TURNER.

The younger generation of farmers, of which the subject of this review is one, can have but slight conception of the advantages they enjoy compared with the advantages afforded the farmers of the pioneer times. In the early times farming was very much of a drudgery, with incessant and arduous toil and an expenditure of muscle and brawn, with little opportunity for the cultivation of the mental faculties or the enjoyment of the social amenities of life. Fifty years ago the science of agriculture was in its infancy, in fact it was not generally regarded as a science. For one to suggest the idea at that time that a scientific course in college was essential to qualify a man for a successful farmer, would have subjected the person making the suggestion to ridicule. But today there are schools and colleges in every state teaching agriculture as a science and are turning out thousands of young men well trained in the scientific methods of farming, and these young men are forging to the front in every agricultural community. Farmers of the younger generation who have not had the advantage of a college scientific training have caught the spirit of the times and have become well informed on modern methods by intelligent reading and study of literature devoted to scientific farming. So that now farming has risen to a place of dignity, of which it is well worthy, among the industrial activities.

Benjamin Harrison Turner was born on a farm on which his parents were living, one mile north of Marysville, September 15, 1888. He is the son of Solomon and Julia (Staley) Turner. The father was born in Sheffield, England, in 1847, and came with his parents to this country on a sail boat when he was young. The grandfather of the subject was Edmond Turner. Coming with his family from England, he settled in Union county, Ohio, and engaged in farming, following this occupation the remainder of his life. He had a family of six children, Harriett, Edward, Solomon, Stephen, Samuel and Richard. Stephen and Samuel were soldiers in the Civil War and were both killed in battle.

Solomon Turner, father of the subject, commenced farming in Paris township and has lived here all his life. He was twice married, first to Armintha Amrine and to this union the following named children were born: Edward, Joseph, Charles, Hallie, Minnie and Smith. His second marriage was to Julia Staley and to this union were born the following children: Benjamin Harrison, Hazel and Ralph.

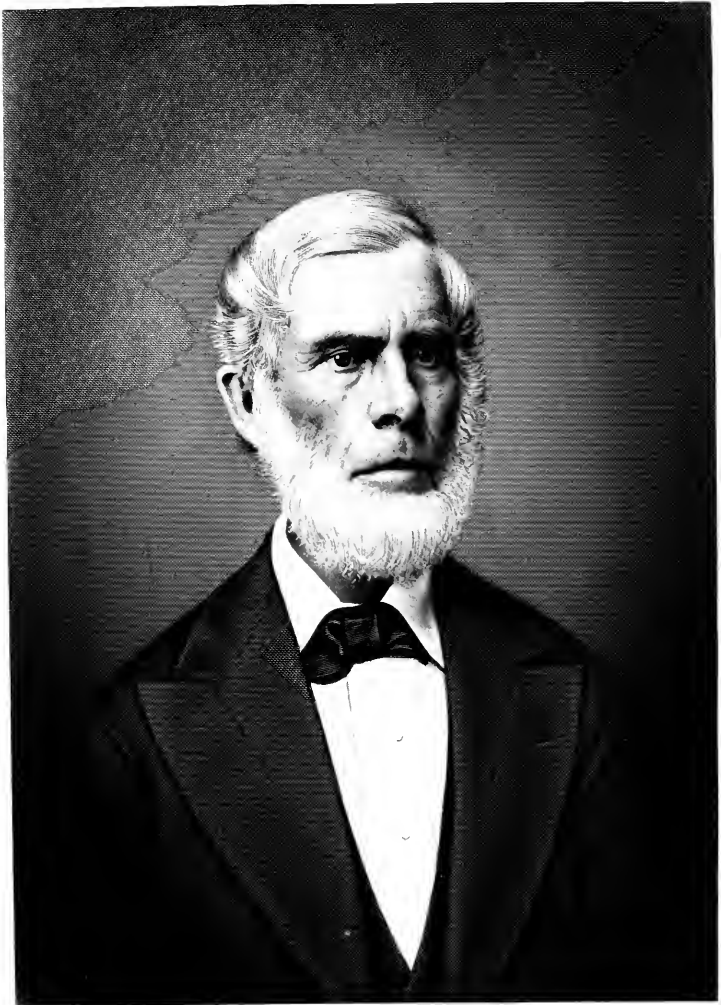
Benjamin H. Turner received his education by attending the school at

District No. 5. and afterwards the Marysville high school. During all his school period he worked on his father's farm, making a full hand in the busy season. He was married January 16, 1910, to Florence Hoover, daughter of Frank and Lucy (Pollett) Hoover. They came from Pennsylvania and bought a farm in Paris township, Union county, where they are both still living.

After his marriage Mr. Turner moved to his father's farm of one hundred acres, located about three and one-fourth miles northwest of Marysville, and engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he has been quite successful. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have two children, Geneva B. and Mildred C. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are both highly esteemed in their church relationship and among the large circle of friends in the community in which they are so well known. That Mr. Turner is a Republican may be easily surmised from the honored name which he bears. It may also be easily surmised that his father before him was a Republican at the time of the birth of the subject, 1888. Benjamin Harrison, a native of Ohio, and afterwards a distinguished citizen of Indiana, was nominated and elected President in 1888, as the Republican candidate, and filled that high office with unusual ability and honor to himself and his country. The name is one of signal honor and the one who bears it may well take pride in the fact, and find in this an inspiration to emulate the example of his distinguished namesake.

ROBERT LAWSON WOODBURN.

In contemplating the many estimable qualities of the late Robert Lawson Woodburn, of Marysville, Ohio, integrity and industry appear as prominent characteristics. Born in this county he spent his whole career here with the exception of the time he was at the front during the Civil War. For many years he was identified with the legal profession of the county, and here he attained high rank. The fact that he was recognized by his fellow citizens as a man of ability is shown by the fact that he was elected to the legislature of his state, while his career in that law-making body was such as to justify the trust reposed in him. Mr. Woodburn had the greatest sympathy for his fellow men and was always ready to aid and encourage those who were struggling to assist themselves. Always calm and straightforward, never demonstrative, his life was a steady effort for the worth of Christian doc-



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trine, the purity and grandeur of Christian principles, and the beauty and elevation of Christian character.

Robert Lawson Woodburn was born in Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, November 26, 1843, and died at his home in Marysville, Ohio, September 19, 1910. He was a son of Samuel B. and Levinnia (Henderson) Woodburn. His father was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1812; moved to Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1816; to Greene county, Ohio, in 1817; and to Union county, Ohio, in 1841. In 1876 Samuel Woodburn located in Marysville, where he lived until his death, May 22, 1900. Levinnia Henderson, the wife of Samuel B. Woodburn, was born November 8, 1820, and died in Marysville February 11, 1897. Ten children were born to Samuel B. Woodburn and wife, all of whom are deceased but three, Cloyis Heber, Florence A. and Lieuella. The other children were Robert Lawson, Hamer, Eugene, David Henderson, Emma A., Josie and Maude. Maude, the youngest child, married Mr. Sharrer, and left one daughter, Ruth, at her death. Ruth is now living with her two aunts, Florence A. and Lieulla Woodburn.

On the paternal side of the family the Woodburns trace their ancestry back to the Scotch-Irish covenanters. The first member of the family to come to the United States was Robert Woodburn, who located about 1776 in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. There he married Mary Laidley, a native of Kentucky, who died, leaving her husband with three sons. This Robert Woodburn again married, his second wife being Sarah Barr, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and to this union ten children were born, one of whom, Samuel B., was the father of Robert Lawson Woodburn.

Robert L. Woodburn was educated in the common and high schools of his home county. When he was nineteen years of age he enlisted for service in the Union army in June, 1863, in Company B, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in February, 1864. He was the first corporal of his regiment. After the close of the war he returned to his home in this county and graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1869. He then entered the law office of Robinson & Piper, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He entered into partnership with J. W. Robinson, one of his preceptors, and this firm continued in partnership until the death of Mr. Robinson. After that Mr. Woodburn continued to practice alone until his death, in 1910. He was prosecuting attorney of Union county from 1877 until 1881, and a few years afterwards was elected to the legislature of Ohio.

Mr. Woodburn was an active Republican in politics and always took an

intelligent interest in the welfare of his party. He was active in church work and was an earnest worker in the Presbyterian church all of his life. He organized the first teachers' association of this county, and was a member of the board of county examiners and clerk of the board for many years. He was one of the founders of the building and loan association at Marysville, and one of its officers until the close of its successful career. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a Mason he had taken all of the degrees, including the thirty-second, belonging to the consistory at Cincinnati.

Mr. Woodburn was a successful man of affairs and became one of the substantial citizens of his town. He left a fine farm of more than two hundred acres, besides city property and bank stock. His fine home at Marysville is now occupied by his two sisters, Florence A. and Lieulla. Mr. Woodburn was an intensely philanthropic and charitable man, as is shown by the fact that he donated a large number of volumes to the free public library at Marysville, and also set aside a considerable fund to be used in the purchase of books for the library in future years. His life was a busy one, but he never allowed anything to interfere with his Christian obligations or the faithful performance of his church duties. He was proud of Marysville and of the great state of Ohio and zealous of their progress and prosperity. He was a man who in every respect merited the high esteem in which he was universally held, for he was a man of public spirit, intelligent attainment and exemplary character.

GEORGE R. GUM.

It is the highest honor to have served in the great Civil War which was fought in the sixties. One of the youngest, if not the youngest soldier to enlist in the Civil War in the state of Ohio was George R. Gum, who enlisted when he was only thirteen years of age, although he was not mustered in until later. As a matter of fact, he was so anxious to serve his country that he enlisted no less than six times before he was fifteen years of age, and was mustered into the service January 20, 1864, four months before he was sixteen years of age. Such patriotic zeal was uncommon for boys of his age, but it is certainly a tribute to his courage and devotion to his country. He was one of the thousands of Ohio boys who left their homes

to save their country, and it seems eminently fitting that his career be set forth in this volume.

George H. Gum, the present clerk of Clairbourne township, Union county, Ohio, was born in West Liberty, Logan county, Ohio, May 22, 1848. His parents, Jacob M. and Mary (Martin) Gum, were natives of this state and reared a family of three children: George R., with whom this narrative deals; Elizabeth, the wife of J. E. Howe, of Richwood, and one who died in infancy.

Jacob M. Gum was reared in Logan county, Ohio, and was a merchant tailor at West Liberty, and his death occurred in 1850 in Iowa, where he died of the cholera while looking up a location in that state, and was only twenty-eight years of age at the time of his decease. His wife, who never remarried, still survives him, and is now past her ninety-second birthday. She is remarkably well preserved for a woman of her age and is still a steady reader. She enjoys the society of young people as well as she ever did. She has been a loyal and consistent member of the Methodist church all her life, as was her husband.

The paternal grandparents of George R. Gum were George and Elizabeth Gum, pioneers of Logan county, Ohio. The name "Gum" was formerly spelled "DeGomme," and shows the French ancestry of the family. George Gum, grandfather of George R. Gum, had a family of four children, Jacob M., John W., Helen and Mary.

The maternal grandparents of George R. Gum were George and Hannah (Wall) Martin, natives of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. It is interesting to note that Wall street, in New York city, was named from one of the heads of this family. George Martin was a millwright and came to Champaign county, Ohio, in his early manhood, where he married Hannah Wall. George Martin was married three times. By his first marriage he had eight children, Rachel, Mary, Ellen, George, Elizabeth, Hannah, Daniel and Benjamin. Hannah is still living and resides in Indianapolis, Indiana, and, although she is eighty years of age, she still enjoys remarkably good health. Longevity has been one of the chief characteristics of the Walls and Martins. In the Wall family there were fifteen children, all of whom lived to maturity, and in the Martin family there were ten children, whose ages before the death of any of them aggregated eight hundred and twenty years, an average of eighty-two years each. The great-grandfather of George R. Gum on his mother's side was a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

George R. Gum was reared in Logan county, Ohio, and received a limited common school education in the district schools of his neighborhood. As has been before stated, he enlisted in the Civil War at the tender age of thirteen, but failed to get mustered in on account of his age. He enlisted six times before he was fifteen, but it was not until January 20, 1864, that he was finally mustered into the service, as a member of the Tenth Ohio Independent Battery of Light Artillery. He was mustered in at Todd's Barracks, at Columbus, but on May 28, 1864, he was discharged on account of his age. It was through no fault of his that he failed to serve his country, for it is probably true that no other lad in the state of Ohio of his age tried as hard to serve his country as did George R. Gum.

This fifteen-year-old boy returned home after having been told that he was too young for the service, and found work on a farm in Logan county, leaving this place to enter the employ of Gen. A. Sanders Piatt in a sawmill, where he remained for two years. He then went to work again on the farm and a year later went to Indianapolis, Indiana, to learn the trade of plumbing, heating and gas fitting. A year afterwards he returned to Ohio and went to work in a woolen factory in East Liberty. In the spring of 1870 he came to Richwood, in the employ of Loveless & Howe, dealers in wool, hides and furs, and afterwards became a partner in the firm. For the next thirty-five years Mr. Gum followed this business, but in 1905 he was compelled to retire on account of deafness.

Mr. Gum is a stanch Republican in politics and has been frequently honored by his party. For six years he was a member of the village council and for four years was treasurer of Richwood. Since September, 1902, he has been clerk of Claibourne township and has administered the onerous duties of this office to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the township, irrespective of their party affiliations.

Mr. Gum was married January 20, 1872, to Jennie E. Moore, the daughter of Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Boyd) Moore, and to this union two children have been born, Donn, who died in infancy, and Inez Victoria, the wife of Dr. W. D. Cheney, of New Boston, Scioto county, Ohio.

Mrs. Gum was born in Licking county, Ohio, September 16, 1849. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, of English descent, and early pioneers in Licking county, Ohio. Both died in Richwood after reaching the age of seventy. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Sarah A., Jennie E., Franklin and Willis S.

The maternal great-grandparents of Mr. Gum were Benjamin and

Mary (Vertner) Martin. He was born in Pennsylvania and she was a native of Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Gum are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Gum has the honor of being the only living charter member of Rising Sun Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias. When the lodge was instituted there were nineteen members who signed the first charter, and they have passed away one by one until Mr. Gum is the only one left. He is a man of irreproachable character and has so lived as to win the high esteem of the citizens of his community.

JOSEPH EMBREY.

For the past thirty-six years Joseph Embrey has been engaged in the jewelry business in Richwood, Union county, Ohio. His father was a jeweler before him and all of the sons followed the same trade. Mr. Embrey has been engaged in the jewelry business for a total of forty-three years, and has been in the same building in Richwood for the past twenty-six years. He has the honor of conducting the oldest continuous business in Richwood, a fact which speaks well for his stability as a business man and his upright manner of dealing with his customers.

Joseph Embrey, the son of Lewis and Margaret (Bell) Embrey, was born in East Liberty, Logan county, Ohio, July 1, 1855. His father was a native of Virginia, while his mother was born in Scotland. They came to Licking county, Ohio, in 1837, were married in Brownsville in 1842 and in 1844 removed to East Liberty. Lewis Embrey was a watchmaker and jeweler at East Liberty, and lived there until his death, in 1887, at the age of seventy-nine. His wife died in 1904, at the age of eighty-three. Lewis Embrey was a member of the famous "Squirrel Hunters" brigade in the Civil War. Six children were born to Lewis Embrey and wife: George, deceased; Maggie, who is living in the old home at East Liberty; John, deceased; Victoria, deceased, who was the wife of Doctor Emmons, of Lewisburg, Ohio; Joseph, of Richwood, and Robert, deceased.

The paternal grandparents of Joseph Embrey were George and Elizabeth (Walker) Embrey, natives of Virginia, and pioneers in Licking and Logan counties, Ohio, the grandmother being a daughter of Solomon Walker, who served seven years in the First Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary War. George Embrey died at the age of sixty, and his wife passed away in middle life. Several children were born to George Embrey and

wife, among them being Samuel, Ephraim, Newton, Jane and Enoch. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Embrey were John and Margaret (McGhie) Bell, natives of Scotland, and early settlers in Licking county, this state, Margaret being a daughter of John McGhie, of Highton Hall. John Bell died in Licking county, and his wife's death occurred in Logan county. They reared a family of seven children, James, Andrew, John, Robert, Alexander, Margaret and Catherine.

Joseph Embrey was reared in East Liberty, Ohio. Before beginning to learn the watchmaker's trade at the age of sixteen, he had spent three years working in a woolen mill. He learned the watchmaker's and jeweler's trade with his brother George in Morrow, Ohio, and has made this his life-long occupation. He arrived in Richwood May 29, 1878, and established a watchmaking and jewelry business on the west side of Franklin street, at the northwest corner of Ottawa street. He moved to his present place on the east side of Franklin street in 1888.

Mr. Embrey was married November 11, 1883, to Clara Bowers, a daughter of Lewis and Emma (Butler) Bowers, and to this union two sons have been born, Morrow Lewis and Edward Maxwell. Morrow L. is a mechanical engineer in Milwaukee and superintendent of a power plant in that city. He married Ina Killips and has one daughter, Jean Margaret. Edward M., the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Embrey, is a watchmaker and works for his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Embrey are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have always taken a deep interest in all church work. Mr. Embrey was church trustee and treasurer for fifteen years. He belongs to Mount Carmel Lodge No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons, and to Marion Chapter No. 62, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the Rising Sun Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias.

Politically, Mr. Embrey has been a life-long Republican, but has never been active in political matters. The family have a beautiful home on East Ottawa street, which Mr. Embrey erected in 1895.

Mr. Embrey has so conducted his business affairs in Richwood as to win the esteem and warm friendship of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. It is probably safe to say that he is the best known business man in the community, and the years of his residence here have but served to make him one of the most highly respected and honored citizens of the community. His daily life has been such that it should be an inspiration to those who are entering upon life's work, for his whole career has been marked by the exercise of industry, honesty and uprightness in everything.

JOHN R. WILE.

Within the last few years stock raising has become a prominent industry among the farmers of Union county and it has proved to be a very profitable industry, adding a very considerable revenue to the products of the farm received from other sources. A farm well stocked with fine cattle, sheep, hogs and other animals is an evidence of the intelligent and progressive spirit of the owner. It is evidence that the farmer realizes that the grazing of stock adds to the producing value of the land and furnishes consumption for products of the farm that otherwise would be a waste or of little value. The farmer also finds that feeding stock is the most convenient and profitable way to market his farm products, and so it is not strange that so many of the up-to-date, progressive farmers have turned their attention so largely to stock raising. It is not strange that stock raising is largely the occupation of the farmers of Union county, a county in which the progressive farmer is especially in evidence.

A list of the progressive farmers of Union county, who are engaged in farming and stock raising extensively, and who have made a success of the business, would not be complete without the name of the gentleman whose sketch is the subject now undertaken.

John R. Wile was born February 7, 1859, in Ashland county, Ohio, and is the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Garn) Wile. The father of the subject was born in West Virginia, and came with his parents, John and Mary Wile, to Ohio, and settled in Wayne county. The elder Wile purchased land in that county and engaged in farming, which he continued during life. He lived to the extreme age of ninety-four years, being the oldest citizen of the county at the time of his death. He reared a family of seven children, namely: Jacob; Samuel; John; Philip; Christian, father of the subject; Elizabeth, who married Mr. Nave; Susan, who married Dentler. Christian, the father of the subject, was educated in Ohio. He was a large land owner and engaged in farming and stock raising in Wayne county, Ohio. His family consisted of the following named children: Morgan, Howard, John R., Elza, Harvey, Myron, and Jennie, who became Mrs. Hawk.

John R. Wile received his early education in the school in the country, which he attended in his younger years, but the most of his education was received at the Bunker Hill school, in Wayne county. Like the average country boy of his time, his attendance at school was somewhat irregular on account of his services being required on his father's farm. But his

schooling was sufficient to give him a fundamental education, which he supplemented with intelligent reading and study, and applications to the practical affairs of life. He worked on the farm until he was twenty-two years old and then began work at the carpenter's trade. He followed this trade continuously for nearly twenty-two years, working in his home county for about six years; he then went to Wyandot county, where he worked for about two years, and then to Sydney, Ohio, where he remained for about fourteen years. He then came to Union county and bought a farm and went to farming and stock raising.

In 1882 Mr. Wile married Lottie Peters, who died a few years later and was buried in the cemetery at Reedsburg, Wayne county. Ethel, the one child born to this union, married Freeman Van Wagner, and has three children, John, Lottie and Bertha. Mr. Wile was married the second time, in 1892, to Jennie Scott, daughter of Absalom and Elenor Jiams, of Auglaize county, Ohio. The two children born to this union are Walter, who married Nellie Moore, and Mildred, at home. Mr. Wile owns a fine farm of two hundred and fourteen acres, located on the Newton road, about two miles and a half northwest of Marysville. On this farm is a fine house, furnished with everything that will contribute to the comfort and convenience of a home. His commodious and conveniently arranged barns and other farm buildings, his neatly kept fields and fences, and everything about the farm, are indicative of the enterprising and progressive spirit of the owner.

Mr. and Mrs. Wile are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are actively interested in things pertaining to its welfare and in every cause that has for its object the uplift of humanity and the betterment of the community. Mr. Wile holds a membership in the Odd Fellows order, of Sidney, Ohio, and his political affiliation is with the Democratic party.

CHARLES D. HOOPES.

In the early history of Ohio, when this state was young and thinly settled, the riches of the earth seemed inexhaustible. After the arduous labor of clearing away the grand old forests which covered so much of the ground was accomplished, the pioneer farmer found the land fallow and fertile, ready to produce bountiful harvests without the necessity of specialized training in farming. Gradually, however, the magnificent tracts of forest land became more and more scarce, and as population increased, more



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES D. HOOPES.

was demanded of the soil. Agriculture has now become a science in itself, and men of high intelligence and broad education find here a profession worthy of their utmost efforts. An enterprising and progressive farmer of Dover township, Union county, Ohio, is Charles D. Hoopes, who has been successfully tilling the old Nathan Hoopes estate of one hundred and forty-three and three-quarter acres in this township for the past twenty years.

Charles D. Hoopes, the son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Todd) Hoopes, was born January 10, 1862, in Morgan county, Ohio. His father was a native of Harrison county, Ohio, the son of Joseph and Abigail (Cope) Hoopes, natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania and Loudoun county, Virginia, respectively.

Nathan Hoopes moved to Morgan county, Ohio, with his parents when he was a small boy, learned the gunsmith trade, and worked at this occupation for a number of years. After following the carpenter trade for several years he went to Kansas and worked for the Santa Fe Railway Company. Later he located in Champaign county, Ohio, with his son, Charles D., and operated a blacksmith shop for two years. He next went to Oregon, where he remained a short time, but finally returned to Union county and located with his son, Charles D., where he lived until his death. Six children were born to Nathan Hoopes and wife, William, Rachel, Susannah, Lydia, Charles D. and Arthur. Of these children Susannah and William are deceased, while the others are still living. Lydia is the wife of William Epps.

Charles D. Hoopes received a good common school education and worked on the farm during his earlier boyhood days. After leaving school he learned the trade of a blacksmith with his uncle in Morgan county, and soon became an expert horseshoer. He worked at this trade from the time he was nineteen until he was thirty-four, a period of fifteen years, most of which time he had a shop of his own in Marysville, Ohio. In 1895 Mr. Hoopes came to Dover township and settled on his father's farm of one hundred and forty-three and three-quarter acres of fine land on the Thompson pike, about a quarter of a mile from New Dover. After the sale of the old homestead recently, Mr. Hoopes bought forty-seven acres just east of New Dover.

Mr. Hoopes was married July 2, 1896, to Sarah N. Shuler, the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Loring) Shuler. Mr. Shuler was a blacksmith in New Dover and an influential man of the village. His father was one of the first settlers in New Dover. Mr. Hoopes and wife are the parents of four children, Helen, Cecile, Martha and Rachel.

Fraternally, Mr. Hoopes is a member of the Knights of Pythias and

has held all of the chairs of his lodge in New Dover. He is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Politically, he is a Republican, and has always been active in local political matters. He has been constable and a member of the school board. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Dover. He is well deserving of the success which has attended his efforts, having started in with nothing and risen to his present position of affluence solely through his own unaided efforts.

EDWARD F. SOUTHARD.

A man who has been long connected with the business and commercial interests of Marysville, Ohio, is Edward F. Southard, a merchant, banker and landowner who has taken a prominent part in the business life of the county for many years. He has spent most of his life in this county, his father coming here when a small lad with his parents. The father of Mr. Southard was a veteran in the Civil War, and one of the highly respected citizens of Marysville, where he now resides.

Edward F. Southard, the son of John Wesley and Elizabeth (Penhorwood) Southard, was born in York township, this county. His parents reared a family of four sons, Edward F., Sylvester F., Burleigh J. and Milton A. John W. Southard was reared in York township, this county, as was his wife. He was a merchant in early manhood and later engaged in farming. For many years he was superintendent of the county infirmary. At the opening of the Civil War John W. Southard enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served for two years, being mustered out of the service on account of disability arising from sickness. After his marriage in 1865, John W. Southard moved to Wellington and later to Summerville, Ohio, where he engaged in the mercantile business for several years. He moved from the farm to the county infirmary and at the expiration of his term of office moved to Marysville, where he has since resided.

The maternal grandparents of Edward F. Southard were Sylvester and Rebecca (Tilton) Southard, natives of New Jersey, of English descent. He was a farmer, teacher, stock buyer and Methodist Episcopal minister. They were pioneer settlers in Union county, Ohio, and lived there until their death. Sylvester Southard and wife reared a family of several children: Mrs. Mary Stamates, Mrs. Emily Lanstaff, Frank, John W., Mrs. Caroline Reams, Leonidas H., Mrs. Martha Hicks, Mrs. Annabel Duffy, Mrs. Elizabeth Se-

ran, and one who died in infancy. The maternal grandparents of Edward F. Southard were John and Elizabeth (Lyle) Penhorwood, natives of England and early settlers in Union county, Ohio. They had the following children: John H., Elizabeth, William, Mary, Anna and Ida.

Edward F. Southard was reared on his father's farm in York township, Union county, and attended the district schools, where he received his elementary education. He later attended the graded schools at Lewisburg, and finally completed his education by taking a business course at Delaware, Ohio.

After finishing the course at the business college at Delaware Mr. Southard went to work in the shoe store of Mr. McCampbell in Marysville, and later entered the employ of Colonel Robinson. He and his brothers now own the store of Colonel Robinson, although he did not buy an interest in it until several years afterwards. After buying the store of Colonel Robinson he remained here several years, then interested his brothers in this business and then went to Columbus, Ohio, and became interested in the Wolf Brothers Shoe Company, and remained there for ten years. Before leaving the company he was vice-president of it and left it to join the Columbus Merchandise Company as president. He is also president of the Union Banking Company, of Marysville, and the Deposit Bank, at Raymond. The Marysville store of Mr. Southard is a large department store.

Mr. Southard was married June 26, 1906, to Anabel Schoedinger, the daughter of Philip and Catherine (Krabil) Schiedinger, and they have three children, Frances, Catherine and Margaret.

Mrs. Southard's parents were natives of Ohio and now live in Columbus, where her father is a bookkeeper. Mrs. Southard has one brother, Russell. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Southard were Philip and Elizabeth (Lintner) Schoedinger, of Columbus, Ohio. Philip Schoedinger and wife were the parents of several children, George, Philip, Elizabeth, Edward, Lena, Oscar, Albert and Frederick. All of these children are still living with the exception of Edward and Frederick. Philip Schoedinger was the owner of the Ohio Furniture and Undertaking Company at Columbus. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Southard were Jacob and Mary (Mathias) Krabil, natives of this state, and the parents of eight children, Louis, Margaret, Caroline, Catherine, Henry, Elizabeth, Ida and Jacob.

Politically, Mr. Southard is a Republican, but his extensive business interests have been such that he has never been an active participant in political matters. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EMERY M. COE.

The Coe family, worthily represented in Union county, Ohio, by Emery M. Coe, have an unbroken history of the family running back to the year 1596, a period of time covering eight generations. The family have been residents of the United States since 1634 and some members of the family were living in Ohio before the end of the eighteenth century.

Robert Coe, the first member of the family concerning whom definite information has been preserved, was born in 1596 in Long Milford, Suffolk county, England. His first wife, Anna, was born in England in 1591 and died some time prior to 1674. There were at least three sons born to this union of whom something is known: John, Robert and Benjamin.

Robert Coe sailed from Ipswich, England, on the last day of April, 1634, and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, in June, 1634. The records show that he was made a freeman on the 3d of the following September. He settled first in Watertown near Boston and in the following spring removed to the present site of Wetherfield, Connecticut, and was the first settler in the village. Here he lived until April, 1641, when he went to the present site of Stamford, Connecticut, and was the first white man to locate on the site. In Stamford he took a leading part in the civic life of the community and became the assistant judge and deputy to the general court at New Haven. Robert Coe seems to have been of a roving disposition, for we next find him a resident of Hempstead, Long Island, New York, where he appears as the first English settler in the spring of 1644. Before finally locating in Jamaica, Long Island, he lived for a time at Newburn on Long Island. Some time later he removed to Jamaica, Long Island, New York, where he appears on the records as a citizen in the spring of 1656 and in this place he lived until his death. He took a prominent part in the life of community and held various official positions. He served as magistrate and high sheriff of the riding, which consisted of Long Island, Staten Island and Westchester county, holding the latter position from 1679 to 1682. He was also a judge of the local court and a deacon in the church. His second wife was probably Jane Smith, although there is some doubt of this. She may have been his third wife since there are three Coes appearing in the records who seem to have been his children, Andrew, Hannah and Margaret. The reason for supposing that these children are by a second wife whose name has been lost is the fact that they were well advanced in years before he married Jane Smith. Robert Coe died after 1687, at which time

he was past ninety-one years of age. His son, John, settled in Newtown, Connecticut, while Robert located in Stratford, Connecticut.

The third son, Benjamin, became the progenitor of the line of which Emery M. Coe is a direct descendant. Benjamin was born in 1629, five years before his father, Robert, came to America from England. Benjamin settled in Jamaica, Long Island, New York, where he followed farming and milling. His father before him had been a miller and from him he had learned the trade. He became an assistant judge and town clerk of Jamaica. His wife was Abigail (born in 1635), the daughter of John Garman and to this union were born four sons, Daniel, Benjamin, John and Joseph, and some daughters. Benjamin, Sr., died in Jamaica in 1700 and two of his sons died in early manhood at Jamaica, leaving families of their own.

Joseph Coe is the grandson of the first Robert Coe to come to America and the ancestor of the branch of the family represented by Emery M. Coe. Joseph Coe removed from Jamaica to New Jersey and located near Morristown. Joseph Coe and his family were members of the Presbyterian church and he was elected a deacon in his church on March 1, 1748, met with the session of his denomination on November 8, 1759, and probably died soon after. Joseph Coe, so the family history records, was a noted Indian fighter. Just how many children were born to Joseph Coe is not on record but one son, Benjamin, became the direct progenitor of Emery M. Coe.

Benjamin Coe, the fourth in direct descent from Robert Coe, and the great-great-grandfather of Emery M. Coe, was born about 1718 and married Rachel Prudden, the daughter of Joseph Prudden, in 1742. His wife died December 2, 1776, and the last record of Benjamin notes that he was dismissed to the Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania, on September 12, 1777. Again the records fail to show how many children were born to Benjamin Coe, but one son, Moses, is the great-grandfather of Emery M. Coe.

Moses Coe was baptized October 7, 1750, and was married in 1778 to Sarah Howell. She was the daughter of Benjamin Howell and was born October 18, 1753, and died in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1813. Moses Coe was a farmer and miller and died in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on March 26, 1817. He was an elder in one of the churches in Washington county before 1791. He had a mill and became a large landholder by 1793. He also owned a large tract of land in Jefferson county, Ohio, which he divided between his sons, Benjamin and Moses. He had another son, Daniel, who was born March 3, 1801, was married April 11, 1822, to Mar Munn, the daughter of Joseph Gladden and Hannah Munn. To this

union was born one son, Joseph, January 15, 1825. Joseph married Mary S. Clark and died September 9, 1905.

Moses Coe, Jr., the sixth in direct line from Robert Coe and the grandfather of Emery M. Coe, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, married Esther Howell and removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, about 1795. To this union were born several children, Moses, Andrew, Philip L., Sarah, Margaret, Martha, Mary and Elizabeth.

Of the group of children, Philip L. is the seventh in direct descent from Robert Coe and the father of Emery M. Coe. Philip L. Coe was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, November 20, 1828, and removed to Union county, Ohio, and located in Milford Center in 1852. He was married January 30, 1855, to Clara Nevers Durkee. She was born in Geauga county, Ohio, December 17, 1836, the daughter of Marcus and Sophronia Durkee, of Brighton, Clark county, Ohio. She died February 17, 1886, and is buried in the Milford Center cemetery. To the first marriage of Philip L. Coe and wife were born four sons, Milton Delmar, Clinton Howard, Emery Miles and Byron Moses. On October 18, 1893, Philip L. Coe was married to Flora Dugan, who was born January 30, 1864. The death of Philip L. Coe occurred October 9, 1906, and he was buried at the Milford Center cemetery.

A brief genealogical summary of the three brothers of Emery M. Coe is here given. Milton Delmar was born January 16, 1856, and was married on December 30, 1881, to Anna Wood. She was born May 13, 1864, and to this union there have been two sons born, Chester Aaron, born March 30, 1889, and Hobert Llewellyn, born January 30, 1897. Chester A. Coe was married December 7, 1910, to Carrie Colflesh and to this union there was born on January 30, 1914, a daughter, Helen Doreen. Clinton Howard, the second brother of Emery M. Coe, was born November 13, 1857, and was married December 22, 1887, to Myrtle Abernathy. To this union two children have been born, Paul H., born January 23, 1889, and Ada M., born December 1, 1890. Clinton H. Coe removed to Warren, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1902. Byron Moses Coe, the youngest brother of Emery M. Coe, was born July 12, 1875, and was married April 6, 1894, to Carrie Stillings. To this union have been born three children: Adale Reneua, born December 2, 1896; Morris Stillings, born February 22, 1899; Margaret Elisabeth, born June 12, 1914. In 1908 Byron Moses Coe removed to California where he is still residing.

Emery M. Coe, the third son of Philip L. Coe and the eighth in direct descent from Robert Coe, the first to come to America, was born November 2, 1861, three and a half miles west of Milford Center. He was reared on

the farm and was married March 10, 1892, to Lottie M. Marsh, who was born February 14, 1867. To this union have been born five children: Dana Griswold, born February 10, 1893; Gladys, born July 29, 1894, and died January 8, 1895; Glenn E., born March 13, 1896; Marian, born June 21, 1898, and died September 23, 1900; Loree, born December 21, 1904. Dana and Glenn are attending the State University at Columbus.

In 1852 the father of Emery M. Coe moved to a farm three and one-half miles west of Milford Center, where Emery was born, and in 1866 they moved to the subject's present place of one hundred and eighty-five acres of land, about one and one-half miles west of Milford Center. His farm is well improved and one of the most attractive farms in the county. Mrs. Coe has a farm of two hundred and eighty-one acres two and one-half miles from Milford Center. He is an extensive breeder of hogs and sheep and has long ranked as one of the leading stock raisers of his county.

Politically, Mr. Coe is identified with the Republican party and has served on the school board of his township with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He also served as assessor under Cox. In all measures of public welfare he has always been on the side of good government and given his hearty support to such movements as he felt would be of benefit to his community. He is strictly temperate and an advocate of temperance, having been a worker along that line.

JOHN SCHMIDT.

It is safe to say that there have been no citizens of this county who have come here from Germany who have not made a success in whatever line of activity they have chosen to follow. It has often been said that no German in this country ever died in the poor house and certainly there are none in Union county, Ohio, who will ever be candidates for the poor house. One of the prosperous farmers of German descent of Union township, in this county, is John Schmidt, who has been a resident of this county since 1888.

John Schmidt, the son of Lawrence and Mary (Snees) Schmidt, was born September 9, 1865, in Germany. He was educated in his native land and came to the United States alone in August, 1888. He arrived in Union county in the fall of the same year without any resources whatever and began to work out by the day on farms in this county. With true German

thrift, he saved every possible cent and five years after he came to this county he was able to buy a farm of one hundred and one acres in Union township. In 1913 he bought seventy-three acres adjoining his farm on the south and now has one hundred and seventy-four acres, all of which is in a high state of cultivation. Such, in brief, is the record of a poor German youth in this county and shows what can be accomplished when a man is determined to succeed.

John Schmidt was married November 24, 1895, to Anna Lena Loschky, the daughter of Mathias and Barbara (Jordon) Loschky, natives of Germany. To this union ten children have been born, Fred, Gustave, Alfred, Elsie, William, Charles, Leo, Edward, Lawrence and Thomas. All of these children are still living except Lawrence and Thomas. Lawrence was the first born and died at the age of nine, and Thomas passed away in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Schmidt has been identified with the Democratic party since coming to this country, but has never taken an active part in the councils of his party. He and his family are loyal members of the German Lutheran church and generous contributors to its support. Mr. Schmidt is an honest and industrious man who is held in high esteem by his neighbors.

GEORGE B. HUSH.

The career of George B. Hush began in Union county three score years ago. When he reached his majority he went to Minneapolis, where he lived for nearly twenty-five years, being engaged in the banking business most of that time. For the past ten years he has been the cashier of the Deposit Bank, of Raymond, Union county, Ohio, so that practically his whole life has been engaged in banking.

George B. Hush, the son of Peter and Eliza (Beal) Hush, was born in Dover township, Union county, Ohio, September 9, 1855. His parents reared a family of eight children, Basil B., Valentine G., Alfred B., George B., John Henry and three who died in childhood.

Peter Hush was reared in Pennsylvania and came to Licking county, Ohio, in 1839. In 1853 he came to Union county and located in Dover township, where he bought a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, on which he lived until about a year before his death. He then moved to Marysville and died there in June, 1865, at the age of about sixty. His wife died in 1901, at the age of seventy-eight. Both were members of the Congregational

church. The paternal grandparents of George B. Hush were Valentine Goldsmith and wife, natives of Pennsylvania, and the parents of a large family of children, among whom were Axie and Peter.

George B. Hush was reared in Dover township on his father's farm and attended school in an old log cabin school house. Before reaching his majority he went to Delaware, Ohio, and took a course in a business college. Upon reaching his majority he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and started to work in the bank of his brother, Valentine B., and lived in that city for twenty years. He then went into the real estate, fire insurance, loan and collecting business in Minneapolis, and followed that line of business for a few years in Minnesota. He then returned to Union county, Ohio, to take care of his mother in her declining years. When the Spanish-American War opened, he joined Company B, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as a private. Before the expiration of his enlistment he was made commissary sergeant of his company. Mr. Hush organized Company E, Fourth Ohio National Guard, in 1902. He was chosen lieutenant, served one year and then resigned. This company has performed guard duty on several occasions and during the flood of 1913 was called out to guard property endangered by the flood.

After the close of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Hush returned to Union county, Ohio, and remained with his mother until her death, in 1901. He then went to Marysville, in this county, and spent a little over two years in the bank at that place. In March, 1905, he became cashier of the Deposit Bank, of Raymond, this bank having been organized on December 26th of the previous year. For the past ten years he has had active charge of the bank and has so conducted its affairs as to win the approval of the directors and the confidence of its patrons.

Mr. Hush was married February 24, 1903, to Kate Guy, the daughter of Delmor and Olive (Pyers) Guy, and to this union one son, George G., was born, April 1, 1905.

Mr. Hush is a member of the Congregational church, while his wife and son are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Hush was born in Marion county, Ohio, and her parents were natives of Union county. Mr. Hush has been identified with the Republican party for many years, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He always stands for the best interests of his community and has never failed to give his hearty support to all measures which are proposed for the betterment of the locality in which he lives.

ELIAS HATHAWAY.

The honor which should always be accorded the brave sons of the North who left their homes and peaceful pursuits to give their services and their lives if need be, to preserve the integrity of the American Union, is certainly due Elias Hathaway, who left this county at the age of eighteen to serve his country, to prove his love and loyalty to the government on the long and tiresome marches in all kinds of situations, exposed to summer's withering sun and winter's freezing cold, and before his final discharge had been captured by the Confederates and was a prisoner for a short time. He was also wounded at the battle of Atlanta in the summer of 1864, yet he is still living today to tell the story of that terrible conflict. During the half century which has elapsed since the close of the war he has been engaged in farming and with a success which speaks well for his efforts.

Elias Hathaway, the son of Ebenezer and Mary A. (Hopkins) Hathaway, was born January 26, 1844, about three miles from Milford, Union county, Ohio, on the farm where he is now living. Ebenezer Hathaway was born in Massachusetts, and came to Union county, Ohio, with his parents, Dr. Nicholas and Lenoria Hathaway, when a small child. His father settled here in early pioneer times, entered a large tract of land and here made his home the rest of his days. E. P. Hathaway and wife reared a family of eight children, Anna, Maria, Helen, Martha, Elias, Benjamin, Mary and Percy. Of these children, all are dead with the exception of the subject. Ebenezer Hathaway went to California in 1849, and while he was successful in finding gold, he was unfortunate in losing his life and died in San Francisco, buried there. His widow reared the children and never remarried.

Elias Hathaway received a meager common school education in the old log school house which stood in his immediate neighborhood. From his earliest boyhood days he was accustomed to hard work on the farm and at the age of fifteen began working for himself. He enlisted at the age of eighteen in August, 1862, as a member of Company B, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served from that time until the close of the war. He was with General Sherman on his memorable march through Georgia to the sea and was severely wounded at the battle of Atlanta.

Immediately after leaving the army in the spring of 1865, Mr. Hathaway returned to his home in Union county and resumed farming. Upon his marriage in 1867 he moved on to his present farm of four hundred

acres on the Connor and Hathaway road about three miles from Milford Center, and here he has since continued to reside. He has been uniformly successful in all of his agricultural operations, and now has one of the best improved and most highly productive farms of the county.

Mr. Hathaway was married in 1867 to Huldah Bland, who is now deceased. To this union were born four children, Edwin R., Helen M., John C., and Lucile, who married Roy Woods, who has charge of the home place.

Politically, Mr. Hathaway has always been identified with the Republican party and has given it his hearty support for half a century. He is a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the "boys in blue." Mr. Hathaway has now reached the allotted age of man, and yet he bears his three score and ten years lightly considering the terrible experiences through which he passed in the Civil War. He is well known throughout the county and highly respected by all who have come in touch with him. During his career of seventy years he has seen this county emerge from a wilderness, and has watched its growth until it now ranks as one of the most progressive counties of the state.

GEORGE NELSON MORSE.

A red-letter day in the history of the Morse family is April 17th, for on that date in the year 1838 the great-grandfather of George Nelson Morse drove into Union county, Ohio, with his family to make his permanent home. Since that time the Morse family have been prominent members of the various communities in this county in which they have lived, and have contributed in no small measure to the general advancement of its welfare along all lines. On that date Joseph and Renua Morse, the great-grandparents of George Nelson Morse, came to Union county with their family of nine children, making the long overland trip from Rhode Island in a wagon. The trip took forty-nine days and many hardships were endured before the family finally reached their destination.

George Nelson Morse, the son of John P. and Mary J. (Mitchell) Morse, was born in Union township, Union county, Ohio, September 14, 1872. His parents were both natives of Union county, Ohio, his father being the son of Ray G. and Sarah (Parthemore) Morse. Ray G. Morse was born in Rhode Island, November 16, 1808, and was one of the nine children who made the long overland trip with Joseph Morse and wife in

1838. These children are as follows: Renua, Asenath, Joseph, Ray G., Alford, Permelia, William, Isaac and Archibald. Two of the children, Caleb and Betsey, remained in Rhode Island, but later came to Union county, Ohio. Ray G. Morse worked for two years in a cotton factory in Rhode Island, where he learned to spin. Later he learned the blacksmith trade and followed it for five years, receiving only his board and clothing. He began life with a capital of seventy-five cents and a suit of clothes worth three dollars. He rented a set of blacksmith tools and set up his first shop in Milford Center, in which venture he prospered from the start. Six children were born to Ray G. Morse and wife: William A., deceased, formerly a farmer living in Madison county, Ohio; George Nelson, who died in Union township in 1874; Clara J., deceased, who was the wife of David McCloud; Joseph, of Santa Ana, California; John P., deceased, and Ray G., of Marysville. The father of these children died December 10, 1893, at the age of eighty-five years and twenty-four days.

John P. Morse, the father of George Nelson Morse, was married to Mary J. Mitchell, November 28, 1870, and to this union six children were born, five of whom are still living: George N., with whom this narrative deals; Renua, the wife of Fred Burns, of Darby township; Dr. John, of Resacca, Ohio; Ruby, the wife of Thomas Creamer, of Union township; William C., of Union township, and one who died in infancy. John P. Morse served his country during the Civil War, being a member of Company B, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. John P. Morse learned the blacksmith trade with his father and carried on farming in connection with his farming operations until his death, June 20, 1913. Ray G. Morse, the father of John P., bought one hundred and seventeen acres of land in this county in 1839, for which he paid five dollars an acre, and soon afterwards bought sixty-three acres for seven dollars and twelve and one-half cents an acre, to which he later added another tract of one hundred acres, paying ten dollars an acre for it. The last one hundred acres which he bought in this county cost him thirty-five dollars an acre, so that at his death he was the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land in Union county, Ohio, and one hundred and sixty acres in Illinois.

George Nelson Morse was reared on the farm which his grandfather bought in 1839, and was educated in the schools of this county, and remained at home until his marriage. He was married March 28, 1904, to Mabel Berne Geyer, the daughter of Samuel and Mary E. (Newell) Geyer, natives of Meigs county, Ohio, and residents of Union county from 1893 to 1908, when they moved to Clark county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Geyer

were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are still living: Edgar, of Springfield, Ohio; Clarence, also living in Springfield; Mabel, the wife of Mr. Morse; Ida, the wife of Sylvester Crow, of Springfield, Ohio; Maud, the wife of Edmond Wolf, of Springfield; Carrie, the wife of Claud Star-
rick, of Springfield, and Wilber, who lives with his parents in Clark county, Ohio, and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Morse and his wife are the parents of three children: Kermit, born January 12, 1905; Mary, born September 10, 1906, and Dorothy, born May 27, 1908.

Mr. Nelson now has a well improved farm of forty-seven acres east of Milford Center, about four miles, and divides his attention between general farming and stock raising in such a way as to get the best results from his farm. In politics, he has allied himself with the Republican party, and has taken an active part in local political matters. He is now a member of the school board of his township and is serving his second term. He is a man of strict integrity and honesty, and has won the esteem of his fellow citizens by the upright conduct of his life.

SIMON HALL.

Among the prominent farmers and stock raisers of Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, is Simon Hall, who has been a resident of this county since 1863. His fine farm of one hundred and ninety-two acres and a half, one-half mile south of Raymond, shows that he has had a successful career as a farmer, and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, indicates that he has lived a life of consistent worth and high ideals.

Simon Hall, the son of William and Sarah (Coder) Hall, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, February 10, 1855. His father was born in the state of New York and came to Ohio at the age of sixteen with his parents and located in Clinton county, where he grew to manhood and married Sarah Coder, who was born in Union county, Ohio. William Hall and his family lived in Clinton county until 1863 and in that year came to Union county, where he lived until his death. He was prominently identified with the history of the county for many years. He and his wife reared a family of nine children, four of whom are still living: Mary, the wife of James Powers, of Hillard, Ohio; Simon, of Liberty township; George, of Paris township; Frank, of Marysville.

Simon Hall was ten years of age when his parents moved from Clinton county to Union county and, consequently, his education was received in the schools of this county. After completing his schooling in Union county he remained at home until his marriage at the time of his majority and then began farming for himself in Paris township. Some years later, he moved to Liberty township, bought his present farm and has since been identified with the agricultural interests of Union county. He is an extensive stock raiser and markets several car loads of stock annually.

Mr. Hall was married January 1, 1874, to Julia A. Parker, the daughter of Andrew and Alzira (Fry) Parker. Mrs. Hall was reared in Noble county, Ohio, and married in Union county. Four children have been born to Mr. Hall and wife: Della, the widow of Frank Finley, of Peoria, Ohio; Ada, the wife of Harry Orabood, a farmer of York township; Lottie, the wife of Edward Hering, of La Grange, Indiana; and Edward, who married Blanche Thompson, and now lives with his father.

The father of Mrs. Hall, Andrew Parker, was born in Maryland and his wife in Loudon county, Virginia, near Harpers Ferry. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Parker located in Noble county, Ohio, but a few years later permanently settled in Union county. Mrs. Hall was seventeen years of age when her parents finally settled in this county. There were seven children born to Andrew Parker and wife: Isaac, Mrs. Martha Fry, Mrs. Hannah Deal, Mrs. Julia A. Hall, Mrs. Mary E. Heath, Thomas and Mrs. Isophena Hall.

Mr. Hall and his son are both Republicans and Edward is now clerk of Liberty township. Both father and son are members of the Knights of Pythias and Mr. Hall is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Raymond and interested in everything pertaining to its welfare.

FRANCIS H. SMART.

A sterling representative of the citizenry of Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, is Francis H. Smart, a farmer and stock raiser, who has spent his whole career of forty years in this county. He is a man of education and has always taken a prominent part in the life of his township and county. His wife is a cultured woman, a musician of ability and has been a teacher of music for many years. They have an interesting family of four

children, to whom they are giving the best of training in order that they may become useful members of society. In every respect, Mr. Smart measures up to the highest standard of American citizenship, and for this reason merits inclusion among the representative men of his township and county.

Francis H. Smart, the son of Joseph E. and Susan (Morrison) Smart, was born in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, February 28, 1874. His parents, both of whom are still living, have reared a family of five children, four of whom are still living: Lewis E., a resident of South Bend, Indiana; Francis H., of Liberty township; Ophelia, wife of Pearl Middlesworth, of York township; Edith, wife of Lewis Jones, of Claibourne township.

Francis H. Smart was reared in Mill Creek township until he was seven years of age and then moved with his parents to Liberty township, where he has since resided. After completing the common and high school courses provided in the schools of his county, he became a student in the Ohio Normal College at Ada, but finally decided to engage in agricultural pursuits rather than lead a professional life. After his marriage at the age of twenty, he began farming in Logan county, but two years later returned to Union county and located on his present farm of one hundred and seventy-three acres in Liberty township, which lies four and one-half miles southwest of Raymond. He gives much of his attention to stock raising and is a large producer of Poland-China hogs, Holstein cattle and standard bred road horses. He takes an active interest in the welfare of his community, and his high standing is shown by the fact that in 1914 he was nominated for county commissioner by the Democratic party. However, the Republican party had a large majority in the county and Mr. Smart was defeated with the rest of his ticket.

Mr. Smart was married June 18, 1894, to Maudie Harington, who was born in Liberty township in 1876. Mrs. Smart received a good common and high school education to which she has added her musical training. They have an interesting family of four children: Lewis E., born December 8, 1896, a graduate of the Raymond and Marysville high schools and now a junior in the State University at Columbus; Ralph H., born July 24, 1898, a senior in the Raymond high school; Dana H., born February 24, 1900, a student in the high school at Raymond; Evelyn Lavon, born July 27, 1908. One daughter, Helen, is deceased. The three sons are fine instrumental musicians.

The Smart family are members of the Disciple church and for five years

Mr. Smart was superintendent of the Sunday school. He and his wife take an active part in church and Sunday school work, as well as in all of the activities of their community which make for better citizenship. The Democratic party has always had the support of Mr. Smart and he has been one of its leaders for many years.

CHARLES FREMONT GILL.

Charles Fremont Gill is a native-born Buckeye and has no reason to make apologies, either for the state of his birth or for having remained a citizen of the state all the years since. To be a native-born citizen of Ohio, and privileged to be a resident of that state for so many years, is a heritage which one may regard with a large measure of pride. It is a heritage and a citizenship that one would not care to exchange just now, or at any other time, with the kings and potentates of the leading countries of Europe. A great orator of olden times once said, "To be a Roman citizen is greater than to be a king," but that was before America had been discovered and before the honor and privileges of American citizenship were known.

Charles Fremont Gill was born in Richwood June 9, 1856. If the year of his birth was not given it might be easily surmised, as well as the political faith of his father, by the suggestion of his middle name. John C. Fremont was the Republican candidate for President in 1856, and a multitude of the boys who made their advent that year, and whose parents were admirers of Fremont, were honored with his name. His parents were Joshua and Eliza (Haines) Gill; the father being a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and the mother of Virginia. They had six sons: Lewis T., deceased; Henry D., of Richwood; Joshua S., of Columbus, Ohio; Thomas J., of Columbus; Charles F., the subject of this sketch, and Edwin S., of Seattle, Washington.

The father of Charles F. Gill was born and reared in Baltimore and there he received his elementary education. When a young man he came to Ohio and obtained advanced education in Zanesville. He supplemented this with medical studies and became a physician, locating for practice in Richwood when there were only about a dozen houses in the town. He found a good opportunity for practice and a constant demand for his professional services among the early settlers of the county. He continued in the practice for several years. After giving up the practice he turned his attention to the manufacture of wooden bowls and continued in this business until his



CHARLES F. GILL.

death, March 9, 1880, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife survived him and died in 1898, aged seventy-three years. They were both members of the Methodist Protestant church. He was justice of the peace in Richwood for many years.

The paternal grandfather of Charles F. Gill was Selmon Gill; he and his wife were natives of Maryland and came west in early times. Joshua was one of three children by the first marriage, the others being Henry and Edward. The grandfather married the second time and there were four children born to that union, namely, James, Ellen, Margrete and Henrietta. The maternal grandfather was J. B. W. Haynes, and his wife was Susan Haynes, natives of Virginia, and early settlers in Newark, Ohio. In Virginia the grandfather was the owner of slaves. He came to Richwood in the early history of the town and became one of its leading citizens. In young manhood he was engaged for some years in teaching school. When the Mexican War opened, he entered the service and held a commission as colonel in command of a regiment. In the later years of his life he was justice of the peace in Richwood. He and his wife died here well along in years. In their family of children were Eliza, Susan, Benjamin, Richard and Thomas.

Charles F. Gill was born and reared in Richmond and received his education in the public schools of this town. In 1880 he opened up a business as dealer in coal and building supplies in Richwood and has been engaged in that business continuously ever since. On October 25, 1894, he was united in marriage with Eleanor Norris, a daughter of Edwin and Martha (Wren) Norris. This union was soon broken by the death of his wife, on January 11, 1896. Mr. Gill was married a second time, in 1900, to Mrs. Alma M. Burson, a daughter of John W. and Augusta (Moe) Martin. One daughter, Eleanor Pauline, was born to this union, which was again broken by the death of the wife and mother, October 25, 1902. On April 20, 1905, Mr. Gill was married to his third wife, Mary Adella Logue, a daughter of George A. and Emma C. (Niseley) Logue. The children of this union are Mary Azile and Charles Franklin.

Mr. and Mrs. Gill are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and active in the support of all church affairs. In fraternal matters, Mr. Gill holds a membership in Mount Carmel Lodge, No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons; Marion Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Marion Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar, and in Antioch Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Dayton, Ohio. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite

Mason and belongs to the Scioto Valley consistory. In political matters Mr. Gill is in accord with the principles advocated by the Republican party and gives his influence and support to that party.

Mrs. Mary Adella Gill was born in South Vienna, Ohio. Her father died when she was a child; her mother is still living. There were four children in this family, Howard, Mary Adella, Edgar and Myrtle. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Gill were Edward Logue and wife.

EDWARD ANDREW SCHAMBS.

One of the leading citizens of Richwood, Ohio, is Edward Andrew Schambs, who is the proprietor of the Richwood Light, Heat and Power Company. He comes from sterling German ancestry, and those characteristics which have made the Germans such excellent citizens of the United States have contributed in no small measure to the success which has attended his efforts. He is a man who is deeply interested in the welfare of Richwood and gives his hearty support to all measures of public welfare.

Edward A. Schambs, the son of Mathias P. and Mary C. (Birkdoll) Schambs, was born in Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio, September 6, 1869. His father was a native of Germany and came to America with his parents when he was a young lad. He was blind until four years of age, when his eyesight was restored. Mathias P. Schambs located with his parents first in Cincinnati, and later moved to Mansfield, Ohio, and there permanently settled. In that city Mathias Schambs grew to manhood and after his marriage moved to Wauseon, where he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business for several years. He then enlisted in the cavalry branch of the Union army and served for three months, after which he re-enlisted and served three years longer, being discharged from the service on account of wounds received in battle. After leaving the service Mathias C. Schambs went to Huntington, West Virginia, and engaged in the furniture business there for several years, after which he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and lived until 1908. Since that year he has lived in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he looks after his extensive real estate interests. He was reared a Catholic, but he and his wife are now members of the English Lutheran church. Six children have been born to Mathias C. Schambs and wife: George M., of Cardington, Ohio; Edward A., of Richwood, Ohio; Bertha, single, of Portland, Oregon; Mary,

the wife of Clayton Hildun, of New York city; Beulah, the wife of George Tobias, of Portland, Oregon, and one, the first born, who died in infancy.

The paternal grandparents of Edward A. Schambs were natives of Worms, Germany, who came to America and located in Mansfield, Ohio, where they died at an advanced age. They reared a large family of children, among them being Mathias, George, John, Magdalena and Christina. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Schambs, Barkdoll by name, were of English descent, and early settlers in Maryland. Later they came to Ohio and located at Mansfield, where he lived to an extremely old age and his wife until the age of seventy. Mr. and Mrs. Barkdoll reared a family of seven children, George, Peter, Daniel, Joseph, Magdalena, Susanna and Mary C.

Edward A. Schambs was reared in Wauseon, Ohio, Hunting, West Virginia, and Mansfield, Ohio. He graduated from the high school at Mansfield, Ohio, and then secured a position in the ticket office of the Erie railroad at Mansfield, but remained there only a short time. He then went with the Hicks-Brown Milling Company as bookkeeper, and two years later was made cashier of this company, holding this position for two years. Wishing to engage in business for himself, he became interested in the manufacture of furniture at Mansfield, Ohio, and later engaged in the electrical business, building the electric light plant at New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio. In 1899 he went to Richwood, Ohio, and built the electric light plant in that place. The Richwood Light, Heat & Power Company is capitalized at twenty thousand dollars and is giving excellent service to the village of Richwood. In addition to his interest in the light, heat and power plant, Mr. Schambs is vice-president and a director in the First National Bank, of Richwood, and also operates a farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres through C. W. Fisher.

Mr. Schambs was married May 2, 1890, to Jennie Grace Cummins, the daughter of Capt. A. C. and ——— (Newman) Cummins, of Mansfield, Ohio. His wife died in January of the following year. Later Mr. Schambs was married to Mary Margaret Beer, of Bucyrus, Ohio, the daughter of William C. and Mary (Swingley) Beer, and to this union six children have been born, Edward A., Marion Paul, Dorothy, George, Margaret and Cyrus. Edward A. is attending the military academy at Staunton, Virginia, and the other children are attending the public schools of Richwood.

Mrs. Schambs was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, and her parents are both natives of this state, her mother's birth also occurring in Bucyrus. Her father died and her mother is still living in Bucyrus. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Beer: Frederick T., deceased; William C. and Mary Margaret, the wife of Mr. Schambs.

Mr. Schambs is a member of the Lutheran church, while his wife holds her membership in the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, Mr. Schambs is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to all the degrees in the York Rite, including the Knights Templar degree. Politically, he is a Republican with progressive tendencies, but owing to his extensive business interests, he has never been active in political matters. The family residence is on South Franklin street, Richwood, Ohio, where they have a beautiful home and where they entertain their many friends.

EDGAR G. BERGER.

The citizenship of Ohio is made up largely of people who came from the older settled eastern and southern states. Among those who came from New York in an early day was the Berger family, a sturdy, industrious class of citizens of German ancestry, who contributed no small part in the development of the section of the country in which they located. It is this family to which Edgar G. Berger, the subject of this review, belongs. His father was Samuel R. Berger and was but a small boy when he came with his parents to Ohio.

The Bergers settled first in Jersey, Licking county, Ohio, where Samuel R. grew to manhood. He learned the blacksmith trade and followed that occupation during his life. He died in Marysville in January, 1914, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife was Rebecca (Scheip) Berger, who was a native of Virginia. They had five children, namely, Kelton F. and Edgar G., of Marysville; Mary, wife of Calvin Liggett, of Plain City, Ohio; Jessie, wife of James Roney; and John C. of Marysville. The mother of this family died October, 1901, at the age of sixty-seven years. The father and mother of this family were devoted and faithful members of the Congregational church. He contributed liberally to the support of the church, and took an active part in all measures tending to promote its interests. Mrs. Berger, the mother, was likewise earnestly devoted to the church and everything pertaining to its interests, but on account of being a cripple she was deprived of the privilege of regular attendance on church services.

Mr. Berger was a soldier in the Civil War, having enlisted in Company B. One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This was one

of the Hundred Days' regiments organized in the State, and it did its full duty in the emergency that called it into the service.

The paternal grandparents of Edgar G. Berger are John and Mary Berger, natives of New York state, and pioneers of Licking county, Ohio. The elder Berger was married twice. The children by the first marriage were Samuel, Garn and Mary. Cyrus was the one son by the second marriage.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Berger were Lewis and Amelia Scheip, natives of Virginia, and pioneer settlers of Franklin county, Ohio. Their family consisted of seven children, namely, Daniel, David, Susan, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Amanda and Louie.

Edgar G. Berger may be justified in a feeling of pride in such an honorable ancestry. Whatever success he may have made in life must be attributed in a large measure to the impress made by the exemplary life and character of such ancestors. Until he was fifteen years old he lived in Franklin county. His education was received in the public schools at New Albany and at Central College. In 1875 he moved to Marysville and took up the trade of carriage smithing with L. E. Bellus and remained in his employ thirteen years; afterwards he went into business for himself and so continued until 1902. About that time the business of blacksmithing had become less remunerative because of competition of the large manufactories in lines pertaining to that industry, and Mr. Berger closed out his business. He converted his blacksmith shop, with some necessary additions, into a livery barn and has since made the livery business a specialty.

On September 30, 1880, Mr. Berger was united in marriage to Martha Burroughs, a daughter of Thomas and Fannie M. (Brees) Burroughs. Four children are the result of that union: Nellie, Samuel, Fred and Verna. Nellie died March, 1914. She was the wife of Ed. Millikan, and the mother of four children, John, Edward, Robert Warren, and twins, Josephine and Eugene, who died at the age of one year. Samuel, the second of the family, married Blanche Leonard, and is employed in the Robinson-Curry planing mill. Martha Jane is the name of their one child. Fred, the third of the family, died at the age of eleven years and Verna is at home.

Mrs. Berger was born in Delaware, Ohio, and her parents, both of whom are now dead, were natives of the Buckeye state. This family consisted of six children, Daniel, Frances, Thomas, Martha, Ida and Abbie. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Berger was Basil Burroughs. His wife was Nancy Gardner. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Berger was Daniel Brees; his wife was Abigail Love.

Mr. and Mrs. Berger are members of the Congregational church and take an active interest in its affairs. Mr. Berger is a member of the Marysville Lodge No. 100, Knights of Pythias, in which he has shown an active spirit, and has contributed freely of his time to promote the welfare of the order. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

Mr. Berger has always been an energetic and industrious man. As has been said, these were characteristics which were manifested in the lives of his ancestors in a marked degree, so, Mr. Berger might claim them as a part of his inheritance. But the inheritance has been accumulating by his application to industrial activities of later years. By his good management he has built up a lucrative business and accumulated sufficient means to obtain a comfortable home and good business property. Marysville has been his home for thirty-nine years, and he has a large acquaintance and a host of warm friends here.

SHEPHERD CLARK.

A pioneer farmer of Allen township, Union county, Ohio, is Shepherd Clark, who, although not born in this county, has lived here since the early sixties. He has been a lifelong farmer and has built up one of the largest estates in this county, having three hundred and twenty acres in Allen township as well as two hundred and ninety acres in Champaign county. He started in for himself at the early age of sixteen and, after his marriage in 1855, went in a two-horse wagon to Iowa with his wife and started in as a renter, living in a rude shanty for the first few years.

Shepherd Clark, one of the most highly respected old pioneers of the county, was born June 7, 1832, in Champaign county, Ohio. His parents, Angus and Elizabeth (Green) Clark, were both natives of Pennsylvania and came to Champaign county, Ohio, after their marriage in the spring of 1826, living there the remainder of their lives. Of the eight children born to Angus Clark and wife, only one of the eight is now living. The children in the order of their birth are as follows: Caleb, who married Rachel Beltz; Rebecca, the wife of Resolve Critzfield; Nemiah G., who married Rachel Emerson; Elizabeth, the wife of William Shaffer; Catharine, who married Levi Snuffin; Stephen, who died unmarried; Shepherd, the only one living; and one who died in infancy.

Shepherd Clark was reared on his father's farm in Champaign county and began farming for himself when he was sixteen years of age. After his marriage in 1855, he took his bride and a few belongings in a two-horse wagon to Allamakee county, Iowa. It took them twenty-seven days of actual traveling to make the journey from Champaign county to Iowa, and on arriving there he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, upon which he lived four years. His father then died and he went back to Champaign county and took charge of the home farm for a while. He later came to Union county where he has since resided. His farm of three hundred and twenty acres in this county is known as the "Greenbush Farm" and is located one-half mile east of North Lewisburg. He also owns the old homestead of two hundred and ninety acres in Champaign county.

Mr. Clark has been married three times. He was first married in September, 1855, to Hannah Barney and to this union four children were born: Flora, deceased, who was a graduate of the North Lewisburg high school, and the wife of Joseph Spain; Alice, deceased, who was the wife of Joseph Tomlan; Charles, who married Allie Lapus; Lucy, deceased, a graduate of the Lewisburg high school, who was the wife of W. T. Beach. The second wife of Mr. Clark was Eliza Asher and to this union five children were born: P. L., a graduate of the high school, who married Nell Hewitt; James E., also a graduate of the high school, who married Edna Huling; George, who married Addie Sherette; Ada, a graduate of the high school, who became the wife of Harry McMahon; Blanche, a graduate of the high school and the wife of Gale McFarland. The third wife of Mr. Clark was Mary E. Smith, to whom he was married July 24, 1906. She is the daughter of Rev. I. N. and Martha (Earick) Smith and was born in Hardin county, Ohio. Her father is a Methodist minister in Montana and has served as chaplain of the senate of that state. Both of Mrs. Clark's parents are graduates of the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio, and she was a student in the music department of that college.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and also belongs to the chapter and the commandery. He has been a lifelong Republican in politics and has held various township and county offices. He served for many years as a land appraiser in this county. He is now president of the North Lewisburg Bank, a private bank, with the following officers: president, Shepherd Clark; vice-president, R. J. Eason; cashier, J. C. Thompson. This bank has been doing a flourishing business in North Lewisburg for the past twenty years.

JAMES B. COLE.

A descendant of a sterling family of Union county, Ohio, James B. Cole has lived practically all of his life in the county where he was born seventy years ago. When a young man he entered the Military Academy at West Point and graduated from that excellent institution and then served five years in the United States regular army. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law at Marysville where he was born. As a lawyer he ranks among the leaders of the Union county bar and has been connected with many of the most important cases of the past half century.

James B. Cole, the son of Philander B. and Dorothy Barden (Witter) Cole, was born in Marysville, Ohio, March 17, 1844. His father was born in Columbus, Ohio, and his mother in Union county. His father was one of the ablest members of the Union county bar for many years and served upon the bench with distinction and honor. He died in Marysville, Ohio, February 23, 1892, and his widow is still living in this city.

James B. Cole was reared in Marysville and was educated at the public schools and academy in his home city. He then entered Millino Hall at Gambier, Ohio, after spending some time as a teacher in the schools of his county. In June, 1862, when eighteen years of age, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and graduated with the class of 1866. Upon graduation he was commissioned a second lieutenant, assigned to duty with the Fourth United States Cavalry and sent to the frontier of Texas. The following year he was promoted to the rank of a first lieutenant and served in the regular army with this rank until 1871. He then resigned and returned to his home in Marysville where he took up the study of law with his father who was on the common pleas bench at the time. In the winter of 1871 Mr. Cole was admitted to the bar, and after his father retired from the bench they formed a partnership under the name of P. B. Cole & Son. They continued to practice together until the death of the father in 1892. Mr. Cole has been admitted to the state and federal courts and has long been recognized as one of the leading lawyers of this section of the state.

Mr. Cole was married September 5, 1871, to Mary McAllister, the daughter of Richard Thompson and Martha (Gale) McAllister. To this union were born two daughters, Charlotte and Anna. The eldest daughter is the wife of Jesse S. Troll, of St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio. Anna is the wife of Howard Kemp, of Chicago, Illinois. The mother of these two children died July 19, 1905.

Mr. Cole was assigned to the Fourth United States Cavalry, then stationed in Texas, in which regiment he served with marked distinction for about five years, in all kinds of military duty, both in the field and administrative and business in garrison. He was a second lieutenant for about a year, when he was promoted and took command of the company and post of Fort Clark, Texas, whence later he was transferred to Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, where he was long in command. He also commanded several other sub-posts in that section, his field of operations extending from old Fort Ewell on the Nueces river to old Fort Levret at the head of the Llano river; thence to Camp Hudson and north of the Pecos, and down the Rio Grande to below Laredo; thence to Fort Ewell, all of which territory was infested with Indians and mostly uninhabited, and all of which he traversed many times to and with cavalry expeditions in repressing Indian raids, with excellent effect. He also made many side trips on duty to San Antonio, Brownsville, New Orleans, the City of Mexico and other large cities of that country, which were effectively useful.

On the 22d of May, 1871, Mr. Cole was honorably discharged from the service at his own request, and with extra pay and allowances, having discharged fully all obligations. Nevertheless, in 1898 he tendered his services as a soldier to the government for the Spanish-American War, and was assured of high consideration in case of further call. During nearly all of his services he held commands far above his rank, from which Senator Sherman started the fashion of calling him "Captain" Cole, although his commission was first lieutenant.

After his discharge from the army, Lieutenant Cole read law with his father, P. B. Cole, and was soon admitted to the bar. He practiced alone until 1877, when Judge Cole's term expired, and he and W. B. Cole formed a partnership, which continued until the death of Judge Cole, since which time he has practiced alone.

For many years Mr. Cole was an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, both in the committees and as a political speaker, and was frequently a delegate to county and district conventions, as well as a selector of delegates, especially to congressional conventions. He was chairman of the convention which nominated his father-in-law, Col. R. T. McAllister, for member of the state board of equalization, which duties the Colonel discharged ably. In 1905 he was highly recommended by many Ohio judges (without regard to party) members of Congress, senators, ex-governor and other high officials, for a federal judgeship in the Philippines, for which he was eminently qualified, but it was too far away for effective results.

ADOLPH I. GLICK.

It is something to the credit of the enterprise and perseverance of an individual who leaves his home in a foreign land, casts his lot in a land among strangers, and makes his way to success unaided by friends or fortune. Thousands of young men from European countries, filled with this spirit, have found opportunity for success in America such as was not afforded them in their native land. Many of the best people of those countries have been led to the determination to bid farewell to their home land because of conditions there and the opportunities afforded here. One of the conditions in many of the European countries that influences this emigration, especially among the young men, is the strict military requirements made necessary by the war-like attitude of the powers toward each other, compelling the eligible citizens to be always ready for military service. Among the countries in which this condition prevails, Austria is a conspicuous example.

It may not have been the principal motive to avoid these undesirable conditions of citizenship that induced Adolph I. Glick to leave his native land and come to America at the age of fifteen years, but certainly he acted wisely and well in deciding to make the change. Adolph I. Glick was born in Austria-Hungary, near Eperies, August 26, 1854, and landed in New York city, July 1, 1869. He is a son of Emanuel and Jeanette (Greenwaldt) Glick, both natives of Austria-Hungary. They had a family of seven children, namely: Adolph, the subject of our sketch; William, of Chicago, Ohio; David, of Kukemezo, Saros Ungarn, Europe; Lenie, widow of Jacob Amster, of New York city; Rose, wife of David Joseph Klein, of Mozsamitz, Giralth postoffice, Saros Ungarn, Europe; Celia, wife of Lewis Feldman, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Regie, deceased, who was the wife of Marcus Zupnick. The father of our subject was reared in Austria-Hungary and followed the occupation of a farmer. He died in Kukemezo, in 1876, aged forty-two years; his wife died in 1883, at the age of forty-five years. They were of the Hebrew nationality and faith.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Isaac Glick and his wife was Katie Glick. They died at an old age, the grandfather being ninety-two years old. Their family consisted of one son and two daughters, Emanuel, Susan and Regie. The maternal grandparents were Adolph I. Greenwaldt and wife. They were murdered, together with a thirteen-year-

old son, all in the same night, while he was keeping a hotel at Sacot Mazo, Europe. Their only surviving child was a daughter, Jeannette.

As has been stated, Adolph I. Glick, our subject, came to America in 1869, landing in New York city, July 1st, of that year. He was then lacking about a month of being fifteen years old, and what education he had was obtained in the common schools in his native land. With this meager education and with slender finances he found himself in a great city, without friends or acquaintances, facing the necessity of finding some employment by which he could earn a livelihood, and here is where his indomitable will and determined perseverance began to serve him a good purpose. After looking around New York for two or three days he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he made a purchase of a small stock of goods and started out as a pack-pedler. Later he found employment as clerk in a store at that place and continued in that employment for three years. He also was employed for sometime as clerk in stores in Buffalo, New York, and Toledo, Ohio. In 1886 he decided to seek a location and engage in business for himself. With that purpose in view he came to Richwood, and, finding conditions satisfactory, he opened up a clothing and gents' furnishing store, in partnership with his brother, William. Their store is on the east side of Franklin street. The partnership continued until 1901, and in the meantime they started a branch store at Chicago, Ohio, which was managed by William. Since 1891 Adolph has been running the business in Richwood alone. They started in with a small stock and in a humble way and the business steadily increased from year to year and is now one of the most prosperous mercantile establishments in the town.

In 1897 Adolph I. Glick bought a lot on the east side of Franklin street and erected a large brick building conveniently arranged for his business. He occupies two floors and the basement of this building and carries a large stock of up-to-date clothing, shoes and furnishing goods. It is a building and store to attract the attention of strangers and would be a credit to a town much larger than Richwood.

On June 12, 1887, Mr. Glick was married to Hannah Reder, of Akron, Ohio. To this union four children have been born, namely: Sadie, Gertrude, Milford and Julius. Sadie married Sidney Seidman and is living in Cleveland. She and her sister Gertrude are graduates of the Western Reserve College, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Gertrude is now engaged in settlement work in Cleveland. Mrs. Seidman, before her marriage, was principal of the Richwood high school for two years, and of the Amelia high school for two years. Milford is a student at Harvard college in Cam-

bridge, Massachusetts. Julius is at home attending the Richwood high school.

Mrs. Glick was born in Karocsonmazo, Austria-Hungary, September 15, 1863. Her parents were natives of the same county and died there, her father dying of the cholera. Mrs. Glick came to America when a young girl with her sister, Regie, the wife of Mr. Keller, and her two brothers, Jacob Reder, of Crestline, Ohio, and Isaac, of Akron, Ohio, having preceded them in coming to this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Glick belong to the Hungarian congregation, Bene Jesh-uram, Cleveland, Ohio. Fraternaly, Mr. Glick is a member of Mount Carmel Lodge, No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, Knights of Pythias. In politics he is in accord with the principles of the Republican party, believing that the best interests of the country are subserved when the policies of that party are in control of affairs.

CARL ALLGOWER.

The successful management of a hotel demands certain characteristics on the part of the proprietor, and it is safe to say that Carl Allgower, the owner and proprietor of the Hotel Villa, of Richwood, Ohio, has the essential characteristics which are necessary for this particular line of business. He is a courteous, obliging and genial man to his guests and offers every consideration possible for their comfort and enjoyment. His rooms are neat and comfortably furnished, while his table is not surpassed by any of the higher priced hotels in the state. He is recognized as a thorough business man and no detail is overlooked by him that will help the traveling man to feel that at Hotel Villa he has a home whenever stopping in Richwood.

Carl Allgower, the son of George and Urschula (Pressmar) Allgower, was born in Holzschwang Bayern province, Germany, May 26, 1873. His parents reared a family of five children: Carl, of Richwood; George, who is living on the home place in Germany; Jacob, deceased; Katherine, single and still living in Germany; Urschula, who is still in her native land. Carl is the only one of the family who lives in America.

George Allgower was reared in Holzschwang, Germany, and became a cabinet maker and undertaker. He also followed farming. He died in Germany in 1900 at the age of fifty-two, being killed by falling from a load of hay while his team was running away. His wife died in 1884 at the

age of forty-two. Both George Allgower and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. He was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and for many years was chief of the fire department of Holzschwang. The paternal grandfather of Carl Allgower was a life-long school teacher, and he and his wife had two children, George, the father of Carl, and Barbara. The maternal grandfather of Carl Allgower was a blacksmith in Leipzig, Germany.

Carl Allgower was educated in the school of his native land and learned the cabinet maker's trade with his father, while at the same time he was working on the farm. When he reached the age of sixteen he came to America and at once located in Union county, Ohio, and went to work in Marysville in the furniture factory of Isaac Haaf. Here he remained for several years, and then traveled over the country working in different cities at his trade as a cabinet maker. He finally located in Marysville, where he opened a saloon, which he conducted for a year and a half, after which he went to Richwood, and engaged in the saloon business in that place. In 1903 he built the Hotel Villa, with two stores, and in 1907, added a third story. For the past eleven years he has been conducting one of the most popular hostelries in the state.

Mr. Allgower was married September 18, 1895, to Anna Schlegel, the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Guelcher) Schlegel, and to this union six children have been born, Edgar, Clarence, Florence, Walter, Rowland, and one who died in infancy. Clarence died at the age of seven and one-half years, and the others are still with their parents.

Mrs. Allgower was born in Columbus, Ohio, and reared in Marysville, this county, from a small girl. Her mother died in 1912, and her father is still living in Marysville. He operated a brewery for several years. Late in life he became interested in the ice business, and has now retired from that and is devoting his declining years to the attention of his extensive property interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Allgower are affiliated with the Lutheran church. Mr. Allgower is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he has identified himself with the Republican party, and for two years was a member of the city council. He is president of the Richwood Tri-county Fair Association and is now serving his second term as president. Mr. Allgower takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Richwood and the community and is regarded as one of the enterprising citizens of the locality where he has been living so many years.

JAMES WARREN KYLE.

It matters much less where a man comes into the world than how he becomes a living force in the world's activities. Heredity and environment may have much to do in starting one on the road to success, and fortunate is the individual who has been well born and whose early surroundings have been favorable for his best development. But heredity is not the most essential qualification for a successful life, nor is it an infallible formula in making the character of the individual. Heredity and environment without individual effort do not point to the road in which the men who have achieved the greatest success have traveled. The strongest characters in our national history, men who have attained to the highest honors in the state and nation, have come from the ranks of those who have had the most unfavorable environments in early life. While it is not claimed for James W. Kyle that he has attained to the highest honors, or that he has achieved the greatest success, it may be said that whatever degree of success he has had, has come by individual effort.

James Warren Kyle was born in Radner township, Delaware county, Ohio, December 6, 1850, the son of David and Margaret (Davis) Kyle, who were also natives of Ohio. They had seven children: Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of Evan Hughes; William Albert, who died in 1914; James W., the subject of this sketch; and four children who died young. The parents of our subject spent their early married life in Delaware county on the Scioto river. The father died in 1851; his wife lived for many years afterwards and was married a second time. Her second husband was Adam Dilsaner. There was one son born to this union who died when eight years old. The mother of our subject died in 1902, lacking a few days of being eighty-five years old. The father, David Kyle, was also twice married, his first wife being a Miss Stevens. There was one daughter by this marriage who grew to young womanhood and died while teaching school.

The paternal grandfather of our subject was Hugh Kyle. He and his wife were pioneer settlers in Delaware county and lived on a farm in Radner township in that county. In their family of children were Mrs. Bratton, Elizabeth, David and James. The maternal grandfather was David Davis, who was also an early settler in Delaware county. He had two children, one of whom, a son, died young; the other, a daughter, Margaret, lived to maturity.

James Warren Kyle was living at home in Delaware county until he was

nine years old, and then went to Marion county where he made his home until he was twenty-one years old. He then returned to the old home farm in Delaware county and, with his brother William Albert, was engaged in farming for four years. In 1874 he came to Richwood where his mother and stepfather had been making their home for some time previous. His education was obtained in the district schools of Delaware county which he attended while he had his home there or until the age of nine. Later he attended school in Marion county. He worked for about four years at the carpenter's trade, and then bought a farm of sixty-five acres about two miles southwest of Richwood, and followed farming for seven years. Leaving the farm, he came to Richwood and was engaged in other lines of business for about sixteen years; for fourteen years of that time he was agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company and did a successful business in that line. Inclination for agricultural pursuits, however, induced him to give up his sewing machine agency and move back to the farm. With a view of getting his son into business he made another change of residence in 1905, when he returned to Richwood and purchased a drug store, associating his son, Homer D., with him in the business. This partnership has continued since and the business has been steadily increasing. They have a fine store, which is stocked with everything in the line of drugs, drug sundries, books, stationery, wall paper, paints, etc.

Mr. Kyle was married, April 10, 1877, to Frances A. Tallman, daughter of Joseph W. and Minerva (Ewings) Tallman. Their two sons are Herbert T. and Homer D.; the former is a druggist at Ostrander, Delaware county, Ohio. He married Alba Gill and has one daughter, Mildred C. Homer D., who is associated with his father in the drug business, married Ila Frances Neal. Their two sons are Warren Neal and Kenneth David. Mr. and Mrs. James W. Kyle are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In fraternal matters Mr. Kyle is affiliated with the Rising Sun Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias. Politically, he is a staunch Republican and is ready at all times to use his best efforts for the success of candidates of the party. He was township assessor for two terms, township treasurer for two terms, and also served as a member of the city council part of one term.

Mrs. Kyle was born in Logan county, January 22, 1853. Her parents were both natives of that county and are both dead, the father dying at the age of eighty and the mother at sixty years. In his earlier life made the journey with horse and buggy from his home in Ohio to Kansas and back, selling a liniment which he manufactured, and for which he found ready sale.

There were four children in this family, Frances A., Louisa, Clinton and Joseph. The paternal grandfather's name was Woodmansee Tallman and his wife was Elizabeth (Peck) Tallman. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Kyle was Samuel Euans and his wife was Jemima (Buckley) Euans.

EDMOND C. CODY.

A substantial citizen of Dover township, Union county, Ohio, is Edmond C. Cody, proprietor of the "Dover Grove Stock Farm" of two hundred and fifty acres. His whole career of more than half a century has been spent in this county, where he was born, and it is safe to say that no citizen has taken a more active part in everything pertaining to the county's welfare than Mr. Cody. He has been particularly active in political matters and has filled various official positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He is one of the largest stock raisers of his township and his farm is as well equipped for up-to-date agriculture as any farm in the county.

Edmond C. Cody, the son of Michael and Anastasia (Powers) Cody, was born February 16, 1863, in Paris township, on what is known as the Brown farm, northeast of Marysville. His father was a native of Ireland, his birth occurring in county Tipperary. He came to this country when he was a young man of about twenty. He came to America alone, his father having previously come here and located in Vermont. Michael Cody was the son of John and Margaret (Crook) Cody. Eventually the whole family located in Union county. Twelve children were born to Michael Cody and wife, John, Edmond, Margaret, Michael, Jr., William, James, Richard, Mrs. Mary Land, Anastasia, Emmett, Bernard and Mrs. Catherine Mackan.

Edmond C. Cody received his education in the schools of Dover township, and early in life began to work on the farm. At one time he worked as a ditcher and ditched by contract in various parts of the county. After his marriage, in 1887, he moved to Madison county, Ohio, where he lived on a farm for two years, after which he moved to Champaign county, Ohio. In 1892 he came to Union county and bought a farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres. This he sold some time afterwards and then lived on a rented farm until he purchased his present farm of two hundred and fifty acres, known throughout the county as the "Dover Stock Farm." He has placed extensive improvements upon it since he has taken charge of it. He is one



MR. AND MRS. EDMOND C. CODY

of the largest stock raisers in the county and handles only the best grades of stock.

Mr. Cody was married in 1887 to Mary Reed, the daughter of John and Mary (McKillip) Reed. She died in 1891 and is buried in Marysville. In February, 1896, Mr. Cody was married to Catherine Noon, the daughter of Michael and Anna (Murray) Noon, and to this second union have been born seven children, all of whom are still living with their parents, Paul, Lillian, Mary, Anna, Margaret, Robert, Albert and Eugene. All of the children, except Eugene, are now attending school at New Dover.

Mr. Cody and his family are loyal members of the Catholic church at Marysville, in whose interests they take an active part. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party and has taken an active part in the councils of his party in Union county. He has been assessor of titles, a member of the school board for the past eighteen years, and he is now deputy state supervisor of county elections. He is the present treasurer of the Agricultural Society of his county. In every official position where he has been found, he has executed the trusts reposed in him to the best of his ability and has always given faithful and painstaking service to his fellow citizens. By his own efforts and right principles of living, he has not only won for himself a comfortable competency for his declining years, but has so conducted his affairs with his fellowmen as to win for himself the reputation of one absolutely trustworthy and honorable in all his business dealings and worthy in every respect of the warmest personal friendship.

DR. LINN L. ROEBUCK.

In no other profession, probably, has there been so great an advance in scientific knowledge, so great a change in the practical application of acquired knowledge in methods of practice, as has been shown within the past half century in the medical profession. The medical man of today must needs be more than the medical man of fifty years ago, or even of ten years ago, if he would stand within hailing distance of the up-to-date practitioner. He must not only have a medical college diploma, and an experience in the practice that was sufficient and satisfactory in the earlier day, but he must be a constant reader and an intelligent student. He must be broad minded enough to discard old methods and theories that science

and practical experience proves to be illusive and obsolete. It was a noted German scientist, who expressed the idea here attempted, when he said, "That more had been done, and more had been discovered, in the science of medicine during the past twenty years, than in the past century." So great has been the advance in knowledge and discovery that specialization has become necessary. The theory of toxins and anti-toxins, serums, the study of bacteria, and methods of combating these destructive forces, and many other things, have made the range of medical science almost beyond any one man's power of learning, within the brief space of time which is allotted him on earth. The average practitioner in ordinary practice may not attain to such learning but he must have some knowledge of these scientific discoveries, and must have wisdom and discretion to direct their application in cases under his treatment.

While Dr. Linn L. Roebuck would not claim for himself the high standard of professional learning indicated in the foregoing paragraph, and would certainly protest against his biographer making such a claim for him, yet he and his friends may truthfully claim for him that he is an earnest advocate of all the modern methods of medical practice, and of the highest ideals possible of attainment in the profession.

Dr. Roebuck was born in Fayette county, Ohio, August 12, 1873. He is a son of John Wesley and Martha (Conner) Roebuck, who were also natives of Fayette county. Their family consisted of five children, namely: Frank L., of Ashland, Ohio; Joseph B., of Sacramento, California; Dr. Linn L., the subject of this sketch; Ida, wife of Scott Robinson, of Fayette county, Ohio; Elba F., of Circleville, Ohio.

The father of our subject was reared in Fayette county, Ohio, and was by occupation a farmer. He served in Company H, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was taken prisoner at Harpers Ferry. He served throughout the war. It was on the farm that the sons and daughter of this family had their home in their youthful years, and it was here that the subject of our sketch found opportunity for industrial training and healthful occupation, conducive to physical development and contributing influences to successful achievement in any calling in life. The mother died in 1882 at the age of thirty-four years; the father died in 1896 at the age of fifty-five years. The father and mother were both members of the Presbyterian church. Hugh Roebuck, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia and came to Fayette county, Ohio, in 1798. He was a farmer by occupation and died at the age of about sixty years; his wife survived him and died at the age of seventy-nine years. They had a large family, two

of whom, John W., and Joseph F., left families. The latter is still living in Arkansas.

The maternal grandfather was John Comer; his wife was Martha (Popejoy) Comer, both natives of Ireland. They emigrated to America and were among the early settlers of Fayette county, Ohio. He followed the occupation of farmer and stock raiser for several years and made quite a success of the business. In the midst of his activities he was taken with the typhoid fever which resulted fatally, his death occurring at the age of forty-eight years; his wife died at the age of sixty-eight years. They had a family of four children, namely: Edward P., who had the distinction of teaching the first school in Seattle, Washington, the school being held in a log cabin at that place; Ella, James and Martha.

As has already been stated, Dr. Linn L. Roebuck spent his early life on his father's farm in Fayette county, Ohio. His education was received in the Jeffersonville public schools, which he attended through the lower grades. He then attended the high school in Washington C. H., completing the full course and graduating from that school in 1891. He had already decided to enter the medical profession and had given some study to medical works previous to his graduation from the high school. He entered Starling Medical College, completed the course and graduated from that institution in 1894. He came to Richwood that year and began the practice of medicine which he has followed successfully ever since. In addition to his regular practice, he is the surgeon for the Electric Railway at this place and pension examiner for this congressional district.

On June 10, 1896, he was united in marriage with Maude Collier, daughter of John and Emily H. (Cripps) Collier. They have three children, John Howe, James Thaddeus and Louis Augustus.

Mrs. Roebuck was born in Philadelphia, the birth place of her mother. Her father a native of Johnstown, Ohio. Her father died in 1905 at the age of sixty-five years; the mother is still living. Mrs. Roebuck has a brother, J. Howe Collier, older than herself, and these two are the only children of the family. Mrs. Roebuck's father was engaged in the grocer's business in Richwood for many years. Her paternal grandfather was John Collier; his wife was Mary (Ford) Collier; both were born and reared in Johnstown, where they lived to an advanced age. Their children were V. T., Edward, John, Thomas J., Emily and a Mrs. Adams. The maternal grandfather was Samuel C. Cripps; his wife was Mary Hughes. Their children were Annie, Charles, William, Emily, Rebecca, Samuel, Jesse, and one who died in infancy.

Dr. and Mrs. Roebuck are members of the Presbyterian church, and are interested in the welfare and promotion of every good cause in the community. The doctor is also deeply interested in educational matters. He has served as a member of the school board for one term and has devoted much of his time to the administration and conduct of school affairs. He belongs to the county and state medical societies and takes an active interest in their meetings.

From this brief sketch of his various activities it is evident that Dr. Roebuck is a very busy man, but still he finds time to devote to fraternal affairs. He is a member of Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he holds the honor of past master. He is also a member of Rising Sun Lodge No. 76, Knights of Pythias. Politically, his affiliations are with the Republican party. He served two terms as a member of the city council.

CHANDLER G. JOHNSON.

An enterprising young business man of Richwood, Ohio, is Chandler G. Johnson, who has made his home in this county for the past eleven years. As a young man he taught school a few years and later engaged in the railroad business, but since 1911 has been connected with the Richwood Banking Company. He comes from excellent parentage, his father having been an exceptionally useful man during the active years of his life. The senior Johnson was a public school teacher for more than forty years, a minister of the Gospel, a public official and a citizen who always had the interest of his community at heart. Chandler G. Johnson has inherited those sterling characteristics which dominated his father's career and is a welcome addition to the citizenry of Union county.

Chandler G. Johnson was born in Logan county, Ohio, August 23, 1880. He is the son of Henry and Angeline (Stanley) Johnson, who were also natives of Ohio. Their family consisted of three children: Burlin, of West Liberty; Orlando, who died at the age of twenty-six years, and Chandler G., whose home is in Richwood.

Henry Johnson was reared in Logan county, Ohio, near Rushsylvania. As a boy and young man he applied himself to the commendable duty of getting an education, and availed himself of every opportunity afforded by the district schools of the neighborhood in which he lived. His ambition was to prepare himself for a teacher, and in order to qualify himself

better for that vocation, he attended more advanced schools in Adrian, Michigan. That his early ambition was realized and that his industrious efforts and close application to study had resulted in the desired qualification to teach, is evidenced by the fact that he followed that vocation for a number of years. He has the remarkable record of having taught forty-one terms of school. During the time of his teaching he was also engaged in preaching, having been ordained to this work by the Friends church, of which he was an active and devoted member. For fourteen years he served as township treasurer of Monroe township. As a teacher, minister, public officer and private citizen, Mr. Johnson has been enlisted on the right side of every question of good living, and for the promotion and welfare of everything pertaining to the community in which he lived. Mr. Johnson met with a great bereavement in the death of his wife, which occurred in Richmond, November 20, 1912, at the age of sixty-three. He survives her and is now living at Kenton, Ohio.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Johnson was Nelson A. Johnson, who was a native of Ohio. He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. That he was earnest and sincere in his profession and calling was evidenced not only in his preaching, but also in its exemplification. The family of the elder Johnson seems to have been a fertile field for the propagation of preachers. In the family there were eleven sons and three daughters, and of the eleven sons, eight were engaged in the ministry. The children by the first marriage of Nelson A. Johnson were Henry R., George, Allison, Jane, Maggie and Henrietta. By his second marriage, Marietta, Gussie and Morton.

The maternal grandparents of Chandler G. Johnson were Ira A. and Sarah (Paxson) Stanley. They were both natives of Ohio and were among the pioneers of Logan county. They both lived to a good old age; he died at the age of eighty-four years and his wife at the age of seventy-nine. Their family consisted of seven children, Alfred, Townsend, Newton, Joseph, Rachel, Ruth and Angeline.

Chandler G. Johnson enjoyed all the pleasures, the advantages and disadvantages of the ordinary boy on the farm where he spent his early years. The average boy on the farm is very much inclined to underestimate the advantages of his environments. It is in later life when the training of the boy on the farm is estimated at its true value. It is from the boys on the farm who have been accustomed to the work of the farm, and have been trained to habits of industry, that our most successful business

men have come. Mr. Johnson had such training and experience and he has exemplified in his successful business life the value of his early training.

Mr. Johnson's education was obtained in the district schools which he attended with as much regularity as the work on his father's farm afforded opportunity. Later he took up more advanced studies and attended school at the Damascus Academy and the Glover Institute with a view of following his father's example and fitting himself for a teacher. He found opportunity to engage in teaching and followed this vocation for two years. Then he entered the railroad service, first in the freight department, at Galion, Ohio. Later he was transferred to Akron, Ohio, and still later to Richwood, where he was the local agent for seven years. On March 1, 1911, he became assistant cashier of the Richwood Banking Company, and on December 26, 1913, he was advanced to his present position of cashier.

This is one of the oldest and most substantial financial institutions of the county, and by its safe and conservative business management and the cordial and accommodating policy of its managers, it has won the popular confidence of the community. It was organized in 1867, and its capital stock is now thirty-one thousand dollars, with a surplus and profits of twenty thousand dollars. To be given the important and responsible position of cashier of such an institution is sufficient evidence of the confidence of the directors in Mr. Johnson's ability and trustworthy character. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Johnson is connected with other business enterprises in Richwood. He is secretary and treasurer of the Richwood Clay Company and secretary and treasurer of the LaRue Tile Company.

On June 20, 1906, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Bessie Woolard, daughter of William C. Woolard. To this union three children have been born, Harold, William and Junita. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active interest in its affairs, contributing liberally to its support.

Mrs. Johnson was born in Union county, Ohio, near Pharisburg. Her parents were also natives of Ohio. Her mother died in 1891 and her father is still living. They were the parents of two children, Bessie and a son, Pearl. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Johnson were John C. and Nancy (Zinn) Woolard, both natives of Ohio. Both died at an advanced age. Their children were Mary, Carrie and Nellie.

Fraternally, Mr. Johnson is a member of Mt. Carmel Lodge, No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons; the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, and Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, Knights of Pythias. Politically,

his affiliations are with the Republican party and he is a firm believer in the principles of that party, principles that have stood the test and marked the progress and development of the country for more than half a century. He is among the leading business men of his city and county and may be truly ranked among the representative citizens of his county.

ORA L. BONHAM.

There is no nobler profession than that of teaching, and the man who instructs the youth wields a greater influence in the community than that of any other man. For sixteen years Ora L. Bonham was a public school teacher in Union county, and during that time hundreds of young people came under his influence and were benefited thereby. At the present time he is devoting all of his time and attention to farming and owns a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres a quarter of a mile north of Byhalia in Washington township.

Ora L. Bonham was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 26, 1875, and is the son of John C. and Margaret (Ora) Bonham. His father was born in Perry county, Ohio, and died in Union county in 1913. His mother was a native of Licking county, Ohio, and her death occurred in Union county in 1899. John Bonham and family came to Union county in 1877, and after coming to this county, he followed his trade as a carpenter in addition to general farming. Six children were born to John Bonham and wife, five of whom are now living: C. E., a farmer of Washington township, and a teacher in the public schools; George O., of Newark, Ohio; Ora L., with whom this narrative deals; Etta D., the wife of Loy C. Jacobs, of Alberta, Canada; Frank J., a farmer of Washington township.

Ora L. Bonham was two years of age when his parents came from Licking county, Ohio, to Union county, and has spent his life in this county since that time. He was reared on a farm a mile north of Byhalia, and educated in the common schools of this township. Before reaching his majority he began to teach in the district schools of Washington township, and for sixteen consecutive winters taught in this same township. He was an excellent instructor and gave universal satisfaction during this long service. He invested his money in land and now owns a fine farm in this township where he is carrying on general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Bonham was married in August, 1900, to Nellie L. Norris, the

daughter of Benjamin F. and Nora (Ballard) Norris, both of whom are now living in Ashtabula county, Ohio. Mr. Bonham and his wife are the parents of seven children, all of whom are still living at home, Margaret, Winifred, Elmer, Sara, Louise, Elizabeth and Hazel.

Mr. Bonham is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Byhalia and has filled all of the chairs in his local lodge. He and his wife are both members of the Daughters of Rebekah. Mrs. Bonham is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, Mr. Bonham is a Republican and is now serving as Justice of the Peace in his township. He is a wide-awake and progressive farmer, a public-spirited citizen, and a man whose influence has always been cast for better things. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the county and is universally respected wherever known.

MILTON HAINES.

Milton Haines was born in Washington township, Union county, Ohio, September 24, 1874. He is the son of Caleb F. and Margaretta D. Miller Haines, who were both natives of Ohio. The family consisted of five children: Mondo, who died at the age of sixteen years; Milton, the subject of this sketch; George, who died at the age of eight years; Josephine, wife of Clarence O. Westlake, Trumbull county, Ohio, and Dounon, Akron, Ohio.

The father of this family was a farmer. He lived on the old home farm in Washington township, and farmed until 1900, when he was appointed superintendent of the county infirmary. He held that position until the time of his death, in 1908, in the sixty-third year of his age. His wife still survives him and is now living with her daughter in Trumbull county. The father and mother were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a soldier in the Civil War, serving as a private in Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In addition to the position of superintendent of the county infirmary, he held other official positions in his county and township. He was county infirmary director for two terms, and was township assessor for his township several terms.

The paternal grandfather of Milton Haines was Joshua B. Haines; his wife was Mary Wells Haines. They were of the pioneer stock, coming to Washington township in 1837. He was a farmer and contributed a large share in the development of the country in which he cast his lot. He also engaged in stock buying in addition to his farming interests, and by his in-

dustry and close attention to business, accumulated a considerable body of fine land in Union county. In his later years, Mr. Haines and his wife moved to East Liberty, Logan county. After his death, which occurred at that place, the widow moved back to the old home in Union county, where she died a few years later. Both were well advanced in years at the time of their death. They had seven children, only three of whom lived to maturity, Caleb F., Margaret and Ann.

The great-grandfather of Milton Haines was Allen Haines, who was a native of Virginia and a pioneer settler in Champaign county, Ohio. He was a commissioned officer in the War of 1812, served in a Virginia regiment, and participated in some of the important engagements of that war. The maternal grandfather was Thomas Miller; his wife's maiden name was Delilah Wade. They came from Champaign county and were among the early settlers of Union county. They settled on Rush street, in Washington township, and engaged in farming. Here they lived and labored until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-two years; she survived him several years. She died in Byhalia, in the ninetieth year of her age. Their family consisted of eleven children, Jeremiah, Daniel, Jacob, David, John F., Ellis W., Margaretta, Elizabeth, Martha, Emma and Thomas.

Milton Haines was born and reared on a farm and was trained to habits of industry from his youth. He worked on his father's farm in Washington township and contributed a boy's part in the work incident to farm life. His elementary education was obtained in attendance at the country schools of the neighborhood. With a view to fitting himself for a professional occupation, he entered the Ohio normal school and graduated in that institution in 1898. He had previously engaged in teaching, following that profession successfully for eight years, beginning when he was only fifteen years of age. Deciding on the legal profession as his life work, he began the study of law with a determination of becoming efficient and influential in the ranks of that profession. He took a course of study in George Washington University in Washington, D. C., from which he graduated, and was later admitted to the bar in Washington in 1908. He took a post graduate course at Ada, Ohio, and was admitted to the practice in Union county in June, 1913. In March, 1914, he formed a partnership with A. B. Simons, the firm name being Simons & Haines.

During the years of his study and preparation for his life profession, Mr. Haines found occupation and several other official positions. In 1900 he was employed as clerk in the census bureau in Washington; he was after-

ward clerk in the folding room of the United States senate; then he was employed as secretary to Hon. Ralph D. Cole, member of congress. From 1903 to 1904 he was deputy clerk of the courts of Union county.

In religious matters, Mr. Haines is of the Methodist faith and belief; in political matters, he holds to a firm faith in the principles of the Republican party. He was elected for prosecuting attorney in 1914. In fraternal matters, he is an active member of Palestine Lodge, No. 158, Free and Accepted Masons, of Marysville, and the Marysville Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

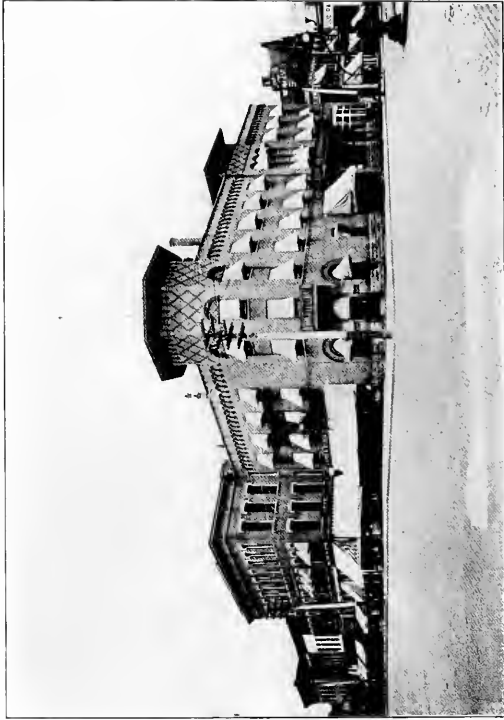
In this brief review it is not possible to do more than give a general outline sketch of a life replete with many incidents worthy of note, much less is it possible to give, in the limited space allowed, a detailed record of the lives and accomplishments of the worthy ancestors, in whom Mr. Haines may take just pride. It is sufficient to say that the life of Mr. Haines has been characterized by industry, endeavor and application to the study of those things that make for success. The success which he has achieved is the direct result of these salient points in his character.

CHARLES HENRY MONROE, SR.

There are occasionally men born into this world whose mere presence on this circling globe serves to lighten the burdens of others and to aid them in their darkest hours. Geniality in itself is a virtue which it is hard to overestimate. Going hand in hand with charity it makes for optimism and as a result a renewed and firmer foothold upon the ladder of life. When this characteristic is combined with honesty, intelligence and perseverance the result is certain to be a character of rare and unusual brilliance. These elements are to be found to a surprising degree in Charles H. Monroe, Sr., the affable proprietor of the Oakland Hotel, of Marysville, Ohio.

Charles Henry Monroe, Sr., was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, March 17, 1854, his parents being Charles Monroe, a native of Cincinnati, and Ann (Virginia) Monroe. He was the sixth in order of birth in a family of nine children, five of whom are still living.

Mr. Monroe's father had the unique honor of being the first man to run a train out of Indianapolis. This train ran to Madison, Indiana, on the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis line. That an aptness for the life of a railroader was inherited by his son is shown by the fact that two of



OAKLAND HOTEL, MARYSVILLE.



CHARLES H. MONROE, SR., AND SON, CHARLES H., JR.

them were conductors on railway trains and three of them became railway engineers.

Mr. Monroe was reared in Madison, Indiana, receiving a practical education in the schools of that city. At the age of seventeen he learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for a short time. The railroad offering greater opportunities he became a railway employee, and so continued until 1897, in which year he moved to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the contracting business. He did general contracting and house building for more than fourteen years, and in 1911 bought the Park Hotel at Magnetic Springs, in this county. It seems that Mr. Monroe had now entered the business for which he was most happily endowed. The record of his first venture as a hotel proprietor is that of remarkable success. The hotel at the time it came into his hands was in arrears and in a dilapidated condition. The purchase price was twenty thousand dollars. On January 1, 1915, the hotel was sold for fifty thousand dollars, these figures speaking well of Mr. Monroe's ability to build up a hotel. After the Park Hotel was sold Mr. Monroe purchased the hotel which he now maintains at Marysville. This hotel, as was the case with the hotel at Magnetic Springs which he took in hand four years ago, was in poor condition and doing little business, but present indications are that Mr. Monroe will be just as successful, if not more so, with the Oakland Hotel in Marysville than he was with the Park. It is significant to note that his ideas of hotel management are thoroughly up-to-date and his first consideration is always his patrons. Realizing the utmost importance in a first class hotel of good table service, his table is always spread with the best obtainable. His employees are invariably obliging and polite, with accommodation of the guests as their watchword, and his guests are unconsciously made to feel the comfortable, home-like atmosphere which pervades the hostelry. At the time of the purchase the hotel was doing very little business, few guests making it a stopping place. Three weeks after Mr. Monroe took charge the house was filled and doing a good business. Mr. Monroe maintains the hotel in partnership with his son, C. H. Monroe, Jr.

Mr. Monroe was married on December 29, 1875, to Agnes Virginia Brasher, who was born and reared in Madison, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe have the unique distinction of having been born on the same day of the same year, March 17, 1854, and are probably the only married couple in the United States of whom this statement can be made. Irish societies, who have become interested in this odd coincidence, have endeavored with-

out success to locate a similar instance. To this union have been born three children, Daisy B., C. H., Jr. and Joseph T. Daisy B. died at the age of sixteen years. C. H., Jr., as we have already stated, is interested with his father in the management of the Oakland Hotel. He is a resident of Cincinnati and is a traveling salesman for a New York clothing establishment. Joseph T. died at the age of three months.

The Democratic party gratefully acknowledges the allegiance of Mr. Monroe, and he stands ready at all times to lend his influence to any movement which is intended to further the best interests of his community. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe have not neglected the spiritual affairs of this life and are well known and loyal members of the Baptist church. Mr. Monroe has been an active Sunday school worker, a trustee in his church and is active in all church work. He is fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees, a member of the Home Guards, and also belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. His wife has the distinction of belonging to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

HARRISON S. STAMETS.

One of the oldest citizens of Washington township, Union county, Ohio, is Harrison S. Stamets, who has lived in this same township and in the same house since 1851. Born in this county eighty-two years ago, he has spent his whole life within its limits, and consequently is well known throughout the county. His parents were among the first settlers in York township, and the family have been prominent factors in the development of this county for more than four score years.

Harrison S. Stamets, the son of John and Ally (Coons) Stamets, was born May 20, 1833, in York township, Union county, Ohio. His father, who was a son of George Stamets, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother was born in Fairfield county, Ohio. George Stamets came to Fairfield county, Ohio, from Pennsylvania with his family when John was a small boy. When he was only twelve years of age John Stamets made the long overland trip back to Pennsylvania on horseback alone, and ever afterwards had an interesting story to tell of his trip.

After his marriage John Stamets located in Union county, in York township, where he lived the remainder of his life, dying in his ninety-third year.

He entered government land in this township, which was covered with a dense forest, and had to clear away a spot large enough on which to build a log cabin for his first home. He entered one hundred acres, and with the assistance of his sons as they grew up, he cleared a large part of this and put it under cultivation. John Stamets was a good man in the truest sense of the word, moral and upright, and always interested in the development of his community. Three daughters and five sons were born to John Stamets and wife, and five of them are still living: Harrison S., of Washington township; Matthew, a veteran of the Civil War and now living in Richwood; Malchus, a farmer of York township; Cyrus, a farmer of York township, and Sallie, the wife of William Hamilton.

Harrison S. Stamets was reared to manhood in York township and received such education as was afforded by the schools of his boyhood days. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-six years of age, when he married and began farming for himself. He had been working out since reaching his majority and had saved enough money to make a payment on a farm of his own. His first wife, whom he had married in 1859, died two years later and after his second marriage in the same year, he located in Washington township on his present farm of seventy acres, and has lived in the same house since that year. Devoting himself to general farming and stock raising he has met with much success, and has laid by a sufficient competency for his declining years.

Mr. Stamets was married in March, 1859, to Mary Robins, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, a daughter of Ira and Mary Robins. She came with her parents to Union county, Ohio, when a girl, and was a woman of unusual attainments and taught school for some years before her marriage. The first wife of Mr. Stamets died in 1861, leaving a little daughter, Mary, who died in childhood. Mr. Stamets was married a second time to Hope Haines, a native of Champaign county, Ohio. To this second union four children have been born, three of whom are living: Claudia, Attie and Frankey. Claudia M. was born July 5, 1863, and became the wife of Forest S. Hager, and to this union have been born four children: Cora B., wife of Orlo Figley; Braton, a real estate and insurance man of West Mansfield, Ohio; Florence D., wife of James Hamby, and Neva B., wife of Frank Harger. Attie, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stamets, is the wife of Ira Chaney, while Frankey, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Earl Baker.

Mr. Stamets is a member of Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons, at Richwood. He has been a life-long Democrat and has

served as assessor and land appraiser for many years. After he had appraised the land in Washington township, the valuation was not changed, a fact which speaks well for his sound judgment of land values. He sat on the last jury in the third court house in Union county, and in the first jury in the present court house. While serving on this last jury in the old court house, the present court house was built and the grand jury changed quarters while it was in session. Mr. Stamets is a quiet man with a cheerful disposition and kindly manner, and during his long life in this county has won the unreserved regard and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM M. WELLWOOD.

In the summer of 1845 there arrived in the city of New York a small Irish lad of twelve years. He came to this country alone and upon landing in New York he went directly to the emigrant office, where he was able to secure employment with a contractor cleaning brick. This same poor little youngster, friendless and homeless, is now one of the wealthiest and most highly respected citizens of Washington township, Union county, Ohio. Seventy years have elapsed since he came to the United States, and sixty years of this time has been spent in Union county, Ohio, where he arrived in 1855. His career has been little short of remarkable, and the success which has come to him has certainly been well deserved.

William M. Wellwood, the son of John and Catherine (Cooper) Wellwood, was born in Kings county, Ireland, near Birr, in July, 1833. His father was a small farmer in Ireland, a poor man, who was not able to give his children many advantages. There were seven children in the family of John Wellwood, five brothers and two sisters, and it was all the father and mother could do to take care of this little flock of children.

William M. Wellwood was only twelve years of age when he left the family fireside and came across the broad Atlantic to seek his fortune. He probably never dreamed when he went to the emigrant office in New York city, after arriving in this country, that he would one day be a substantial citizen of the state of Ohio. So well did he work for the first man who gave him a job that he remained with him for about ten years, and each year found him receiving better wages. Eventually he became the foreman for the man who first employed him and had charge of the stables and horses.

In this way Mr. Wellwood gained his first knowledge of horses, and ever since that time he has been interested in the breeding of high-class horses.

In 1855 Mr. Wellwood was getting nine dollars a week, and by this time had saved up enough money to start out for himself. In that year he went to Columbus, Ohio, and drove through to Plain City in Union county, and has made his home in this county since that year. He first bought fifty acres, for which he paid fifteen hundred dollars, which he had made by buying and selling horses. His land was all covered with a dense woods, but he set to work to make it into a fine farm. He married after coming to this county, and he and his young wife started in to make a home for themselves in the wilderness of Washington township. He not only had nothing when he started in after his marriage, but a man owed him fourteen hundred dollars which he was never able to collect. Despite this handicap he has prospered and now has two hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which he and his family have made by their own well directed efforts. His farm is well equipped for modern farming and he keeps high-grade live stock of all kinds, but has always been especially interested in the raising of horses. There is no better judge of horses in the county than Mr. Wellwood, and his sons are experts along the same line.

Mr. Wellwood has always taken an active interest in everything in his community. The Wellwood pike, which runs by his farm, was built and named in his honor, because of the fact that he was largely instrumental in getting it done. He has always been foremost in urging public improvements which would benefit his community and he has been a frequent petitioner for ditches and gravel roads. In politics he has always adhered to the Republican party, and while deeply interested in everything pertaining to good government, yet has never been a candidate for office.

Mr. Wellwood married Catherine Vetter, who was born in Adrian, Ohio, and to this union have been born five children: Joseph, Ernest, Florence, Harry and John, who died at the age of two years and two months. Harry married May Middlesworth and has two children, while the rest of the children are still single and living at home. The children have all taken an active interest in the development of the paternal estate, and Mr. Wellwood is free to give his children much of the credit for the success which has come to him. His wife has been a faithful and constant companion during all of these years. He was reared in the Protestant Episcopal church and this denomination has always received his support. Mr. Wellwood is one of the pioneer farmers of Washington township and no citizen of the community is held in higher respect and esteem.

LESTER W. CLINE.

Although Lester W. Cline was not born in Union county, Ohio, yet he has been a resident of this county since the year 1857. He has spent his active life as a farmer and his two hundred and one acres in Allen township bears ample witness to the fact that he has prospered. He has taken a leading part in the civic life of his county, has held various township as well as county offices, and rendered faithful and efficient service to his fellow citizens in every capacity where he has served.

Lester W. Cline, the son of Jonas C. and Elizabeth (Ware) Cline, was born in Utica, Licking county, Ohio, September 29, 1853. His father, who was a son of Michael Cline, was born in Knox county, Ohio, the family originally coming from Pennsylvania. Jonas Cline was married in Champaign county and moved to Union county about 1857, where he followed his trade as a carpenter and farmer. Jonas C. Cline enlisted as first lieutenant in Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was later made captain of Company C, of the same regiment. He served about two years at the front and then returned home and farmed the remainder of his life. Five children were born to Jonas C. Cline and wife, four of whom are now living: Lester W., of Allen township; Ira B., a ranchman, living near Colorado Springs, Colorado; Allie F., the wife of F. J. Robinson, of Marysville, and Adelia, the wife of Asa Switzer, of Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Lester W. Cline was about four years of age when his parents came to Union county, Ohio, and the remainder of his life has been spent in this county. He attended the public schools until he was fifteen years of age, and then started out for himself by working on the farms in his neighborhood. At the age of twenty-five he married and began farming on his farm in Allen township. Year after year found him more prosperous and with a gradually increasing acreage, until he now owns two hundred and one acres of well improved land in Allen township.

Mr. Cline was married December 5, 1878, to Nettie Poling, a native of this county and a daughter of Henry Poling. To this union one child has been born, Chester, born May 20, 1881. Chester married Lottie Epps and is now farming in Union county. The first wife of Mr. Cline died April 27, 1882, and on December 14, 1884, he was married to Anna E. Lary, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, May 4, 1858. To this second union four children have been born: Glenn L., born May 7, 1886, who took a business



HOME AND BUILDINGS OF L. W. CLINE.

MIR. AND MRS. LESTER W. GLINE



course at Delaware, Ohio; Burl W., born October 21, 1887, who married Grace Thompson June 5, 1909; Howard L., born August 1, 1889, who married Mary Epps December 23, 1913; and Joseph E., born March 2, 1895, who is still single and living at home with his parents.

Fraternally, Mr. Cline is a member of the Marysville Lodge, No. 100, Knights of Pythias. In politics, he has long been a staunch supporter of the Republican party and served as trustee and assessor of Allen township. He has also filled the office of county commissioner for two terms, being an incumbent at the time when the first children's home was built.

DR. STANLEY JAMES BOWN.

That life is the most useful and desirable that results in the greatest good to the greatest number, and though all do not reach to the heights to which they aspire, yet in some measure each can reach success and make life a blessing to their fellow men. The physician of today is in a position to be of incalculable benefit to the community in which he resides, and if he is conscientiously devoted to his profession, he becomes one of the most important factors in the life of his community. The career of Dr. Stanley James Bown, who is now following his profession in Richwood, Ohio, forcibly illustrates what a life of energy can accomplish when plans are wisely laid and actions are governed by right principles, noble aims and high ideals. Although still a comparatively young man, yet he stands in the front ranks of Union county's professional men, and has established a sound reputation for medical skill, while at the same time he has built up an enviable record for himself as a man of upright character in all the relations of life.

Dr. Stanley J. Bown, the son of Charles and Catherine (Burgess) Bown, was born in Lymmington, England, August 14, 1872. His parents, who were natives also of England, reared a family of ten children, most of whom were born in England: Charles F., of Albany, Oregon; Frederick S., of Charleston, West Virginia; Rev. Frank A., of Spokane, Washington; Dr. Harry H., of Pleasant City, Ohio; John E., of New Dover, Ohio; Arthur, of Monterey, Tennessee; Margaret, the wife of John Easton, of New Dover, Ohio; Dr. Stanley J., of Richwood; Ernest, of Marysville, Ohio, and Norman C., of Marysville.

Charles Bown was a school teacher for many years in England, and in

1873 came to America with his wife and children and located in the northern part of Dover township, Union county, Ohio. Here he bought a farm of fifty acres, which he improved and later added twenty acres to the original farm. He died a few years after coming to this country, at the age of seventy-three. His wife survived him about five years and was seventy-six years of age at the time of her death. Charles Bown and his wife were both members of the Congregational church in Marysville until the Blue's Creek church, near their home, was organized, and then they changed their membership to that congregation.

The paternal grandfather of Dr. S. J. Bown was Samuel Bown. Samuel Bown died in middle age and his widow lived until she was about ninety years of age. Samuel Bown and wife were the parents of a family of eight children: Jane, Benjamin, Ann, James, Mary, John, Charles and Seward. The maternal grandfather of Dr. S. J. Bown was John Burgis, who lived all of his days in England, dying there at an advanced age. They reared a family of eight children: Margaret, Mary, Catherine, John, Fred, Frank, Esther and Eliza.

Dr. Stanley J. Bown was a babe in arms when he came from England with his parents. He grew to manhood in Dover township on his father's farm, attended the district schools and was a member of the first class which graduated from the Dover township high school. Immediately after graduating he began to teach and for three years was a successful teacher in the schools of Union county. He then entered the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated in the spring of 1898. He at once began the practice of his profession at Claibourne, Ohio, and remained there until the fall of 1908, when he moved to Richwood, where he has since made his home.

Dr. Bown was married December 27, 1899, to Blanche Ritchie, the daughter of Jerome and Sarah Jane (Gardner) Ritchie, and to this union three children have been born, Harold, Gladys and Ruth.

Mrs. Bown was born in Taylor township, Union county, Ohio. Her parents were natives of Licking county, Ohio, and moved to Union county, where her father died in 1899 at the age of about sixty-three years. Her mother is still living. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Ettie, Herbert, Joseph and Blanche, the wife of Doctor Stanley J. Bown. Ettie is the wife of Cassius McAllister.

Politically, Dr. Bown is a Republican, and has always been interested in local political matters. He is now serving his third term as county coroner.

He is a member of the Union County and Ohio State Medical Associations. Fraternally, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, and is past master of the Mount Carmel lodge at Richwood. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. Bown and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and Dr. Bown is the choir leader of the church.

ARLAND T. COONS.

The Coons family represented by Arland T. Coons, a prosperous farmer of Washington township, Union county, Ohio, have been residents of this county since 1834, when the grandfather of Mr. Coons came here from Fairfield county, Ohio. During these eighty years which have elapsed since the first member of the family came to this county, they have taken a prominent part in the development of the community in which they have resided. Mr. Coons taught school for a time after finishing his education and since then has devoted himself to farming, and now owns two hundred and forty-one acres in Washington township.

Arland T. Coons, the son of George W. and Mary (Elliott) Coons, was born in York township, Union county, Ohio, December 24, 1874. His father was born in this same township, the son of Thomas F. Coons, who came from Fairfield county to Union county and located in York township about 1834. George W. Coons was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Company H, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and lost his left leg in the second battle of Bull Run. He now lives in Bellefontaine, Ohio, in the summer, and winters in Florida. Mary Elliott, the wife of George Coons, was a daughter of Wilkinson and Abigail (Taylor) Elliott, and was born in Portage county, Ohio, and came to this county with her parents in 1854. There were three children born to George W. Coons and wife: Orville F., deceased; Arland T., of Washington township, and Birdella Z., the wife of Walter C. Boggs, of Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Arland T. Coons was reared on his father's farm in York township. After completing the course of education provided by the common schools of his home neighborhood he became a student of the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, and later taught school for one year in York township. However, he preferred the life of a farmer to a professional career, and left the school room in order to take up agricultural pursuits. That he

has been successful is shown by his fine farm where he is living. This farm, known as the "Walnut Ridge Farm," consists of eighty-seven acres and lies about one-half mile south of Byhalia. In addition to this farm he owns one hundred and fifty-four acres in this same township. In addition to farming his own land he has charge of two hundred and twenty-one acres owned by his father. Mr. Coons is a large stock raiser and markets several carloads of stock from his farms each year.

Mr. Coons was married January 9, 1902, to Ethel L. Horton, a daughter of Frank and Jennie (White) Horton. Mr. Horton was born in Licking county, Ohio, and his wife in Jackson township, in this county. Mr. Horton and his wife are the parents of four children, Ethel, Blanche, Ralph and Gladys. They are residents of Essex, Ohio. Mr. Coons and wife have two children, Herbert H., who is eleven years of age, and Helen E., who is seven years old.

Mr. Coons and his wife are members of the Friends church at Byhalia. Fraternally, he is a member of the York Patrons of Husbandry, and has been the lecturer of his lodge. In politics, he has given his hearty support to the Republican party for many years, and was nominated by his party for the office of county commissioner in the spring of 1914. In the fall of the same year he was elected commissioner of Union county and is now filling this position in a very satisfactory manner. He is a director and stockholder of the First National Bank, of Richwood, Ohio. Mr. Coons is a man of sterling ability and upright in character and his long residence in this county has served to endear him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM HENRY CONBOY.

One of the most prosperous business men of Richwood, Ohio, is William Henry Conboy, who deals in buggies, implements and automobiles. He started in life at the foot of the ladder and by his own unaided efforts has arisen to a place of prominence in the commercial life of his village and county. He has that concentration of purpose, patient industry and foresight which characterizes the successful business man, and the success which has attended his efforts has been richly deserved.

William Henry Conboy, the son of James H. and Lucy (Bagby) Conboy, was born in Pike county, Illinois, near Pittsfield, April 25, 1866. His parents, natives of Ireland and Illinois, respectively, reared a family of seven

children: John W., of Hamilton, Ohio; William H., of Richwood; Philip, a farmer living near Pittsfield, Illinois; Ella, the wife of Dr. D. L. Connor, of Phoenix, Arizona; Vina, who died at the age of fourteen; Raymond D., of Pittsfield, Illinois, and Roy, a farmer living in Pike county, Illinois.

James H. Conboy was reared in Ireland and came to America when a young man and settled near Germantown, Ohio. At that place he learned his trade as a shoemaker, and afterwards worked in Cincinnati and Hamilton, Ohio, and eventually drifted west to St. Louis, where he worked a few months. He then went to Lima, Illinois, where he started a shoe shop, and as he prospered from year to year, he invested his money in farm lands, and died in Illinois in 1894, at the age of sixty-two. His wife is still living in Time, Illinois, on the farm. She is now about seventy-five years of age.

The paternal grandparents of William H. Conboy died on board the ship coming to America and were buried on the high seas. They had four sons and three daughters, Michael, James H., John, Philip, Mary, Kate and Ella.

William H. Conboy was reared on a farm in Illinois, and received a good common school education in the district schools of his home township. He lived at home until grown and then went to Hamilton, Ohio, and learned the machinist trade in the Nile Tool Works. He remained there three years learning the trade, and then returned home and went to school for a time. Later he went to Dayton, Ohio, and worked a year, after which he went to Springfield, Ohio, and worked in the shops of the Champion Company. Some time later he went on the road for the latter company and a few years later became a traveling salesman for the Walter A. Woods Harvester Company. He worked in Columbus, Ohio, in the shops during the winter seasons, and in the summer went on the road for the firm selling machines. He left the employ of the Woods Harvester Company to become the foreman of the machine shops in the Ohio State Penitentiary, filling this position for two years.

In 1893 Mr. Conboy came to Richwood, Ohio, and in partnership with John Blair, started in the buggy and implement business in the building known as the town hall. This firm dissolved partnership a year later and Mr. Conboy then went into partnership with J. M. Sanders, with whom he continued for two years. He then erected the building which he now occupies on North Franklin street, and has since then been in business alone. He is one of the largest buggy dealers in central Ohio and also handles a large amount of farming implements and automobiles. His business is constantly

increasing under his skilful management and he is now one of the substantial business men of Richwood. In addition to his interests in his particular line of business, he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Richwood.

Mr. Conboy was married August 23, 1902, to Frances Beem, the daughter of B. F. and Laura (Walker) Beem, and to this union two sons have been born, Roy Beem and Robert William.

Mrs. Conboy was born in Richwood, and her parents, who still live in Richwood, are natives of this county. Mr. Beem and wife are the parents of five children, Frances, Ada, Ivolon, Gilbert and one who died in childhood.

Politically, Mr. Conboy is a member of the Republican party and has served three terms as treasurer of Richwood. Mrs. Conboy is a member of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally, Mr. Conboy holds his membership in the Wayne Lodge No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Dayton, Ohio. He is also a member of Rising Sun Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias.

LOUIS G. ENGLISH.

Although not a resident of Union county, Ohio, at the present time, yet Louis G. English, who is now the publisher and proprietor of the West Mansfield *Enterprise*, has spent many years in this county. He was connected with the Marysville *Tribune* for a period of seventeen years. While a resident of Marysville, he served three terms as city clerk and at the same time served as clerk of Paris township. His whole career has been devoted to the newspaper business and from his earliest boyhood he has made his own way in the world.

Louis G. English, who is now located in West Mansfield, Logan county, Ohio, was born in Mount Carroll, Illinois, November 11, 1857. He was a son of George and Sarah (Kinney) English. His father was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, and was educated in the public schools of that city. George English learned the printer's trade in Indiana and in 1848 moved to Marysville, Ohio, and went into partnership with C. S. Hamilton and first published the Marysville *Tribune*. He maintained his connection with this paper for several years and then went to Springfield, Illinois, where he worked on a paper. He established the Mount Carroll, Illinois, *Intelligencer*, a weekly newspaper and one among the many papers which advocated the election of Lincoln in 1860. He continued to publish this paper until his death in 1863. After his death, his widow and two sons and a daughter moved back to

Marysville, Ohio, where the widow died in 1865. The wife of George English was a daughter of Dr. S. F. Kinney, and was born in the state of New York, in Oneida county. Three children were born to George English and wife: Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of D. E. Smith, of Wichita, Kansas; Louis G., of West Mansfield; and William Lincoln, a tinner, now residing at Wichita, Kansas.

Louis G. English was only six years of age when his father died and two years later was left an orphan, his mother dying in 1865. He was then taken by his grandparents Kinney, and attended the public schools for four or five years. After his grandfather Kinney's death, May 31, 1872, he went in the office of the *Marysville Tribune* to learn the printer's trade. After three years' service on the *Tribune*, he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and was employed as a compositor on the *Indiana Farmer* for about one year. The manager then sent him to North Vernon, Indiana, where he assumed the management of the *North Vernon Plain Dealer* and, although only eighteen years of age, he was amply qualified to fill the position. He remained at North Vernon only a short time and then went to New York state, where he worked on a paper. In 1880 he returned to Marysville and took a position on the *Marysville Tribune* and for the next seventeen years, was employed on this paper. In 1898 he went to West Mansfield, Ohio, and purchased a half interest in the *Enterprise*, and at the end of the first year, became sole proprietor of the paper. He followed eight different proprietors, who had made more or less of a success of the paper, and under his skilful management he has built up a paper which ranks among the best weeklies in the state.

Mr. English was married October 14, 1881, to Julia A. McCarty, and to this union nine children have been born, seven of whom are living: Ralph G., Elizabeth, L. V., Florence, Louise, Maurie and Eugene. Elizabeth is the wife of R. R. Marsh; L. V. is a druggist in Columbus, Ohio; Florence married an architect, S. S. Vaigt, of Wichita, Kansas, and Eugene is clerking in a restaurant in West Mansfield. One son, John H., was killed while in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, and one child died in infancy.

The Republican party has always claimed the staunch support of Mr. English, and while living in Marysville, he served as city and township clerks and filled the positions with eminent satisfaction of all concerned. He is also secretary of the Republican County Committee and a Republican member of the Deputy State Board of Elections. Mr. English was reared in the Congregationalist faith. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Marysville. Mr. English is a man who has a wide circle of friends

and acquaintances throughout Union and Logan counties and it is probable that he has as wide an acquaintance throughout Union county as any other man. He has made a success of his life's career and is well deserving of the high esteem with which he is regarded by his many warm friends.

JOHN BISHOP.

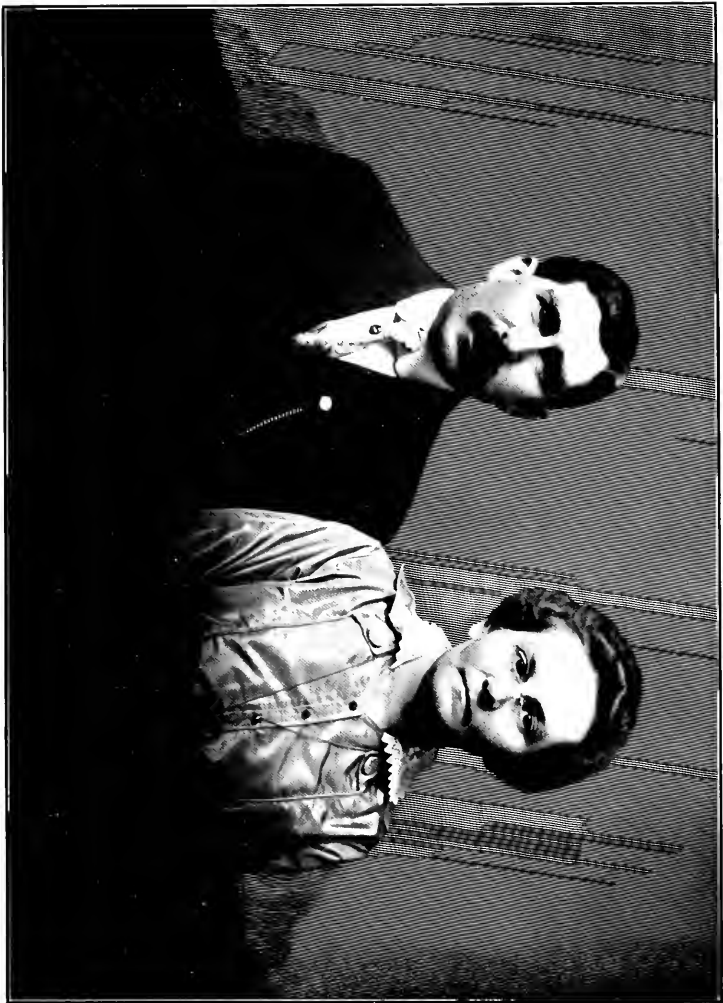
A self-made farmer of Allen township, Union county, Ohio, who has won the high respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, is John Bishop, who has accumulated a farm of one hundred and ninety-three acres solely through his own initiative. His father was a native of Germany and from him Mr. Bishop has inherited those qualities of industry, thrift and frugality which characterize the Germans the world over. Starting in as a hired hand after reaching his majority, he has labored year after year with such success that he is now regarded as one of the most substantial farmers of his township. Success has come to him because he has directed his energies along well-defined lines and he is well deserving of the prosperity which has come to him.

John Bishop, the son of John G. and Magdalena (Gase) Bishop, was born May 27, 1872, in Paris township, Union county, Ohio. His father was born in Germany and came to America at the age of ten with his parents, locating in Union county, Ohio. Here John G. Bishop was reared to manhood, married and lived the remainder of his days. John G. Bishop was twice married, and to his first marriage were born eight children: Philip, a farmer of Darby township; Emanuel, a retired farmer, of Milford, Ohio; John, of Union township; George, Barbara, Katie, Carrie and Maggie. To the second marriage of John G. Bishop were born five children, Bennett, Lena, Lizzie, Anna and Fred, deceased.

John Bishop was reared on his father's farm in Paris township and educated in the district and German parochial schools of the county. At the age of twenty-one he began working for himself by the month on farms in his home neighborhood. At the age of twenty-three he married and began farming for himself, and during the past twenty years he and his wife have labored to build up a comfortable home for themselves and their children. It is very apparent to anyone who passes by their attractive country home that they have succeeded to a marked degree. Mr. Bishop now has the pleasure of driving down the road in his own automobile and passing the farm where he worked as a hired hand twenty years ago. In addition to his fine farm of



RESIDENCE AND BARN OF JOHN BISHOP, SR.



MIR AND MRS. JOHN BISHOP.

one hundred and ninety-three acres, he is a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Milford Center. In the year of 1913 Mr. Bishop remodeled his home and installed a number of modern improvements, thereby adding to its attractiveness as well as to its convenience.

Mr. Bishop was married February 26, 1895, to Barbara Mary Weaver, who was born in Paris township, the daughter of Calvin and Margaret (Shalip) Weaver. To this union two children have been born, Leona Anna Margaret and Harold Martine. Leona is a graduate of the Milford Center high school and is now a student at Oxford, Ohio. Harold is a sophomore in the high school at Milford Center.

Mr. Bishop and his family are loyal members of the German Lutheran church of Marysville. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He is a quiet and unassuming man and is held in high esteem throughout the township and county where he has spent his whole career.

HON. LEONIDAS SOUTHARD.

A truly representative citizen of Union county, Ohio, is Leonidas H. Southard, who is probably as well known throughout the county as any other man. Starting in to teach his way through college and graduating with distinction from the college, he has taken an important part in the history of his county since reaching his majority. A striking feature of the career of Mr. Southard is the fact that he has served as superintendent of his Sunday school since he was seventeen years of age, and not only has he been a power for good in the church and Sunday school, but also in affairs of state, he has played an important part as well. He has served two terms in the Ohio legislature and while in that lawmaking body, gave his hearty support to all measures of public welfare. Such a man deserves recognition and it seems especially fitting that a record of his career should be preserved in this volume in order that future generations may note the kind of men Union county has produced in the past.

Leonidas H. Southard, proprietor of the "Southwood Place Farm," of three hundred and forty-six acres in York township, was born in the township where he is now living, November 8, 1852. His parents, Rev. Sylvester F. and Rebecca (Tilton) Southard, natives of Licking county, Ohio, were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are still living: Mary E., the wife of Malcus F. Stamets; Emily, the wife of Lemuel Langstaff; Frank

H., of West Mansfield, Ohio; J. W., of Marysville; Caroline, the widow of C. F. Reams; Annie B., the wife of John Duffy, and Leonidas H., of York township.

The parents of Rev. Sylvester Southard were Frank Southard and wife, both of whom were natives of New England, of Scotch-English descent. Frank Southard came from the eastern state and located in Licking county, Ohio, where he followed farming the remainder of his days. Rev. Sylvester Southard was reared on his father's farm in Licking county, and as a youth exhibited marked characteristics. Before reaching his majority he was ordained as a minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal church, and until the day of his youth he preached the Gospel in a manner which brought hope and happiness to thousands of souls. In 1850 Rev. Sylvester Southard and his family came to Union county and located on a farm in York township, and here he lived the remainder of his days. His wife was truly a lovable woman and a devout and faithful wife and mother. Rev. S. F. Southard was a man well known throughout the county and performed a large number of marriages. He was a power for good, and his influence for morality was a large factor not only in York township, where he made his home, but throughout the county as well. For several years he served as a missionary in the northwest, where he labored valiantly for the cause of the Master. His children have been honorable members of the various communities where they have located, and are worthy offspring of a truly worthy father.

Leonidas H. Southard was reared on his father's farm in York township, and his elementary education was received in the district schools of the same township. Later he became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University and still later entered Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, Michigan. In order to attend college he taught and saved his money and thus worked his way through college. After his marriage at the age of twenty-six he began farming and has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits, as is shown by his well improved farm of three hundred and forty-six acres. In addition to his farming interests he is also engaged in the real estate business, having headquarters at Columbus.

Mr. Southard was married February 14, 1878, to Anna E. Penhorwood, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lyale) Penhorwood, early settlers in York township. Mrs. Southard's parents were natives of England and came to the United States about 1840 and located in Knox county, Ohio. Mr. Southard and his wife are the parents of two children, Will C. and Ethel.

Will, whose wife is now deceased, attended the Normal School at Ada, Ohio, and is now farming in this township. Ethel graduated from the Chattanooga, Tennessee, University, and is now the wife of Rev. Gilbert Stansell, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Southard and family spent twelve years in the south, and while living there, Ethel graduated from the University of Chattanooga.

All the members of the family are strict adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, as before stated, Mr. Southard has served as superintendent in the Sunday school since he was seventeen years of age. No more loyal worker of the church has ever sat in its pews than Mr. Southard.

The Republican party has claimed the hearty support of Mr. Southard since reaching his majority, and for many years he has been a leader in his party's affairs in Union county. His ability has been recognized and his party has nominated him as a candidate for the Ohio Legislature, and twice has he been elevated to this high position by the suffrages of his fellow citizens. During his second term he was speaker pro tempore of the senate, a fact which shows that his ability was recognized among his fellow legislators. While in the legislature he was active in furthering the interests of all public-spirited measures, and was a true friend to the people in every measure which was brought before the Legislature. Such, in brief, is the history of a man who has brought honor to Union county, and it is such men whose lives should be recorded as fitting examples to generations yet to come. The life of such a man does not go out, it goes on.

JOSEPH P. EVANS.

A highly esteemed retired farmer of Raymond, Ohio, is Joseph P. Evans, who is spending his declining years in ease and comfort after a life of hard work on the farm. He is one of the many veterans of the Civil War still living in Union county, and too much honor can not be given these men who offered their lives that this country should not be divided. They are fast passing away and it will not be many years before they will all have answered the last roll call. For the past half century Mr. Evans has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and with a success which speaks well for his ability and good management. For several years he farmed in the state of Illinois, but for the past quarter of a century, he has been living in Union county. For the last ten years he has been living a retired life in Raymond.

Joseph P. Evans, the son of Joseph and Margaret (Harlan) Evans, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, January 19, 1843. His parents, who were natives of Pennsylvania, reared a family of eight children, six of whom lived to maturity: Mary, Orpha, died October, 1905 the wife of John Dixon; John, died at the age of twelve; Thomas L., of Decatur, Illinois; Elizabeth M., of Broadway; Joseph P., of Raymond; Sarah A., died November, 1892, the wife of James Marshall; Lydia, who died in infancy; Joshua H., of Newark, Ohio.

Joseph Evans, Sr., was a stone and brick mason in his young manhood and afterwards engaged in farming. He came from Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and located in Champaign county, Ohio, where he bought a small farm which was partly improved, but later disposed of this farm and moved to Union county, arriving in this county on April 9, 1851. He bought a farm of one hundred and seventy-six acres near Peoria, which he cleared, improved and lived on until his death in 1881, at the age of eighty. His wife survived him many years and died in 1897, at the age of eighty-six. They were of Quaker extraction and people who enjoyed the respect of the community in which they lived. He was a man of influence and held various township offices during his active life.

The paternal grandparents of Joseph P. Evans were Caleb and Elizabeth Evans, natives of Pennsylvania of Welsh descent. They died in Pennsylvania, he in middle life, and his widow after reaching the age of ninety. Caleb Evans and wife reared a large family of children, among them being the following: Joseph, Caleb, Margaret, Eliza, Rachel and Sarah. The maternal grandarents of Mr. Evans were natives of Pennsylvania, and lifelong residents of that state. Both of them died in early life, leaving a family of several children, Margaret, Sarah, Mary, John, Louis, Joshua and Harmon.

Joseph P. Evans was reared on his father's farm near Peoria, in Taylor township, and attended the district schools in his home neighborhood. Upon reaching his majority he went to Illinois and bought a farm of one hundred acres in Ford county, on which he lived for ten years. He then came back to Ohio, married in 1879, and at once returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1881, when his father died. He then returned to Union county, Ohio, and bought a farm of one hundred and sixteen acres near Broadway, in Liberty township, which he still owns. He lived there until the spring of 1904 and then moved to Raymond, where he is now living.

Mr. Evans enlisted in the Civil War as a member of Company D, One

Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four months toward the close of the war. His brother, Thomas L. Evans, enlisted in the Civil War as a member of Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and served from 1862 until the close of the war, during which time he spent eight months in a southern prison.

Mr. Evans was married January 23, 1879, to Sarah Price, who died April 7, 1911, leaving no children. On December 4, 1911, Mr. Evans was married to Mrs. Lorinda Miller, the widow of John Miller, and the daughter of Ara and Lydia (Safford) Gleason.

Mrs. Lorinda Evans was born in Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, July 26, 1844. Her parents were natives of Vermont, and early pioneers in Union county. They built the first house in Raymond, the town then being known as Newton. They later went to Illinois, where they died. Mr. Gleason and his wife reared a family of several children, Amanda, Mary, Nathaniel, Lorinda, Charles A. and George.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have always been interested in church work. Mr. Evans is a trustee of his denomination at the present time. Politically, he has been a life-long Republican, but has never taken an active part in political matters, preferring to devote all of his time to his agricultural interests. He and his wife are highly esteemed in the community where they have spent so many years, and have a host of friends who wish them many happy years yet in this county.

WILLIAM N. PLOTNER.

The life of William N. Plotner has already covered a span of fifty years and all of this has been spent in York township, where he was born. For more than a score of years he was a teacher in the public schools of this county and since that time he has been actively engaged in general farming and stock raising.

William N. Plotner, the son of William H. and Mary A. (White) Plotner, was born in York township, Union county, Ohio, March 9, 1865. His parents were both born in West Virginia, his mother being a daughter of John F. and Malinda White. His parents came to Ohio about 1835 and settled in Tuscarawas county, and in 1864 located in Union county, in York township, where they lived until their death. William H. Plotner died in 1904, his wife having passed away the year previously. There were seven

children born to William H. Plotner and wife, five of whom are now living: John W., of Kansas; G. F., of West Mansfield, Ohio; Laura, the wife of F. K. Keller, of Holton, Kansas; J. A., an attorney of Kansas City, Missouri; and William N., of Union county, Ohio.

William N. Plotner was reared on his father's farm in York township, educated in the district schools and later attended the high school at Richwood. He then entered Skidmore College, at East Liberty, Ohio, and after leaving that institution, became a teacher in the public schools of Union county. For twenty-one consecutive years, he followed the teaching profession in this county. During his long service in the school room, thousands of children came under his care and were benefited by his good counsel as well as his excellent instruction.

During the time that he was teaching, he was also interested in farming and stock raising and several years ago, he retired from the schoolroom in order to devote all of his time to his farming interests. He is now extensively engaged in the breeding of Percheron horses and registered Chester White hogs.

Mr. Plotner was married September 2, 1885, to Anna L. Morrow, the daughter of William M. and Malinda (Langstaff) Morrow. To this union have been born three children: Eva L., the wife of Ray Davis of East Liberty, Ohio; J. Rea, a graduate of the Byhalia high school, who married Florence Tallman, of Marysville, Ohio; and Charles M., who was born August 30, 1908.

The father of Mrs. Plotner was born in Delaware county, Ohio, and her mother in Union county. Her father was a school teacher and farmer and now owns one hundred and seven acres, three miles northwest of York Center, in York township.

Mr. Plotner and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Byhalia, Ohio, and have always taken an active interest in its welfare. He is a class leader and also holds the position of steward and treasurer of the official board of the church. He is president of the Union County Sunday School Association and interested in everything which pertains to the work of the Sunday school. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all of the chairs in his lodge. He has never been active in politics, although he has given his support chiefly to the Republican candidates. He is one of the directors in the Union Banking Company at West Mansfield and has other interests in the county as well. Mr. Plotner is essentially a self-made man and one whose high character has endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

GEORGE W. CONNOLLY.

The Connolly family are of Irish descent, both the parents of George W. Connolly, whose history is here presented, having been born on the Emerald Isle. As a race the Irish are characterized by an industry and patience which overcomes all obstacles and insures them success in whatever undertakings they choose to follow. There are many citizens in Union county, Ohio, of Irish descent but none of them have taken a more prominent part in the life of the county than have the Connolly family.

George W. Connolly, the son of Edward and Charlotte (Wilson) Connolly, was born in Allen township, Union county, Ohio, March 14, 1870. Both of his parents were born in Ireland but were not married until after they located in Union county, Ohio. Edward Connolly came to America when a young man and was on the ocean for fifty-six days. On coming to this county, he at once located in Union county, Ohio, and shortly afterwards met and married Charlotte Wilson, who had also come to this county with her parents. Edward Connolly and his wife lived a year or two in Union county after their marriage and then moved away, but shortly afterwards returned to this county and located in Allen township, settling there in 1863 and living in that township until their death. Edward Connolly died December 31, 1879, his wife having passed away in 1872. There were twelve children born to Edward Connolly and wife, nine of whom are still living: Thomas, a farmer in Logan county, Ohio; Mary, the wife of Thomas J. Creviston, a farmer of Logan county; Eliza, deceased; John, a farmer of Allen township; Edward, a farmer of the same township; Benjamin F., a farmer of Logan county, Ohio; Lottie, the wife of George Williams, of Ada, Ohio; Cassie M., the wife of Job Alexander, of East Liberty, Ohio; Alice, the wife of Cersie Stewart, of Columbus, Ohio; Sarah M., deceased, the wife of David Edwards, and George W., of Allen township.

George W. Connolly was reared on the farm which he now owns. He attended the public schools of Allen township and early in life began to work at hard manual labor. His mother died when he was two years of age and his father died when he was only nine. He then lived with his brother until he was seventeen years of age and at that time started to work out by the month on a farm in Logan county, and worked in that county for three years. He then returned to Union county, where he has since lived. After his marriage he began farming for himself, and by dint of hard work and good management he has accumulated a farm of eighty-eight acres in Allen

township, three and one-half miles south of Marysville. He has a handsome country residence and substantial and commodious barns and out buildings. His farm is well drained and everything about the place indicates that the owner is a man of thrift and taste.

Mr. Connolly was married October 21, 1896, to Sylvia Poling, the daughter of S. H. Poling, of Allen township. Mr. Connolly and his wife have no children of their own but have reared Florence Moody since she was fourteen months of age. She is now eleven years old.

Mr. Connolly is a Democrat in politics but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He has always been found on the right side of all questions affecting the public welfare of his community, and his life has been such that it is a credit to the county honored by his citizenship.

DAVID S. DAVIS.

The "Shady Brook Stock Farm" of one hundred and seventy-five acres in York township, Union county, Ohio, is the home of David S. Davis, one of the prosperous farmers of this township. He was born in this same township and has spent his whole life here. His grandfather came to this county in the early thirties and was one of the prominent citizens in the early history of the county. Mr. Davis has devoted most of his life to agriculture, although he was in the mercantile business in York Center for a few years. His home farm is located five miles east of West Mansfield and is one of the most attractive farms in the county.

David S. Davis, the son of Finley D. and Margaret J. (McAdow) Davis, was born October 19, 1859, in York township, Union county, Ohio. His father was born near Stillwater, Ohio, March 6, 1827, and his mother was born in Union county, Ohio, in 1831. Finley D. Davis came to this county with his parents when a small lad and located in York township, where he grew to manhood and married Margaret J. McAdow. To this union were born six children, four of whom are still living: T. J., a farmer of York township, who married Mary N. Fulton; David S., of York township; Mattie M., the wife of Charles G. Morrow, a farmer of York township, and Ada A., the wife of John H. Montgomery, a farmer of York township. Finley D. Davis was a prominent farmer and at the time of his death owned two hundred and forty acres of good land in this county. He enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in January, 1865.



MR. AND MRS. DAVID S. DAVIS.

Mr. Davis was educated in the schools of York township and spent his boyhood days assisting his father on the home farm. He began farming for himself when he was about seventeen years of age. He has given his whole life to the tilling of the soil with the exception of six years, which he spent in the mercantile business in York Center. He ranks among the best stock raisers of his township, and has given particular attention to the breeding of Holstein cattle, Percheron horses and Duroc hogs.

Mr. Davis was married March 18, 1897, to Nellie V. Waltz. She was born in Summit county, Ohio, December 2, 1865, and is the daughter of Reuben and Margaret (Worbs) Waltz. Her father was a professional musician. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis: Margaret E., born June 16, 1898, a student in the Marysville high school; D. Kenneth, born December 27, 1900; Martha E., born July 15, 1903, and M. Ester, born June 27, 1909.

Mr. Davis and his family are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church at York Center and have always been active in its behalf. Mr. Davis is now the treasurer of the church and his wife is the chorister. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and president of the Dorcas Society of her church. She is also a member of the missionary society and a teacher of the young ladies' class in the Sunday school. Mr. Davis has always given his hearty support to the Republican party and has served as trustee of his township in a manner which indicated that he is a man of ability and integrity.

JOSHUA S. REA.

A farmer and highly respected citizen of Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, is Joshua S. Rea, who has been a resident of this county for four years. He is a quiet and unassuming man who, by a life of honest endeavor, has endeared himself to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances during the years he has made this county his home.

Joshua S. Rea, the son of David and Ruth (Skidmore) Rea, was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 6, 1848. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother was born in Columbiana county, Ohio. David Rea and his wife were married in Logan county and were among the early pioneers of that county. David Rea secured his land through the profits of a sugar camp. For his first augur, to be used in tapping sugar trees, he paid

two coon skins, and was compelled to go to Urbana, a distance of twenty miles to secure the augur. After clearing his land in Logan county he built a log house and otherwise improved his farm, and here he and his wife lived the remainder of their lives. David Rea was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a highly respected citizen of the community where he spent the greater part of his life. David Rea and wife were the parents of thirteen children, Joshua S. being the only one now living. The others were John, Mrs. Fannie Brooks, Mrs. Mary Ann Meade, Mrs. Shady Heath, Mrs. Caroline Perkins, Mrs. Ruth Hisey, David, Jr., Joshua S. and five who died when young.

Joshua S. Rea was reared on his father's farm in Perry township, Logan county, Ohio, and received such education as was afforded by the common schools of his boyhood days. He remained at home until his marriage in 1868, and then located in his home county on a farm in Perry township, where he remained until 1910. He then came to Union county and located in Liberty township, where he has since resided. He is the owner of a fine little farm of forty-three and one-half acres which, by intensive farming, yields him a very comfortable living. He and his wife are interested in the various activities of the community and are held in esteem by their neighbors and friends.

Joshua S. Rea was married January 1, 1868, to Jane C. Supler, a native of Logan county, Ohio, and to this union six children have been born: Irwin D., a decorator living in Bellefontaine, Ohio; Thomas C., a farmer of Liberty township, who married Iva B. Skidmore; Guy, a decorator living in West Mansfield, Ohio; Ogle Herman, a railroad man; Samuel, deceased, and Iza, deceased.

Mrs. Rea is a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Campbell) Supler, her father being a native of West Virginia and her mother's birth having occurred near Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio. They were married in the latter county where they remained two years, when they moved to Logan county, Ohio, near East Liberty, and here they lived the remainder of their lives. They were among the early pioneers of Logan county, arriving there when the county was practically a wilderness. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Mrs. Rea and her sister, Sarah Ann. The others were Mary, Rachel, Edward and Thomas. Edward died while in Libby prison, in the South, during the War of the Rebellion and Thomas died in a hospital during the war. The rest of the children died when young. Nancy Campbell's great-grand-

mother, Mary Campbell, was taken prisoner by the Indians while living near Chillicothe, Ohio, while her husband was absent from home. The Indians destroyed the home by fire, and at first they permitted Mrs. Campbell to carry her one-year-old baby away from the house. However, they shot and killed her after traveling a short distance. The baby lived for a time afterwards. Besides these depredations the Indians took as prisoner two girls and two boys, and killed and quartered another girl, strewing her remains along the road of the father's return. The other children were kept in captivity so long that the youngest forgot his name, but they were later returned to their relatives near Chillicothe.

Mr. Rea and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at North Greenfield, Ohio, and have long been interested in its welfare. He is a member of East Liberty Lodge No. 247, Free and Accepted Masons, while politically, he has long been affiliated with the Republican party. In all the elements of manhood and good citizenship Mr. Rea has measured up to the full standard of the good American citizen and is well deserving of the high esteem in which he is held.

NATHAN L. MOFFITT.

The Moffitt family are of Scotch-Irish descent and came to America about the year 1770 and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The first member of the family, concerning whom definite information is recorded, is Robert Moffitt, the great great-grandfather of Nathan L. Moffitt, with whom this narrative deals. About the middle of the eighteenth century Robert Moffitt emigrated from Scotland to Ireland and there married Margaret Stewart and both he and his wife lived the remainder of their days in Ireland, where they reared a family of eleven children, James, Charles, William, Adam, Margaret, Mary, Catherine, Robert, Hugh, John and Patrick.

Of these eleven children, Hugh became the head of the line represented by Nathan L. Moffitt, of York township, Union county, Ohio. Hugh, the great-grandfather of Nathan, emigrated about 1770 and located first in Philadelphia and later in Randolph and Calhoun counties, North Carolina, where he lived until about 1798. In that year Hugh Moffitt and his family came to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he died in 1799. The wife of Hugh Moffitt was a daughter of Charles Davis, of North Carolina, a native of England who had come to the United States and first located at Philadelphia and

later removed to North Carolina. Hugh Moffitt and wife were the parents of ten children, Robert, John, Joshua, Charles, Joseph, Jeremiah, Ruth, Nathan, Hannah and Mary.

Nathan Moffitt, the grandfather of Nathan L., was born in 1783 in North Carolina and married Catharine Raines, a native of Highland county, Ohio. To this union nine children were born, Benjamin, Hugh, Nathan, Lawrence, William, Adam, Charity, Hannah and Anna.

Lawrence Moffitt enlisted in Shelby county, Ohio, in Company D, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served from 1861 to 1864, being discharged for disability and dying in 1865, at Bodkins, Ohio. He was the son of Nathan Moffitt, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, October 25, 1811, and married Elizabeth Johnson, of Greene county, Ohio. To this union five children were born: John D., a sailor; Nathan L., with whom this narrative deals; William F., of Urbana, Ohio; Carrie, the wife of J. W. Miller, and Isabelle, the wife of Mahlon Wright. The mother of these children died September 14, 1911, at Byhalia, Ohio.

Nathan L. Moffitt was born in Highland county, Ohio, May 29, 1853, and was reared in Greene and Shelby counties, Ohio. He applied himself with diligence to his studies and after completing his education in the common schools, qualified for the position of a teacher in the public schools of his county. For twenty-five terms he taught in the district schools of York and Washington townships, in Union county, Ohio, during which time he attended the Ohio Normal School at Ada, becoming a student there in 1879. In 1912 Mr. Moffitt entered the law department of the Normal School at Ada and in the following year graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, being sixty years of age at the time he received his degree. He has the honor of being the oldest man who ever graduated from the school and the oldest man in the state of Ohio who ever passed the bar examination. He was admitted to the practice of law in Union county in June, 1914, and is devoting all of his time to his law work. He has been a justice of the peace of York township for the past fourteen years, and in this capacity had read widely in order to administer the affairs of his office in a satisfactory manner. During his long career as a teacher he has filled various official positions, having been president of the school board of his township as well as holding other township offices.

Mr. Moffitt was married April 30, 1879, to Dillie Stalder, the daughter of Casper and Mary (Howard) Stalder, and to this union one daughter has been born, Gertrude, who is now a teacher in the public schools of Union county.

Casper Stalder, the father of Mrs. Moffitt, was born near Berne, Switzerland, September 24, 1809, and died near York in Union county, Ohio, February 11, 1894. He came to the United States with his parents in 1819 and located at Marietta, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He first worked on the Ohio canal in 1831, receiving twenty-five cents a day for his services. His father bought land in Athens county for twenty-five cents an acre and lived there until his death in 1824. Casper was fifteen years of age at the time of his father's death and then began drilling salt wells, and for fifteen years followed this line of business. He bought a drilling outfit for fifteen hundred dollars and drilled for himself for several years. He helped to drill the first salt well in the Hocking valley. Casper Stalder was married December 15, 1836, to Mary Howard, and to this union several children were born, Henry, Elizabeth, Lydia, Charles, Johannah, Semica, Dilley and Ruth.

Mr. Moffitt has been a life-long Republican and has held many official positions at the hands of his party and filled all of them with commendable satisfaction. Mr. Moffitt has been deeply interested in the welfare of his community and has never failed to lend his hearty support to all measures of general good. He is a man of indomitable energy, as is shown by the fact that he entered law school and graduated at the time that he did. His zeal is indeed commendable and the history of such a man should find a place in the annals of his county.

W. F. STINER.

The best history of a community is that which deals most with the lives and activities of its people, and especially of those who by their own endeavors and energy have forged to the front and placed themselves where they deserve the title of progressive men. In this brief biography will be found the record of W. F. Stiner, who has worked himself up from the foot of the ladder and has achieved a career which speaks well for his industry, his application and his high integrity. Born and reared on the farm, he has that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes men who are born on the farm and reared close to nature. No truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared on the farm, in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields.

W. F. Stiner, the proprietor of a general store at New Dover, Ohio, was born March 2, 1868, in Paris township, this county. He is a son of

Joseph and Margaret (Louck) Stiner. His father was born in this county and is the son of Christopher and Ruth (Gilson) Stiner. Joseph Stiner was a farmer and influential citizen of this county, and is now making his home in New Dover. He and his wife have reared a family of seven children, all of whom are still living: W. F., of New Dover; Ora, the wife of R. D. Cook; Trell; Roy; Laura, the wife of George Lowery; Mollie, the wife of Frank Land, and Effie, who became the wife of Charles Hildreth.

W. F. Stiner attended the school at District No. 12, in his home township, and worked on his father's farm from his earliest boyhood days. He continued farm life until about six years ago, when he bought the general store of L. L. Williams, at New Dover. He owns the store building and also a comfortable home in New Dover. Since acquiring the store has largely increased the stock of the store. He is a genial man and by his courteous manner and honest methods of business has attracted new customers with the result that his trade is increasing rapidly.

Mr. Stiner was married in April, 1891, to Grace Montgomery, the daughter of John C. and Rebecca (Williams) Montgomery. John C. Montgomery is a plasterer by trade and lives in New Dover, having been born in this county. Mr. Stiner and his wife have two children, Carl and Ethel. The daughter is the wife of Walter Thompson and has one daughter, Madeline.

Politically, Mr. Stiner is a Democrat and has served his fellow citizens as township assessor. The earnest labors and honest dealings of Mr. Stiner have resulted in a large measure of success in a material way, and at the same time have been the means of winning for him the confidence and hearty approbation of his neighbors and fellowmen.

JOSEPH W. KIRBY.

The greater portion of the wealth of Union county, Ohio, is invested in farming land and much of the material prosperity of the county is due to the success which has attended the farmers in the tilling of the soil and the raising of live stock. Dover township has many excellent farmers, and among them Joseph W. Kirby has occupied a prominent place for the past sixteen years. His father came to this county seventy years ago and since that time the various members of the family have taken a prominent part in the history of Union county. Mr. Kirby has taken an active part in the

civic life of his township and has served with eminent satisfaction to his fellow citizens as trustee, in which office he has performed faithful and efficient service.

Joseph W. Kirby, the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Shinnaberry) Kirby, was born January 3, 1852, in Claibourne township. His father was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and came to Knox county, Ohio, when a young man. He grew to manhood in that county, married and bought a farm, which he later sold and moved to Union county, arriving here in 1845. He purchased a farm in Union county and here he lived for the remainder of his days. Ten children were born to Thomas Kirby and wife, William, Matilda, Lydia, Fleming, Elizabeth, Kate, Abner, Mary, Thomas and Joseph. All of these children with the exception of William and Joseph are deceased.

The education of Joseph W. Kirby was received in the schools of Claibourne township. He assisted his father on the home farm until he married in 1877, after which he farmed on the old homestead for three years and then moved to Delaware county. He lived there ten years and then moved to his present farm of sixty-three acres, where he has since resided. It lies about seven miles northeast of Marysville. He has divided his attention between general farming and stock raising, and by careful tilling of his land has succeeded in winning a very comfortable competence from the soil.

Mr. Kirby was married October 14, 1877, to Eva Ledley, the daughter of Lloyd and Amanda (Cosner) Ledley. The Ledley family came from Maryland and located first in Morrow county, Ohio, and then moved to Delaware county, and still later to Union county, where they located in 1871. Mr. Kirby and wife are the parents of six children: Marietta, deceased; Elsie, the wife of C. W. Griffith, and the mother of one son, Ray; Joseph Alva, who is still at home; William, who was married November 24, 1914, to Effie Mathews, of Virginia; Dora A., who married James H. Rittenhouse and has one daughter, Eva Fern; Glenn, at home.

Politically, Mr. Kirby has been a Democrat since reaching his majority and has always taken an active interest in local political matters. His party nominated him for the office of township trustee a few years ago, and he was subsequently elected to that position. He filled it with credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens of his township. Mr. Kirby has lived his entire life in Union county with the exception of the ten years in Delaware county, and has so lived that he has won and retained the high esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

CLAYTON I. POWELL.

A prominent young farmer and stock raiser of Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, is Clayton I. Powell, who is the proprietor of the "Glendale Stock Farm." He is engaged in the breeding of Duroc hogs, his herd being headed by Defender Colonel. Mr. Powell is a young man of great energy and ability, a graduate of Antioch College, and an auctioneer who is already making a name for himself throughout this section of the state. He is one of the few auctioneers of the state who has attended an auctioneering college, and it is safe to predict that within a few years Mr. Powell will be ranked among the leaders in his profession in the state of Ohio.

Clayton I. Powell, the son of Edgar and Amanda (Kilbury) Powell, was born in Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, July 12, 1881. His father, the son of Joshua and Lavina (Fisher) Powell, was born in Logan county, Ohio, April 19, 1856. Joshua Powell was a son of William Powell, who came to the United States from Germany. Joshua Powell was born near New Cleveland, Ohio, and came to Union county, where he married Lavina Fisher. Edgar, the father of Clayton I., was the fourth child in the family. Edgar Powell was reared on his father's farm in Logan county, Ohio, and educated in the common schools of his county and also in the schools of Ridgeville, Indiana. He was married September 30, 1880, to Amanda Kilbury, the daughter of T. T. and Darthula (Perkins) Kilbury.

Edgar Powell and wife are the parents of four children, Clayton, Ida, Dale T. and Glenn B. Ida is the wife of Joseph Zimmerman and lives in this county. She graduated from the Plain City high school and later from the Ada Normal School of Elocution. Dale T. is a graduate of the Plain City high school and of the Bliss Business College of Columbus, and is now a bookkeeper. Glenn B., who is only eighteen years of age, is the boy who raised the champion acre of corn in Canaan township, Madison county, Ohio, in the year 1914. He also exhibited the prize Duroc sow in the boys' judging contest in September, 1914.

Clayton I. Powell was born in the same house in which his maternal grandfather was born in Madison county, Ohio. His maternal great-grandfather built the house. Mr. Powell's great-grandfather was Thomas Kilbury, a son of Richard Kilbury, of Vermont, who came from England on the eve of the Revolutionary War and served in that conflict.

Clayton I. Powell was educated in the schools of Madison county, Ohio, and later became a student at Antioch College, at Yellow Springs,

Ohio. He then entered the Missouri Auction School at Trenton, Missouri, and graduated August 1, 1911. Since that time he has done a large amount of auctioneering in Union and surrounding counties, and has already made a name for himself in this particular line of activity. Mr. Powell has a fine farm in Liberty township, where he is extensively engaged in the breeding of Duroc hogs, and has made a pronounced success in this venture.

Mr. Powell was married September 8, 1906, to Celia Skidmore, the daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Inskeep) Skidmore. Mrs. Powell was born in Logan county, Ohio, August 3, 1884, and is a graduate of the high school. To this union four children have been born: Eileen, born June 6, 1907; Imogene, born July 11, 1908; Opal, born October 11, 1910, and Grace, born February 15, 1913.

Mr. Powell and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at West Mansfield, Ohio. He is a member of the West Mansfield Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and is at present the master of his lodge. Although he is a staunch Republican in politics, yet he has never taken an active part in political affairs. He is one of the most progressive young farmers of the county and a man of great energy and ability. He has a host of friends and acquaintances who are attracted to him because of his winning personality and high character.

WARREN S. LOCKWOOD.

A life long farmer of Union county, Ohio, as was his father before him, Warren S. Lockwood has been a valued citizen of Liberty township for more than half a century. He has never failed to give his hearty support to such measures as make up good citizenship. In this respect he measures up to the highest standard of the good American citizen who is interested in his country's welfare. He and his good wife have reared a large family of children to lives of usefulness and have had the satisfaction of seeing them take their places as good members of society.

Warren S. Lockwood, the son of Thomas E. and Julia (Safford) Lockwood, was born in Taylor township, Union county, Ohio, in a log cabin on the present site of the village of Broadway. His father was born in Liberty township and his mother was born in the state of New York. They were married in Union county, Ohio, and were the parents of eight children, five of whom are still living: Evaline, the widow of A. Martin; Harrison,

of Kansas; Edward, a farmer of Liberty township; Ella, the wife of J. J. Ford, of Kansas, and Warren S. Thomas E. Lockwood was a soldier in the Civil War and was killed in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

Warren S. Lockwood was reared on a farm in Union county and educated in the district schools of his immediate neighborhood. Upon reaching his majority he was married and began farming in Taylor township, where he resided until the year 1878. Then he moved to Liberty township to the farm where he now resides. He has a fine farm of fifty acres three miles from Raymond, and here he lives that quiet and unostentatious life of the good American farmer and devotes himself to general farming and stock raising, and by a system of intensive farming has made a comfortable living for himself and family.

Mr. Lockwood was married in 1871 to Martha J. Elliott, who was born in Union county, Ohio, in 1848. To this union eleven children have been born, nine of whom are still living, Harry E., Abner, Clara, John J., Otto, Otis, Robert, Austin and Etta. The two daughters are married; Clara is the wife of O. E. Willitt and Etta is the wife of Lemuel Patrick. The deceased children are Della and Clarence.

All the members of the Lockwood family are loyal adherents of the Friends church and are deeply interested in its welfare. Politically, Mr. Lockwood gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but beyond casting his ballot for the candidates at election time has never taken a very active part in political affairs. He is a man who is highly respected because of his excellent character, his honesty and the interest which he takes in the public welfare.

JOHN B. WELLER.

Ohio was not lacking in loyalty during the dark days of the Civil War, and at the time when the ship of state was almost stranded on the rocks this state contributed more than three hundred thousand brave and valued men to assist in preserving the integrity of the government. Union county sent hundreds of her brave boys to the front and among these John B. Weller, a prominent farmer of Dover township, bore an honorable part. The ranks of the boys in blue are rapidly thinning by the one invisible foe, and it is eminently fitting of Union county to pay special tribute to those who served during the greatest civil war known to history.

John B. Weller, the son of Edward and Philadelphia (Burgess) Wel-

ler, was born December 3, 1838, in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio. His father was born at Hastings, England, about sixty miles south of London, and was twenty-two years of age when he came to America and located in New York. A year later Edward Weller went west and located in Sandusky, Ohio, and in 1832 came to Union county and located in Mill Creek township on the farm now owned by the Henderson family. Some years later the father of Edward Weller came to this country where he spent the remainder of his days. Nine children were born to Edward Weller and wife, Malinda, Harriett, Joseph, Thomas, Betsy, John B., Edward, Mary and Melissa.

John B. Weller received a limited education in the old log schoolhouse which stood in his neighborhood. His father was a well educated man, and he received more of his education at home than he did on the rude log on which he sat in the primitive schoolhouse in the woods. As a lad he worked on his father's farm and in a brick-yard, and was at home when the war broke out in 1861.

Mr. Weller enlisted in August, 1861, and was a member of Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served continuously until after 1864, when he was finally discharged from the service. He fought in some of the fiercest battles of that terrible struggle, among them being the battles of Fayetteville, Wittville and Charleston, fighting in these three battles under the leadership of Col. A. S. Payette in West Virginia. He was under General Crook, who was on the staff of General Sheridan, and most of his service was in the eastern states.

Immediately after his discharge from the service Mr. Weller returned to Union county and bought a farm in Dover township, where he has since resided. He has added to his farm from time to time and now has a well improved farm of three hundred thirty-two and one-half acres on the Delaware and Marysville road, about three miles east of Marysville. The half century which he has devoted to agriculture has been crowned with success, which speaks well for his industry and unflagging application to his daily duties. He is now retired from active farm life but still gives his careful attention to the general supervision of his farm.

Mr. Weller was married December 30, 1875, to Emily Judy, the daughter of Michael and Sarah (Turner) Judy. To this union four children have been born: Victor B., who married Lida Loveless and has two children, Beatrice and Victor Carlisle; Edward, deceased; Ethel, who married Walter Diehl and has two children, Iva Eloise and Fahy Eugene, and Fred, the youngest child, at home. Mrs. Weller died November 6, 1909.

Politically, Mr. Weller has been a life long Democrat and always took an interest in the welfare of his party. He served as treasurer of Dover township for two terms with entire satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Ransom Reed Grand Army of the Republic post and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the old soldiers. He has a reputation for honesty and integrity, which has been the direct result of his square dealings through his long years of residence in this county, and for this reason has won the esteem of his fellowmen by the clean and wholesome life which he has lived.

CHARLES COE.

The career of Charles Coe began in Allen township, Union county, Ohio, fifty years ago, and in this same township he has lived since his birth. Mr. Coe is a thriving farmer and while advancing primarily his own individual interests has not neglected to participate in the affairs of the community about him. He and his wife are rearing an interesting family of daughters, to whom they are giving the best of educational advantages. Mr. Coe himself is a college man, his wife is a graduate of the high school, and his children are now students in the high school.

Charles Coe, the son of Philip and Louisa (Smith) Coe, was born in Allen township, Union county, June 29, 1865. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, while his mother was born in Union county, Ohio, and to them were born eight children: Anna, the widow of E. G. Piper; Mary, the wife of Rev. E. W. McDowell, both of whom are now missionaries in Turkey; Lottie, the wife of Rev. F. M. Myers, of Plain City, Ohio; William, deceased; Charles, of Allen township; James, a farmer now living on the old home place; Martha, the wife of Rev. Vernon Sydenstricker, a Presbyterian minister, and Walter, a farmer living near Westerville, Ohio.

Charles Coe was reared on his father's farm in Allen township, and after completing his education in the common and high schools of his home county became a student at Wooster, Ohio. After remaining in college one year he returned home, married and began farming. He has been identified with the agricultural interests of Allen township as an independent farmer for the past score of years, during which time he has ranked among the most progressive farmers of the township.

Mr. Coe was married May 15, 1895, to Ida Wood, the daughter of

J. D. and Addie (Wilber) Wood. Mrs. Coe was born in this county and is a graduate of the Marysville high school. Mr. Coe and his wife have a family of four interesting daughters, Ruth, Mary, Elizabeth and Marjorie. Ruth is a graduate of the Marysville high school and the other daughters are following in her footsteps.

Mr. Coe and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Presbyterian church at Milford Center and are deeply interested in everything which pertains to its advancement. Mr. Coe is a member of the board of trustees of his denomination. Politically, he is a Republican, but while giving his staunch support to his party, has never been an aspirant for public office. Fraternaly, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Masons and the Royal and Select Masters. He is a member of the Raper Commandery. He and his wife are both members of the Patrons of Husbandry at Milford Center. Mr. Coe and his family are held in high esteem in the community where they live, being people of refinement and culture, and vitally interested in the general welfare of their particular locality.

ARTHUR GRAHAM.

An enterprising and progressive farmer and stock raiser of Dover township, Union county, Ohio, is Arthur Graham, who has a well improved farm of one hundred and two and one-half acres on the Perkins pike road about six miles northeast of Marysville. Born and reared in this county, he has spent his entire life within its limits, and is consequently well known to a large number of citizens throughout the county. His whole life has been such as to commend him to his neighbors, and it is safe to say that no man has a higher standing in the community. In the civic life of his township he has taken a commendable part and is now serving with credit as trustee of his township.

Arthur Graham, the son of Jasper and Louisa (Battees) Graham, was born in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, August 9, 1875. His father was born in the same township, the son of Ralph and Hannah (Burdick) Graham. Ralph Graham, the grandfather of Arthur Graham, was born in England, and came to this country when a young man and settled in Mill Creek township, in Union county, Ohio. Jasper Graham and his wife have reared a family of seven children, all of whom are still living, Lyde, Levi, Alvi, Arthur, Edith, Charlie and May.

Arthur Graham was educated in the common schools of Mill Creek township, and early in life decided to follow the vocation of a farmer. He remained on the home farm until he reached his majority and then worked for farmers in the immediate neighborhood. In about 1899 he went to Dover township, and in 1910 bought his present farm where he has since resided. He has placed many improvements upon this farm since acquiring it, and has engaged in general farming and stock raising with a success which places him among the most progressive farmers of his township.

Mr. Graham was married in 1909 to Nettie Owen, the daughter of A. A. and Mary (Davis) Owen, and to this union have been born two children, Faye M. and Dwight L.

Politically, Mr. Graham is a staunch Republican and has taken an active part in Republican politics in his township and county for many years. At the present time he is serving as trustee of Dover township, and is filling this office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens of the township, irrespective of their politics. He and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist church and are interested in all church and Sunday school work. Mr. Graham is a trustee of his church at the present time. He is a man of large acquaintance and has many friends and a host of well-wishers throughout the township and county. He has ever given his aid in serving the general interests of his locality and is at all time public-spirited in his attitude toward all things for the benefit of his community.

JOHN EASTON.

A public spirited citizen and an enterprising farmer of Dover township, Union county, Ohio, is John Easton, who is now serving as trustee of his township and filling this position with eminent satisfaction to all concerned. He has been a resident of this county for the past half of a century and has taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the material, moral, civic and educational advancement of the county. He is a man of generous impulses and a firm believer in those principles of honesty and integrity which he has always employed in his private affairs. He is a man of simple and domestic tastes, devoted to his family and to his church, and because of his clean and wholesome life in this county he has won the esteem of his friends and neighbors.

John Easton, the son of Joseph and Margaret (Wagner) Easton, was born November 17, 1860, on a farm in Coshocton county, Ohio. His father

was born in Sussex, England, and came to this country when he was sixteen years of age with his brother, Daniel. Upon landing in America Joseph came to Ohio and located in Coshocton county, where he found work on a farm in the county. Later he worked on the railroad and after his marriage lived a few years in that county. In 1865 Joseph Easton came to Union county and located in Jerome township, where he lived some time. He then bought a farm in Mill Creek township where he lived the remainder of his days. Eight children were born to Joseph Easton and wife, Mrs. Mary Kirby, John, Artensa, Mrs. Martha Clarke, Meronda, deceased, William, Mrs. Lou Graham and C. H.

John Easton was about five years of age when his parents moved from Coshocton county to Union county and, consequently, all of his education was received in the schools of Union county. He remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age and then began working on the farms in his immediate neighborhood. He is essentially a self-made man and his present farm of ninety-five acres has all been made by the sweat of his brow. Fifty-seven acres of his farm are on the Easton road about five miles northeast of Marysville. The rest of his farm, thirty-eight acres, is located one mile north of his other farm. His land is well improved and under his skillful management yields a satisfactory return year after year.

Mr. Easton was married March 20, 1901, to Margaret Bown, the daughter of Charles and Catherine (Burgis) Bown. To this union have been born four children, Joseph, Erna, Paul and Fred, three of whom are now attending school at Dover.

Charles Bown, the father of Mrs. Easton, was born in England, and came here with eight children in 1873. He was the son of John and Anna (Crees) Bown, who lived all of their days in England. Ten children were born to Charles Bown and wife, Charles, Frederick, Frank, Harry, John, Arthur, Margaret, Stanley, Ernest and Norman.

Politically, Mr. Easton has always affiliated with the Democratic party and has taken more or less of an active part in its councils for many years. At the present time he is filling the office of trustee of his township in such a manner as to elicit the commendation of all the citizens, irrespective of their politics. He and his family are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Easton is a trustee of the church. His earnest labors and his honest dealings with his fellow men have resulted in winning for him a large measure of success in a material way, while at the same time he has earned the confidence and admiration of his neighbors and fellowmen.

WALTER M. STALEY.

A widely known farmer and sheep raiser of Union county, Ohio, is Walter M. Staley, who has been a resident of this county for the past half century. He has built up a reputation as a sheep breeder which extends far beyond the limits of his own state, and his herds of Spanish Merino sheep have taken numerous prizes in county and state fairs. His rams have been shipped as far away as South Africa, as well as to all parts of the United States where sheep are raised. He owns a fine farm of more than two hundred acres and ranks among the most progressive and enterprising farmers of the county.

Walter M. Staley, the son of William and Roxie J. (Amrine) Staley, was born July 24, 1864, in Marysville, Ohio. His mother was born in this same county. Eight children were born to William Staley and wife, seven of whom were still living in 1914: Julia, the wife of Solomon Turner; Simon, a farmer and stock raiser of Paris township; Josephine, deceased; Walter M., of Allen township; Harriett, of Cleveland, Ohio; George W., a farmer and stock raiser of Paris township; Nettie, the wife of Harrison Enix, of Paris township, and Jennie, the wife of W. A. Vleit, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Walter M. Staley was about two years of age when his parents moved from Marysville to a farm in Paris township, the same farm on which Mr. Staley is now living. He was educated in the common schools of Paris township and remained at home until his marriage, when he began farming in Allen township. He has given particular attention to the raising of Spanish Merino sheep and has made a pronounced success of the sheep industry. He has been a frequent judge at county and state fairs throughout the state of Ohio, as well as in other states, and is recognized as one of the leading authorities on sheep in the state. For four years he was a judge at the Ohio State fair. Within the past few years he has sold sheep in South Africa, receiving three hundred dollars for some of his best rams. In addition to his sheep he raises other kinds of high grade stock. His farm of two hundred and twelve acres is four and one-half miles southwest of Marysville, on the Lewisburg pike, and is one of the most attractive farms of the county. Mrs. Staley has raised Bronze turkeys for the past twenty years and shipped turkeys to every state in the Union for breeding purposes.

Mr. Staley was married November 15, 1891, to Della Leonard, a native of this county and a daughter of Jacob and Mary Jane McGill, both deceased.



WALTER M. STALEY.

To this union two children have been born, Phyllis Bell and Walter M., Jr., both of whom are attending the public schools of their township.

Mr. Staley has been a Republican in politics and has taken a leading part in the political activities of his party in this county. He has served as committeeman from his township and been a delegate to various conventions. He is a member of the Union County fair board as a representative from Allen township. Mr. Staley is one of the township trustees at present and has also served as a member of the school board. He has made all the improvements on his place. He has a fine brick home, a new barn, forty-eight by eighty-six feet, one of the strongest and best barns in the township, built in 1906.

JOHN H. SHEARER.

The Shearer family have been identified with the newspapers of Marysville, Ohio, since 1858, when John H. Shearer, Sr., located in this city. When he arrived in Marysville, Mr. Shearer was poor in purse, but full of ambition. He had already learned the printer's trade and was fully competent to manage a paper alone. He bought the Marysville *Tribune* the same year he came to the county, and from that year until his death in 1896 he remained its editor, having some years previous taken into business partnership his eldest son, Will O. Shearer, who was identified with the business as editor and manager until the latter's death, April 19, 1913. In 1896 the younger son, John H. Shearer, Jr., succeeded to his father's half interest in the business and on the death of W. O. Shearer he came into full possession of the business. The *Tribune* is recognized as one of the best in this section of the state.

John H. Shearer, Jr., the son of John H. and Joan Abigail (Carson) Shearer, was born in Marysville July 3, 1870. His father was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married September 8, 1842, was Matilda Ream, who died in Marysville in March, 1865, leaving her husband with two children, Mrs. Retta Zeigler, of Columbus, Ohio, and W. O. Shearer, who died April 19, 1913. The second marriage of John H. Shearer, Sr., was with Mrs. J. A. Johnson, whose death occurred October 22, 1881, leaving her husband with one son, John H., Jr.

John H. Shearer, Sr., was born in Perry county, Ohio, December 10, 1816, and was a son of Daniel and Martha (Miller) Shearer. Daniel

Shearer was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1781, and removed to Perry county, Ohio, in the autumn of 1805. Daniel Shearer died in 1820 at the age of twenty-nine, leaving his widow and four children to struggle alone in developing a half improved farm. The widow later married a Mr. Kishler, and died in Marysville in 1875, being eighty-five years of age at the time of her death.

John H. Shearer, Sr., was the fourth child and second son of Daniel and Martha (Miller) Shearer. When a mere lad he showed a marked aptitude for schooling and although he had to walk two and a half miles each day to attend school it did not dampen his enthusiasm for an education. The school was taught by a woman of Catholic faith, and according to the testimony of Mr. Shearer, later in life, she was an excellent instructor. Within a few years a new schoolhouse was built within a half mile of the Shearer home, and here he completed his elementary education and, in fact, all he ever learned within the schoolroom.

In those days boys with an ambition began to look around early in life in order to learn some trade. In the spring of 1836 John H. Shearer, Sr., saw a brief notice in the *Western Post*, which definitely decided his future career. This notice was to the effect that this paper desired an apprentice, and in his enthusiasm Mr. Shearer answered the advertisement in person. The *Western Post* was published in Somerset, a village near his home. For the next three years he spent all of his time learning the printer's trade. In 1839 he attended school for a very short time and then bought a half interest in the Somerset *Western Post*. He remained with this paper until 1844 as half owner and then acquired the sole interest in the business. Some time shortly after he acquired the sole ownership of this paper the county seat was moved from Somerset to New Lexington, and this fact, together with some unfortunate endorsements for other people, caused him to stop the publication of his paper. He had become security on notes for some of his friends and the payment of these notes left him practically penniless.

The next chapter in the history of the career of John H. Shearer, Sr., begins in August, 1858. As the sun was going down on one of the days in the latter part of that month he walked into Marysville, Ohio. The *Tribune* of this city was owned at that time by C. S. Hamilton and Samuel McBratney, and Mr. Shearer soon found that the office was for sale. The owners asked fifteen hundred dollars for the plant, and with not a dollar to his name Mr. Shearer finally entered into a contract to secure McBrat-

ney's interest in the paper. He was to pay three hundred dollars within the first few months, and it is to his credit that he had the money ready when the notes became due. For the next thirty-eight years John H. Shearer, Sr., piloted the Marysville *Tribune* and during all of that time he made it a paper always welcome in every home in the county. He died at his home in Marysville July 5, 1896. His last words were, "All is peaceful." Thus ended the career of one of the noblest citizens Union county has ever had.

John H. Shearer, Jr., received his elementary and high school education in the schools of Marysville, graduating from the high school in 1888. He succeeded to his father's interest in the *Tribune* in 1896, and purchased the interest of his half-brother, W. O. Shearer, when the latter died in 1913. His whole career has been spent in the newspaper office, and consequently he is fully acquainted with every detail of the publishing business. He is a Republican in politics, as was his father before him, and his paper reflects the sentiments of his party.

Mr. Shearer was married February 19, 1896, in Columbus, Ohio, to Lucia C. Daniels. She was born at Reno, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Lucian H. and Emma (Cook) Daniels. Mr. Shearer and his wife had one son who died in infancy.

The family are all members of the Congregationalist church at Marysville, and the senior Shearer was a pillar in the church during all the time he lived in Marysville. Fraternaly, Mr. Shearer is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to all the degrees up to and including the Mystic Shrine.

HEBER H. HERD.

A prominent public school teacher of Union county, Ohio, is Heber H. Herd, who is district superintendent of the schools of the special district of Peoria, Liberty, York and Taylor townships. Mr. Herd was born in this county and has spent practically all of his life within the limits of the county. He is a man of high educational qualifications, a college graduate, and deeply interested in everything pertaining to educational matters. As an instructor of youth he not only has the acquired ability to instruct but also has those high qualities of character which should dominate every teacher.

Heber H. Herd, the son of James and Docie (Caley) Herd, was born

in Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, April 2, 1881. His parents, both of whom are still living, were born in Union county, Ohio, and England, respectively. His mother came to the United States with her parents when she was five years of age and settled in Knox county, Ohio. She came to Union county at the age of twenty and after her marriage she and her husband moved to Iowa, where they lived for a number of years. Then James Herd and his family returned to Union county, Ohio, where they have since resided. He is a prosperous farmer and has four hundred and fifty-two acres of well improved land in this county. There has been twelve children born to James Herd and wife, nine of whom are still living: Emma, a graduate of the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and the wife of Claude L. Williams; Will, also a graduate of the National Normal School, who married Ida Ballinger; Ida, single; Charles, who still resides at home; Fay, who married Winnie Smith; Flora, the wife of Frank I. Brown, of Dayton, Ohio; Cora, the wife of W. F. Knight; Bry, a farmer of Liberty township, and Heber H., of Liberty township.

The elementary education of Heber H. Herd was received in the schools of Liberty township. He then entered the Ohio Northern Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, and took the classical course, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the spring of 1902. He then spent one year in the south, traveling for the National Publishing Company, after which he returned to this county and farmed until 1906, and then began teaching in this county. He served as principal of the high school at Raymond and was later elected superintendent of the school. He gave such excellent satisfaction in this capacity that he was later appointed district superintendent of the schools and the special district Peoria, Liberty, York and Taylor townships, a position which he has been filling with marked ability.

Mr. Herd was married December 22, 1910, to Nellie Earns, a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the Raymond high school. To this union two children have been born, Lloyd and Margaret.

Mr. Herd and his wife are members of the Disciple church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He is the past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and secretary of the local Masonic lodge. Politically, he gives his support to the Democratic party and, while taking an intelligent interest in the current issues of the day, yet has never been active in political matters. He is a young man of high character and strength of purpose and ranks high among the educational leaders of his county.

JOHN M. NICOL.

For three score years John M. Nicol has been a resident of Union county, Ohio, and practically his whole life has been spent in Paris township, where he was born. His father was a native of Germany, a nation which has furnished thousands of good citizens for the state of Ohio. All of the descendants of these early German settlers in Ohio are characterized by the same thrift and economy which made their fathers leading farmers and business men of the various communities in which they settled.

John M. Nicol, a prosperous farmer of Paris township, was born April 29, 1855, in this same township, the son of John Leonard and Margaret (Starr) Nicol, and one of a large family of children.

John L. Nicol was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and came to America with his parents when he was a young man and located in Columbus, Ohio. A few years later the parents of John L. Nicol came to Union county and settled on the Plain City road about three and one-half miles south of Marysville, and here they reared their large family of children, John Leonard, George, Conrad, Martin, John, Michael, Carl and Margaret. Of these children, all are still living with the exception of George, Michael and Carl. Margaret, the one daughter, married George Starr and has eleven children, John, Michael, Charles, George, Fred, Crist, Martin, Maggie, Mary, Lizzie and Anne. John L. Nicol was married in Union county and lived here until his death. He was killed as a result of a kick received from a horse in his stable. Five children were born to John L. Nicol and wife: George, deceased; Charles, of Paris township; John, of Paris township; John M., with whom this narrative deals, and Margaret, the wife of John G. Rupright.

John M. Nicol was educated in the German school in his neighborhood and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two years of age. After his marriage in 1878 he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he lived for fifteen years. He then sold this place and bought his present farm of one hundred and forty acres in Paris township. He is a progressive farmer and by good management has brought his farm to a high state of cultivation, and has the satisfaction of seeing it yield a satisfactory return year after year.

Mr. Nicol was first married on June 5, 1878, to Barbara Shalip, the daughter of John and Margaret (Six) Shalip, and to this union four children were born: William, deceased; Margaret, who married George Geer,

and has two sons, Clarence and Lewis; John, who married Lena Kendall, and Laura, who married Otto Moder. Mr. Nicol was married the second time December 4, 1901, to Anna Elizabeth Noelp, the daughter of Martin and Anna (Weaver) Noelp.

Mr. Nicol and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. Politically, he has always been affiliated with the Democratic party, and has always taken an active part in local politics. At the present time he is a member of the school board of Paris township, and gives his hearty support to all measures which he feels will benefit the educational interests of his township.

THOMAS F. LOCKWOOD.

A farmer and stock raiser of Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, who has made a pronounced success of this dual line of activity, is Thomas F. Lockwood, who has been identified with the agricultural and stock raising interests of Union county for many years. His farm, known as the "College Hill Stock Farm," one mile west of Raymond, is one of the most attractive farms in the township and bears ample witness to the industry and taste of the owner.

Thomas F. Lockwood, the son of David B. and Mary J. (Harsha) Lockwood, was born in Liberty township May 15, 1863. His father was born in Canada and his mother in the state of New York, and both of them came to Union county with their parents before their marriage. David B. Lockwood was a farmer in this county until his death, March 29, 1912, his widow passing away May 14, 1914. David B. Lockwood was a soldier in the Civil War in the one hundred-day service. Four children were born to David B. Lockwood and wife: Lavina, the wife of N. G. Dillon, a soldier of the Civil War; Alice, the wife of J. W. Mahaffey, of Columbus, Ohio; Charles H., a farmer of Liberty township, and Thomas F.

The education of Thomas F. Lockwood was received in the schools of Liberty township and the Central Ohio College at East Liberty. After leaving college he engaged in farming in this township on his present farm of ninety acres. He has divided his attention between general farming and stock raising, giving his particular attention to the breeding of draft horses, an industry with which he has been connected for the past ten years. He has two registered draft horses and one registered road horse, and is recognized as one of the leading horse breeders of Union county.

Mr. Lockwood was married December 13, 1888, to Laura M. Burnham, who was born in Milford Center, Ohio. She died January 26, 1914, leaving two children, Alice and Burnham. Alice graduated from the Raymond high school and taught five years in this county. Burnham is now fourteen years of age and is a student in the high school at Raymond.

Mr. Lockwood is a charter member of the Raymond lodge of Knights of Pythias. He is a past chancellor of his local lodge and is a member of the grand lodge of Ohio. Politically, he has always given his loyal support to the Republican party, although he has never been a candidate for a public office. Personally, Mr. Lockwood is a quiet and genial man and has so interested himself in the civic life of his community and its general welfare as to gain the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens to a marked degree.

ALVIN STIMMEL.

Since the year 1859 Alvin Stimmel has been a resident of Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio. He has been a life long farmer, and on his fine farm of one hundred and eight acres he has made a comfortable living for himself and family, as well as laid by a competency for his declining years. He is a man of strength of character and has so conducted himself and his affairs as to gain the hearty commendation of those who know him best.

Alvin Stimmel, the son of Robert L. and Rebecca E. (Hutchisson) Stimmel, was born in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, November 23, 1859. His father was born in Franklin county, Ohio, and came to Union county at the age of seven with his parents, and lived here until he was nineteen years of age. He then returned to Franklin county, where he married and shortly afterwards located in Union county, where he lived until his wife's death, October 1, 1894. Two years later he retired to Columbus, Ohio, where he died in 1901. The wife of Robert L. Stimmel was born in Mill Creek township on the farm where George Liggett is now living. Eleven children were born to Robert L. Stimmel and wife.

Alvin Stimmel was reared on his father's farm in Mill Creek township and has lived in this same neighborhood all of his life. Upon reaching his majority he began farming, and after his marriage located upon his present farm. He has placed many improvements upon it and as new inventions have come upon the market he has added them to his farming equipments.

He is a scientific farmer and keeps thoroughly abreast of the advances in agricultural science, and thus is able to get the maximum results from his efforts.

Mr. Stimmel was married December 31, 1889, to Mrs. Anna E. Parmley, who was the mother of two children by her former marriage: Bessie, the wife of Cora P. Hutssion, of Licking county, Ohio, and Lillian, the wife of Ashton Smart, of Mill Creek township.

Politically, Mr. Stimmel has been a life long Democrat but never held any official position until 1914, when he was appointed deputy tax assessor of his township. He is a man of quiet and unassuming demeanor and well known throughout the township for his many good qualities.

CHRISTOPHER GRUBBS.

The Grubbs family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since the early forties and have been prominent in the history of the county since that time. Five of the Grubbs brothers were in the Civil War at the same time, and four of them are still living. Christopher Grubbs, whose history is here related, was only thirteen years of age when the Civil War opened, but this did not hinder him from offering his services to his country. At a time when every boy of Union county today is in the school room, Christopher Grubbs was marching with the veteran troops of General Sherman through Georgia to the sea in the summer of 1864, and it seems very fitting that the career of such a man be recorded in the annals of his county's history.

Christopher Grubbs, the son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Skidmore) Grubbs, was born in Allen township, Union county, Ohio, July 12, 1847. His father was born in Virginia, but came to Union county, Ohio, with his parents when he was twelve years of age and lived here the remainder of his life. The mother of Christopher Grubbs, Jr., died when he was a small boy. There were ten children born to Christopher Grubbs, Sr., and wife, six of whom are still living: Madison, a retired farmer and veteran of the Civil War, and now a resident of Logan county, Ohio; Lydia U., the wife of Henry West of Kansas; Atlantic, the wife of Keleb H. Haines of Kansas; Benjamin, a veteran of the Civil War, and a farmer of North Lewisburg, Ohio; Oliver, also a veteran of the Civil War and a retired farmer of Kansas, and Christopher, of Allen township. Thomas, another brother, was also in the Civil War. Evelyn is deceased.



MIR. AND MRS. CHRISTOPHER GIBBS.

The grandfather first settled in Logan county, Ohio, where he laid out the town of Middleburg. He farmed and kept tavern there a good many years.

Christopher Grubbs was reared in Allen township and there received such schooling as was given by the schools of his neighborhood before his marriage, after which time he began farming for himself. He now has ninety-two acres of excellent farming land in Allen township, as well as two acres in Pottersburg, where he makes his home. He has been interested in the raising of Percheron horses and has had marked success in this.

Christopher Grubbs was married February 27, 1873, to Isadora Lary, the daughter of Abel and Mary A. (Swisher) Lary, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, September 27, 1856. To this union two children have been born: Mabel, the wife of Andrew Robinson of Springfield, Ohio, and Leroy, who married Bertha Congrove.

Mr. Grubbs and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pottersburg, and have always taken an active interest in all church and Sunday school work. At the present time he is one of the trustees of his church. Mr. Grubbs and his wife are both members of the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party and is now serving as one of the township trustees.

WILLIAM E. LOVELESS.

The Loveless family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since 1850, and have taken an active part in the advancement of everything pertaining to the welfare of the county. William E. Loveless is a worthy representative of the family and lives on a well improved farm of one hundred acres, one and one-fourth miles south of Dover.

William E. Loveless, the son of William H. and Mary (Ritchie) Loveless, was born in Dover township, July 10, 1871.

William H. Loveless was the son of John and ——— (Ramsey) Loveless, and was the third child in a family of twelve children. He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, May 10, 1840, and died in Union county, Ohio, October 1, 1904. His father, John Loveless, was a native of Prince George county, Maryland, and with his parents came to Delaware county, Ohio, when twelve years of age. When William H. Loveless was ten years of age, the family residence was changed to Dover town-

ship, in Union county, Ohio, although some of the family later removed to Illinois, where they are still residing. William H. Loveless enlisted for service in the Union army on November 15, 1861, as a private in Company F, Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862, and was later discharged on account of disability. He returned to his home and upon the recovery of his health, he again enlisted in May, 1864, as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was chosen second lieutenant and served in this capacity until his regiment was discharged at the close of the war. William H. Loveless was married November 26, 1863, to Mary Ritchie, the daughter of J. K. and Nancy Ritchie, of Dover township, and to this union were born five children, all of whom lived to maturity, married and reared families of their own: Carrie, the wife of John A. Shoemaker, of Delaware, Ohio; Nane, the wife of D. E. Liggett, of New Dover, Ohio; Charles D., of Davis township; William E., of New Dover, and Lida, the wife of Dr. V. B. Weller, of Ostrander, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Loveless adopted Watt R. Sharp, when he was a baby of only a few weeks, and reared him as one of their own family. He is married and lives in Dover township.

William H. Loveless was a man of strict integrity, upright in all of his ways, and cheerfully lent a helping hand to all good causes. He was naturally of a jovial disposition and possessed the happy faculty of making friends and keeping them. "Doc" Loveless, as he was known to everyone, possessed a wider acquaintance and was more widely and favorably known and respected than falls to the lot of many men. Although incapacitated by disease for twenty-five years before his death, yet he kept his farming and stock interests well in hand until the year before he passed away. He took a very active interest in all good causes, and his death was a distinct loss to the community. He was an active member of the Masonic order, the Grand Army of the Republic at Marysville and the Knights of Pythias at New Dover. He contributed liberally toward the building of churches and also toward their support and, to his best conception, fulfilled the duties of a true Christian by caring for the fatherless and keeping himself unspotted before the world. He was such a man as all should emulate and the virtues he practiced before the world were such that he left a name which is cherished by his children and honored by his friends.

William E. Loveless was educated in the public schools of New Dover and worked on the home farm until he reached his twenty-first year. He

then began renting land, and after his marriage in 1895 purchased his present farm of one hundred acres at the junction of the Thompson and Hinton mill road, south of Dover. He is engaged in diversified farming and divides his attention between the raising of crops and the breeding of live stock.

Mr. Loveless was married November 7, 1895, to Eva Stephens, the daughter of Elmer and Mary (Beem) Stephens, and to this union have been born four children, who are still living with their parents, Thelma, Elmer, Ethel and Ruth.

The father of Mrs. Loveless was born in Madison county, Ohio, and is now a merchant in Missouri. He was formerly a farmer and large land owner in this county. Mrs. Loveless was the only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Stephens. The parents of Elmer Stephens were John and Jane (Patterson) Stephens.

Politically, Mr. Loveless is a Republican, and while taking an active interest in everything pertaining to good government, yet has never been an aspirant for any public office. He and his family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Marysville, and generous contributors to its support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias at New Dover.

MONROE AMRINE.

To a great extent the prosperity and steady development of our country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy persistence and wise economy which has so prominently characterized those whose labors have always been to agriculture. In no section of the state is there a more enterprising and progressive class of farmers than is found in Union county. From the time of the early settlement the farmers of this county have been men of tireless energy and masterful courage which overcomes difficulties, and this spirit has characterized the sons who have succeeded these pioneer fathers. This same spirit has been a marked characteristic of those who have come to this county from other states, and it is the intelligent industry and wise application of modern methods in farming by this class of farmers that brought the farm lands of Union county to the high state of cultivation which now so generally prevails.

Among those who are entitled to honorable mention in the class of enterprising and progressive farmers of Union county is the gentleman whose

name stands at the head of this article. Monroe Amrine may be said to be a farmer by birth and inheritance. He was born on a farm and continues to live on the farm where he first saw the light of day. The date of his birth is November 27, 1853. He is a son of Smith and Elizabeth (Westlake) Amrine, who were among the early settlers of Union county. The father was born in the old log house that stood on the ground of the present farm residence. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Henry and the maiden name of his wife was Mary Powers. They came to Union county from Belmont county, Ohio, in 1817. The grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Monroe Amrine lived on his father's farm and was accustomed to work from his early youth. Such time as he could be spared from work in the fields he was privileged to attend the common schools of the neighborhood and thus obtained a fair education. Supplementing these elementary studies with intelligent reading and application to the practical affairs of life, he was fitted for making a success in the business to which he has devoted his life. He began farming on his own account when he came to the age of maturity and has followed that occupation ever since. He has added stock raising to his farming industry and makes a specialty of fine breeds for which he finds a ready and profitable market. He owns ninety acres of land, about two miles west of Marysville, and also owns the original eighty acres of land that was entered by his grandfather in 1817, on which he settled with his parents.

Mr. Amrine was married September 20, 1883, to Mattie L. Thompson, daughter of A. J. Thompson, and to this union five children were born, Edward, Leonard, Blanche, Goldie and Trubey. The family of the father of our subject consisted of five children, namely: McClellan, deceased; Smith, deceased; Armintha, who married Sol Turner; Monroe, our subject; Mary C., who married Richard Turner. Mr. Amrine is a Democrat in politics and takes an active interest in party affairs. He is a member of the county central committee and one whose counsel and advice is considered valuable in the conduct of the party political campaigns. His fraternal affiliation is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His church relationship is with the Methodist Episcopal church of which the family are consistent members and to which they contribute liberally of their means. For more than twenty years Mr. Amrine was a member of the school board, and in this, as in all his other relations of life, he sustained the reputation of a citizen of strict integrity worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

GEORGE M. WILBER.

Among the many prosperous and progressive farmers and stock raisers of Union county, Ohio, must be mentioned George M. Wilber, who operates a farm in Paris township, adjoining the corporation limits of Marysville. He was born in Paris township July 3, 1862, and is the son of George and Annette (Coolidge) Wilber. The father of our subject was born in New York state and lived in that state during his minority. When he was twenty-one years old he came to Cleveland and was employed for some time as steward on a lake vessel. Later he was superintendent of the Erie canal between Buffalo and Albany. Then he decided to engage in farming, and for that purpose came to Union county and settled on a farm in Paris township, where he continued to make his home.

George M. Wilber was the only child in his father's family. He received a very good elementary education in his early years by attending the common schools and completing the studies in the high school. With a view of fitting himself for a business vocation he entered a commercial college in Cleveland and completed the course in that institution. He then engaged in the grocery business in Marysville and followed this occupation for a few years. Agricultural pursuits and life on a farm appealed to him as being more desirable and more remunerative than the grocery business, so he gave up his grocery business and took up farming and the live stock industry. In this business he brought with him the experience and training obtained through close contact with business affairs in town, and he made use of this experience and training in broadening his views and in fully preparing himself for the task of operating a farm in such a way as to bring about the most profitable results. In this he has demonstrated his ability to measure up to the requirements for a successful farmer. He has made a close study of the problems of the soil and the management of the rotation of crops, so that the best results can be obtained with the least exhaustion of soil. In the live stock industry he has given especial attention to sheep raising in which he has made a marked success.

Mr. Wilber was twice married, his first wife being Lou Robinson, daughter of R. Robinson, to whom he was married in 1884. His first wife is buried in Oakdale cemetery. The two children born to this union were Robert M., deceased, and Ruth C., who married E. H. Schreifer. His second wife was Alice Pearse, whom he married June 6, 1914.

Fraternally, Mr. Wilber is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights

of Pythias and the B. O. Elks. Politically, he is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party and is an active and an influential worker in party politics. He was honored by his party by being chosen as representative from his county in the general assembly for two successive terms, 1878 and 1879. As a member of this body he served with credit to himself and to his constituents. In all his relations of life, as a public official and as a private citizen, he has commanded the confidence and high esteem of the community.

LAFAYETTE McILROY.

The career of Lafayette McIlroy began in Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, almost sixty years ago, on the farm where he is now living. A native of this county, he has spent all of his life where he was born, and such has been his daily life that he fully merits the high regard in which he is held by those who know him. He and his wife have reared a family of children to lives of usefulness and honor, while at the same time he has performed all those duties which fall to the lot of the good American citizen. In every phase of his county's development he has borne his share of the burden, and for this reason is justly entitled to representation in the history of his county.

Lafayette McIlroy was born October 20, 1855, on the farm where he is now living. His parents, Zachariah and Catherine (Heminger) McIlroy, were born in Harrison county and Tuscarawas county, Ohio, respectively, and both of them came with their parents to Union county, Ohio, in their childhood days. They were married in Union county and located in Liberty township, and resided there until their death. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are still living: George F., a farmer of Liberty township; Jacob F., of Oregon; Lafayette, with whom this narrative deals; Susan, the wife of C. W. Shirk; Cassie B., the wife of Frank Shirks, and May, the wife of Lewis Taylor. The two oldest sons, John M. and James W. died in childhood.

Lafayette McIlroy was reared on his father's farm and educated in the district schools of Liberty township. He remained at home until his marriage in 1878, and at once located on the home farm, where he has since resided.

Mr. McIlroy was married March 2, 1878, to Laura Hubbard, the daughter of J. R. and Elizabeth (Sterling) Hubbard. Mrs. McIlroy was born

in Liberty township, January 28, 1857. Her parents were married in Licking county, Ohio, and came to this county in 1850 and located on a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard had four children: Emeline, the wife of John M. McIlroy; Lucy, Columbus, Ohio; Mary, the wife of Clarence McIlroy; Mrs. Laura McIlroy. Mrs. Hubbard died in July, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. McIlroy have one son and three daughters: Clarence H., who married Eva Shawan, and is now a train dispatcher on the Big Four railroad with headquarters at Bellefontaine, Ohio; Hazel K., who is unmarried and still at home; Lucy B., the wife of Paul M. Downs, of Van Wert, Ohio; Fannie M., who is single and still living with her parents.

Mr. McIlroy is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons No. 249, at Raymond, and also holds his membership in the Knights of Pythias at the same place. In politics, he has always been identified with the Republican party, and has taken an active part in local political matters.

BERNHARD J. BISHOP.

A worthy descendant of one of the early German settlers of Union county, Ohio, Bernhard J. Bishop, ranks as one of the most progressive and enterprising farmers of Paris township. The Bishop family came from Germany in 1837 and located in Paris township, in this county, in the same year and became large land owners in the county. Mr. Bishop has always taken an active part in the civic life of his community and has been prominent in political circles. He measures up to a high standard of American citizenship, and has always so conducted his affairs as to win the esteem of his fellow citizens to a marked degree.

Bernhard J. Bishop, the son of John G. and Barbara (Loschky) Bishop, was born July 10, 1877, on the farm where he is now living in Paris township, about two and one-half miles south of Marysville. His father was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America with his parents, Bernhard and wife, in 1837. Two children were born to Bernhard Bishop and wife, John G., the father of Bernhard J. and Mrs. Anna Burns, the daughter being born in Union county. John G. Bishop was a successful farmer and one of the largest land owners of the county, owning over seven hundred acres of good farming land at the time of his death. He and his wife reared a family of seven children: Anna, deceased; Bernhard J., of Paris township; Mrs. Lina Troetchel, who has two children, Freda and Jeannetta; Mrs.

Elizabeth Scheiderer, who has one son, Homer; Anna; Fred, deceased, and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Bishop received a good education in the district schools of his home township, and also spent some time in the German school in Darby township. He remained at home with his parents until his marriage and then lived in Marysville for about eight years, after which he moved on his present farm of one hundred and seventy acres. He is an extensive stock raiser and has found that this is the most profitable part of farming.

Mr. Bishop was married October 16, 1901, to Elizabeth Mader, the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Scheiderer) Mader, and to this union three daughters have been born, Lucile, Elizabeth and Clara L.

Mr. Bishop and his family are all loyal and consistent members of the Lutheran church. Politically, he has always been identified with the Democratic party since reaching his majority, and has been one of the leaders of his party in local politics for many years. At the present time he is serving as president of the school board of Paris township, in which capacity he has the opportunity to advance the educational interests of his community. He is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his fellow citizens and favors all measures which he feels will make his community a better one in which to live.

WILLIAM M. BROWN.

The three score and ten years which have elapsed since the birth of William M. Brown he has spent on the farm where he is now living. The Brown family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since 1822, and during this long period of time have contributed in no small measure to the advancement of the county. William M. Brown has been a life-long farmer. He has always so conducted himself as to merit the high esteem in which he is held by everyone.

William M. Brown is the son of J. K. and Angeline (Lyon) Brown, and was born May 31, 1845, on the farm in Dover township, where he now resides. His father was born in Connecticut in 1798, and came to this county about 1822, having spent the previous year in Huron county, this state. Ten children were born to J. K. Brown and wife: Anna E., Elijah W., Clarendo, John K., D. H., Adelia V., Sarah M., Alpheus W., William M. and Mrs.

MIR. AND MRS. WILLIAM M. BROWN



Mary L. McIntire. All of these children are now deceased with the exception of John K., William M. and Mary L.

Angeline Lyon, the mother of William M. Brown, was the daughter and only child of Daniel and Deborah (Moe) Lyon. Daniel Lyon came from Connecticut and settled in Union county, Ohio, in an early day, and here he spent the remainder of his days. He was the son of Peter Lyon, an early settler in America. Peter Moe, the father of Mrs. Lyon, was born August 5, 1750, and his wife was born May 20, 1752. Eight children were born to Peter Moe and wife: Charlotte, born May 2, 1779; Hester, born January 24, 1783; Peter, born February 22, 1785; Rufus, born January 3, 1787; Deborah, born March 4, 1789; Clonda B., born July 6, 1793, and Isaac, born January 10, 1796, together with one other who died in infancy.

William M. Brown was educated in the old log school house at Mt. Hermon, and later went to a select school at Ostrander, where he completed his education. Before reaching his majority he worked with his brother, John K., who was a civil engineer, and at the age of twenty-two, he began renting land from his father. Eventually he bought out the other heirs to the old home place and for more than half a century has farmed the land where he worked as a boy.

Mr. Brown was married February 27, 1867, to Rosa A. Carr, the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Crane) Carr, natives of Virginia, and early settlers in Union county. Benjamin Carr is the son of Solomon Carr, who brought the family from Virginia to Delaware county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of four children: Frank W. and Willa H. are both deceased and are buried in Oakdale cemetery at Marysville. Leroy, the only son living, has been twice married, his first wife being Mary Rittenhouse, and after her death, he married Nellie Dunn. He has two children, Minetta and Frank. Floy, the only daughter living, is the wife of William Maugans, and has one daughter—Wilma Ruth.

Fraternally, Mr. Brown is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he has been a member of this order for the past forty-five years. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past thirty-five years, and during all that time, has been actively interested in everything pertaining to its welfare. Politically, he has long been identified with the Democratic party, and has filled various official positions in his township. He has served as township clerk, and was on the school board for a number of years. He served as justice of the peace for thirteen years, during which

time he married thirty-seven couples. Mr. Brown has lived a successful and honorable life, and has exercised those qualities of generosity, hospitality and loyalty to friends with the result that he is a man who is esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

PEARL TOSSEY.

One of the earliest pioneer families of Union county, Ohio, was the Tossey family, whose ancestors were prominent in the early history of Connecticut. Pearl Tossey, a worthy scion of this honored family, is the third in direct line bearing this name who has been born in Union county. During all of the years which have elapsed since the first member of the family made his home in the wilderness in Mill Creek township, the Tossey family have been prominent factors in everything pertaining to the welfare of the county.

Pearl Tossey, the son of William and Eliza (Lowe) Tossey, was born June 27, 1880, in Dover township. William Tossey, who was the son of Philemon and Judith (Graham) Tossey, was born in Mill Creek township, where his father, Philemon, was born before him. Philemon Tossey was the son of Aaron Tossey, a genuine Connecticut Yankee, who came to this county early in the nineteenth century and entered government land when practically the whole county was covered with primeval forests. William Tossey lived all of his life in this county, died in 1912, and is buried in the Oakdale cemetery. Five children were born to William Tossey and wife, Iro, Pearl, Frank, Pride and Ruth.

The education of Pearl Tossey was received in the schools of Mill Creek township, the school known as the Watkins school. He worked on his father's farm during his boyhood days, and at the age of twenty-one began farming on the home place on the shares. Later he bought his present farm of eighty acres on the Watkins road about five miles east of Marysville. In addition he rents one hundred and sixty acres and lives on the farm which he rents. He is an up-to-date farmer in every respect and keeps well abreast of the latest advances in agriculture. He divides his attention between the raising of live stock and grain and feeds most of his grain to live stock.

Mr. Tossey was married September 26, 1900, to Effie Dodge, the daughter of John R. and Ella (Boring) Dodge, both of whom are now living in Marysville. Mr. and Mrs. Tossey have two children, Paul and Clarice, both of whom are now in school.

Mr. Tossey and his wife are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Dover, and Mr. Tossey is a trustee of his denomination. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has been one of the leaders in local politics in his party for several years. He has served as clerk of his township for two terms, and is now a member and the president of the Dover township school board. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, holding his membership at Dover. Mr. Tossey has tried to measure up to the standard of correct citizenship, and his township is proud to number him among its progressive and representative residents.

JOHN HENRY HUSH.

There are many citizens living in Dover township, Union county, Ohio, who have spent all of their lives within its limits. This fact speaks well for the township and also for the stability of its citizens. It shows that they have been satisfied with life in this township and that they have been able to make a comfortable living for themselves and their families in the township where they were born. One of the many citizens of Dover township, who has spent his whole life here, is John Henry Hush, who was born in this township nearly sixty years ago.

John H. Hush, the son of Peter and Louisa (Bell) Hush, was born September 1, 1857, in Dover township, and has never been seized with a desire to roam from the community where he was reared and where he has since maintained his home.

Peter Hush was born in Pennsylvania, the son of Valentine Goldsmith and Martha (Blackburn) Hush, and came to Licking county with his parents early in the history of the county. Peter Hush married Louisa Bell and later came to Union county. Peter Hush and wife had eight children, Basil, Valentine, Ninion, Henry, Harriett, Alfred B., George B. and John Henry.

John H. Hush received a limited common school education in the Buckskin school house in his own township. At the age of sixteen he began farming for his mother and has since devoted all of his life to this honored occupation. He continued working on the home farm until his marriage in 1888 and some time after that, moved on his present farm of ninety-two acres in Dover township, about one mile east of New Dover. Here he has engaged in general farming and stock raising and has been very successful in his efforts.

Mr. Hush was married in 1888 to Molly Stewart, the daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Savage) Stewart. To this union has been born one son, Henry Alfred, who was born November 26, 1899, and is now attending the public school at Dover.

The father of Mrs. Hush was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, near Brownsville. Alexander Stewart was the son of John Hamilton and Aley (Hardin) Stewart, and the grandson of Joshua Stewart. The Stewart family was prominent in the history of colonial Pennsylvania, as was the Savage family. The Savage family was of English and Welsh descent and first settled in Baltimore, Maryland, and from there moved westward.

Fraternally, Mr. Hush is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he is a Republican, but has confined his activities to the casting of his ballot at election time. He is interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community and lends his hearty support to all worthy measures.

WATT R. SHARP.

A large land owner and a prosperous farmer of Dover township, Union county, Ohio, is Watt R. Sharp. He owns two hundred and eighty-two acres of fine land on the Hinton mill road, about two miles southeast of Dover. He was born and reared in this same township, and his father before him was a native of this same county, so that the Sharp family have been identified with the history of Union county for many years. His grandfather was a large land owner, and his father a veteran of the Civil War, and an influential man in the community where he lived.

Watt R. Sharp, the son of Russell B. and Melissa (Ritchie) Sharp, was born September 22, 1872, on the old Ritchie farm in Dover township. His father was born in this county, the son of Robert Sharp, and lived here most of his life. Robert Sharp came from Pickaway county, Ohio, and became a large land owner in Union county. Russell B. Sharp was a member of the Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served throughout the Civil War with distinction. He was twice married, his first wife being Melissa Ritchie, and Watt R. was the only child of this union. After the death of his first wife he went west and married Julia McAllister. Melissa Ritchie, the mother of Watt R. Sharp, was the daughter of Joseph K. and Nancy (Longbrake) Ritchie. Joseph K. Ritchie was a prominent citizen of Union

county and a large land owner. Seven children were born to Joseph K. Ritchie and wife, Adam, Jay, Leonard, George, Mrs. Melissa Sharp, Mrs. Mary Loveless and Mrs. Lida Turner. All of these children are now deceased with the exception of Jay and Lida.

Watt R. Sharp was educated in the schools of Hardscrapple and Dover in his home neighborhood. He was reared by Mr. and Mrs. William Loveless after his mother's death. After his marriage in 1900 he moved to his present farm of two hundred and eighty-two acres, and has been living here ever since. He divides his energies between the raising of live stock and the tilling of his fields with a success which stamps him as one of the most progressive farmers of his township.

Mr. Sharp was married January 25, 1900, to Myrtle Robinson, the daughter of Alfred and Jane (Rittenhouse) Robinson, natives of Virginia and early settlers of Union county, Ohio. Mr. Sharp and his wife have two sons, Max Richard and Curtis Howard.

Politically, Mr. Sharp is affiliated with the Republican party, but has never taken an active part in its councils. He and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested and to whose support they are liberal contributors.

JOHN HARTSHORN.

The oldest resident of Raymond, Union county, Ohio, is John Hartshorn, who has lived in this village since 1851. When he came here from his home in New Hampshire the village was then called Newton, and it was not until several years afterwards, that it was rechristened Raymond. The sixty-four years which have elapsed since Mr. Hartshorn came to this state have all been spent in this village with the exception of the time he spent in the service of his country during the Civil War. He has been engaged in carpentering most of his life, although he has also followed house-moving and is still able to do a good day's work. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout the county and is one of the grand old men whom every one delights to honor. He is an honored and an honorable citizen, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, having always been conscientious, honest and upright in all his dealings. He has seen Union county grow from a wilderness and remembers well when deer, turkeys and wild game of all kinds were in generous abundance. He has killed all kinds of

game on the present site of Raymond and has seen wild pigeons in the sky so numerous that they obscured the sun. In those days before the war, the boys used to take their girls to the circus in a lumber wagon, or on horseback and they enjoyed themselves fully as well as the young men do today with their fancy painted buggies or automobiles.

John Hartshorn, the son of John and Susanna (Curtis) Hartshorn, was born in New Hampshire, at Lineboro, January 30, 1830. His parents were natives of New Hampshire and lived all of their lives in that state. They reared a family of seven children: Susanna, who married Rodney Hutchinson; Mary, who died at the age of seventeen; Serepta, who married Rodney K. Hutchinson; John, of Raymond, and three who died in childhood. Mr. Hartshorn's father was a carpenter and died in Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, at the age of ninety-four. His wife died at the age of fifty-two.

John Hartshorn was reared in Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, on a farm and lived there until 1851. In that year he came to Ohio and settled in Raymond, and here he has remained ever since. He came for a visit to his uncle, Sewell Hartshorn, who induced him to remain, and gave him work as a carpenter. This trade he has followed most of his life, although he clerked in a store two years before the war. This store, which was torn down in August, 1914, was owned in the early days by P. Manchester, who used to make a trip to New York once a year to buy goods. It would take months to haul them here, as that was in the days when there were no railroads wending their way to Raymond. At the time Mr. Hartshorn came to this county there was only one buggy in the township, and the women, as well as the men, always came to market on horseback. Mr. Hartshorn has built some of the finest buildings in Union county, and has also moved many large buildings.

Mr. Hartshorn enlisted during the Civil War as a member of Company F., Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly two years. While in the service he was elected second lieutenant, and did not know that he was being considered for the position until notified that he had been elected. He was in many of the hardest fought battles of the war, and was with General Sherman on his famous march through Atlanta to the sea. At the close of the war he returned to Raymond in Union county, and here for more than half a century he has been following the trade of a carpenter and house mover, and is still at work. It is probably true that there is no man of his age in the county can do as good a day's work as Mr. Hartshorn, and this speaks well for his rugged constitution and the exemplary life he has led.

Mr. Hartshorn was married in 1855 to Sarah Hammond, the daughter of Ezekiel and —— (Brooks) Hammond, and to this union six children were born: John C., clerk of the court in Union county; Kittie, the wife of Chester Evans, of Bokes creek, this county; Bessie, the wife of Carman Wilson, of Raymond; Zura, better known as "Sweet" who married Joseph Titus, and lives with her father, and two, the first born, who died in infancy. Mr. Hartshorn's wife, and the mother of these six children, was born in Raymond and lived here all of her life. She died in 1900. Mrs. Hartshorn had three sisters and a brother.

Mr. Hartshorn has been a staunch Democrat since the war. He has served as township supervisor, township trustee, school director and as one of the selectmen of his village. For many years he was sexton of the Raymond cemetery. He owns a house and lot in Raymond and has accumulated a comfortable competence for his declining years.

FRED ORMEROD.

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs who makes the real history of a community and his influence is hard to estimate. It is doubtless true that the self-made man usually takes a more active interest in the life about him than does a man who was not compelled to start in life dependent upon his own resources. A man essentially self-made, who has been a resident of Marysville, Ohio, since 1897, is Fred Ormerod, the present marshal of Marysville. He has been successful where his efforts have been directed and enjoys the friendship of the representative men of his community. He is a man who merits the name of a good and true American citizen.

Fred Ormerod, the son of Henry and Martha (Critchley) Ormerod, was born in Spencer, Medina county, Ohio, May 27, 1870. His parents, both of whom were natives of Manchester, England, reared a family of ten children, four now living: Dr. Henry V., of Niles, Ohio; Dr. George, of Warren, Ohio; Fred, of Marysville; and Lizzie, the wife of William M. Owens, of Medina county, Ohio.

Henry Ormerod was reared in England and first learned the butcher's trade. Later he learned the blacksmith's trade, serving an apprenticeship of six years. Upon coming to America with his wife in 1856, he first located in Sing Sing, New York, and in 1860 moved to Rochester, Ohio. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Henry Ormerod enlisted in Company H, One

Hundred Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for four years at the front. After his return from the army, he and his family located in Spencer, Ohio, where he followed the trade of a blacksmith for twenty-five years. He died February 10, 1890, at the age of sixty-four and his wife survived him twenty years, passing away February 28, 1910, at the age of seventy-nine years, four months and twenty days. Henry Ormerod and his wife were both devout members of the Methodist church. His wife was a deeply religious woman and was an ardent Methodist for sixty-five years. She had a natural, persuasive eloquence in prayer and her last faint breath was given in an audible prayer and thanksgiving to God. She and her husband were members of the same church and they always attended church and prayer meeting despite the inclemency of the weather. They held in a marked degree the love and high esteem of the entire community where they lived.

The paternal grandparents of Fred Ormerod were natives of England and lived there all of their days, rearing a family of several children: Henry, Mrs. Charlotte Squires, Richard and others of whom no record has been presented. The maternal grandparents of Fred Ormerod were also lifelong residents of England.

Fred Ormerod was reared in Spencer, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of that place. When twelve years of age, he began working at farm work during the summer season while continuing his education during the winter months. He worked upon farms until he was twenty-two years of age and then went on the road as a commercial traveler for a poultry food house. He came to Marysville in 1897. For fourteen years he worked as a canvasser, then eighteen months at the Adams Husker factory and following this worked nine months as an employee of the Standard Stamping Company.

Mr. Ormerod was married June 17, 1903, to Mary Elizabeth Cassadiay, the daughter of John and Mariah (Long) Cassadiay, and to this union one son has been born, Herbert Lutrell.

Mrs. Ormerod was born in Claibourne township in this county. Her father died in 1910 and her mother married a second time, her second husband being Charles Ward. To her second marriage has been born one son, George. John Cassadiay and wife were the parents of seven children: Clarence, Bert, Furman, Mina, Stella, Edgar and Mary.

Politically, Mr. Ormerod is a staunch Republican and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his party. He was elected in November, 1913, as marshal of Marysville and took the office in January, 1914. He is

also serving as constable of Paris township, in which Marysville is situated. The family are members of the Congregational church. Fraternally, Mr. Ormerod is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

SOLOMON TURNER.

The Turner family is of English descent, an ancestry of which they may well be proud. To England more than any other county is America indebted for the class of early immigrants who came to our shores and established homes in the new world. These were people of high ideals and of strict integrity, and their character for morality and religion was of the sterner sort. These were people whose religious practice might be characterized by some as intolerant, but, whatever may be the opinion as to that, it must be conceded that they were honest and sincere. It must also be conceded that the patient industry of these first immigrants and their intelligence and strict morality were the qualities of citizenship that established a civilization in the wilderness where they founded a home. They laid the foundation for the institutions of government and the high civilization which we enjoy.

The Turner family were not among these first immigrants and are not responsible for any alleged intolerant conduct or criticism laid against their countrymen who were among the pioneers. For more than one hundred years after the first settlement at Jamestown, the people coming from England were of the best class of citizens in that country, and they are found among the best class of citizens in this country. Solomon Turner, who is the subject of this review, is of this class. He was born in Sussex county, England, January 6, 1847, the son of Edmond and Martha (Brooks) Turner, who were also natives of Sussex county, England.

Edmond Turner's father was also a native of the same county in England and never left the native country. Edmond Turner, our subject's father, brought the family to this country and joined some of their relatives here and engaged in farming. He first worked on a rented farm on the Peoria pike, the land at that time being mostly covered with timber. He built a house in these woods and fixed a home for his family. Then he went to work to clear off the timber and get some land in shape for cultivation, and in time, after much hard labor, he had quite a good sized farm under cultivation. He had a family of six children, namely: Edward; Stephen,

deceased; Harriett, who married Mr. Barker; Sampson, deceased; Solomon, subject of this sketch; Richard. Three of these sons were soldiers in the Civil War. Sampson and Stephen Turner enlisted in the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and were both killed in battle. Edward enlisted in Company E, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was part of Colonel Fyffe's brigade, Van Cleve's division, in the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by General Rosecrans in the battles of Stone's River and Chickamauga. Edward Turner was with his regiment in all the battles and campaigns until the close of the war, when he returned home and is still living. The father and mother of our subject are both dead and rest in Oakdale cemetery. Edmond Turner was a man of unusual energy and diligence and a splendid type of the self-made man. The Marysville *Tribune* in the fall of 1890, the week after his death, published a two column article on his career. The article contained a vivid account of Mr. Turner's early struggles in Union county which he himself had written. It is interesting to note that he was an experienced well-digger and Mr. Turner gives a list of sixty-two residents of the county for whom he dug wells. These wells varied in depth from ten to sixty-two feet.

Solomon Turner, our subject, received his education in the country schools, working on the farm when not attending school. At the age of twenty-two he rented his present farm and began farming on his own account, without any capital except energy and muscle and a disposition to use economy and industry. He started with a live stock equipment consisting of one horse and one cow and incurred a debt to the amount of the full value of the same. But, by patience, perseverance and unremitting energy, and by the practice of close economy, he overcame obstacles and won out. In a short time he had accumulated sufficient means to pay the debt incurred for the horse and cow and to add to his live stock. At the end of twelve years he was able to buy the farm on which he had continued to live. Later he bought the old home place where his son Benjamin is now living. At the present time his real estate possessions consist of two hundred and twenty-seven and a half acres of as fine land as can be found in Paris township.

Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Armintha Armine, March 3, 1870, the daughter of Smith and Elizabeth (Westlake) Armine. To this union the following named children were born: Edward, who married Maude Woodard; Hallie; Josiah, who married Rose Gates, has three children, Floyd, George and Jane; Minnie, who married Barle Southard, and has five children, Lawrence, Mary, Martha, Charles and Dorothy, deceased;

Charles, who married Margaret Boulger, and has two children, Mary and Robert; and Smith A. Mr. Turner's second marriage was to Julia Staley. To this union three children were born, all of whom are living, Benjamin, Hazel and Ralph.

Fraternally, Mr. Turner is an active and influential member of the Knights of Pythias. His church relations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a faithful and consistent member. He is enlisted in every cause for the promotion of the interests of church and for the moral welfare of the community. In political matters he is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party and takes an active part in political campaigns. He is at present a member of the school board and is specially interested in the public schools and in educational matters generally.

Mr. Turner's farm is on the Kenton pike about one mile and a quarter northwest of Marysville. On this farm is a large house furnished with all conveniences and comforts essential to make a complete and pleasant home. His barns and other farm buildings are models of neatness and convenience, and show excellent taste and careful management.

MARION D. PRATT.

Although a resident of Union county, Ohio, but a comparatively short time, Marion D. Pratt has already become identified with the life of the community where he is residing. He has lived in various counties in Ohio and Indiana and has been a farmer of Liberty township, in Union county, Ohio, since the spring of 1912. Mr. Pratt is an enterprising and energetic young man and is a very welcome addition to the farming population of Liberty township.

Marion D. Pratt, the son of Walton D. and Sarah (Rader) Pratt, was born June 30, 1855, in Delaware county, Ohio. His parents, who were both born in Perry county, Ohio, are now deceased. Six children were born to Walton D. Pratt and wife, five of whom are now living: Thomas E., of Stone county, Missouri; Marion D., of Union county; Isaac W., of Hardin county, Ohio; John J., of Delta, Ohio; and Amanda, the wife of John Wilcox, of Franklin county, Ohio. Amanda is a half sister of Mr. Pratt.

Marion D. Pratt was reared in Delaware county, Ohio, and in Paulding county, where his parents moved in 1863. In 1865 his parents returned to Delaware county, Ohio, and shortly afterwards moved to Indiana, where they

lived a year. They returned to Delaware county, Ohio, and after a short residence there moved to Hardin county, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Walton D. Pratt was a soldier of the Civil War and gave his life in the defense of his country, dying at Camp Chase in this state.

Marion D. Pratt continued at home until he reached his majority and then went to Paulding county, Ohio, where he married. Mr. Pratt came to Union county in 1912 and bought his present farm in Liberty township. His farm of eighty-eight and one-half acres lies three miles south of Raymond and under the skillful management of Mr. Pratt is yielding very satisfactory returns each year.

Mr. Pratt married Wilda Boroff, a native of Mercer county, Ohio. To this union four children have been born, Wilton, Floyd, Joseph and Clarence. Wilton and Floyd are of school age and are attending the public school of Raymond, Wilton being a student in the high school and Floyd in the grades. The other two sons are not yet of school age.

Mr. Pratt and his wife are members of the Friends church. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry at Pottersburg. In politics, he has always given his adherence to the Republican party, and before coming to Union county was a township trustee and also served as road supervisor in the same township.

WILBERT H. JOLLIFF.

The whole career of Wilbert H. Jolliff has been spent in Union county, Ohio, and such has been the character of his life that he has always maintained the respect of his fellow citizens. A teacher in the public schools of this county for twelve years, he exerted no little influence upon the rising generation, and the school room lost an excellent instructor when he decided to leave the teaching profession and engage in farming. In everything which goes to make up the good American citizen, Mr. Jolliff stands high in his county, and his influence has always been cast for those things which make good, substantial citizens.

Wilbert H. Jolliff, the son of George W. and Isabel (Maskill) Jolliff, was born in Taylor township, Union county, Ohio, January 4, 1877. His father was born in Holmes county, Ohio, of English parentage, and came to Union county with his parents when four years of age. He was married in Taylor township to Isabel Maskill, the daughter of John Maskill, who had been an early settler in Union county. George W. Jolliff and wife

moved to York township in 1883, and there they have since resided. To them have been born five children, four of whom are still living: Perry A., who married Myrta Middlesworth, of Mississippi; Ada M., the wife of Frank Fawley, a farmer of York township; Ethel, the wife of Clarence Lindsley, of York township, and Wilbert H. Chauncey H. was killed by lightning in 1906.

The education of Wilbert H. Jolliff was received in the schools of York township, and this was supplemented by two terms in the normal school at Bethel and West Mansfield, Ohio. He always took much interest in educational matters and at the early age of eighteen began to teach in the public schools of Union county. For twelve years he followed the teaching profession, and with a success which speaks well for his ability as a teacher as well as his sterling character as a man. In 1907 he decided to devote all of his time and attention to farming, and on his excellent farm of sixty-three acres in Liberty township, he has been laboring successfully for the past eight years. Under his skilful guidance the farm is yielding a handsome return annually, and by good management he is making it more productive year by year.

Mr. Jolliff was married January 15, 1898, to Florence Johnson, who was born in Liberty township, this county. She is a woman of refinement and culture and has always been very much interested in music. To this union one son, Victor E., has been born, his birth occurring August 31, 1899. He is now a student in the high school at Raymond.

Mrs. Jolliff is a daughter of John F. and Arminda (Sodduth) Johnson, natives of Liberty township. Her paternal great-grandfather, John Shirk, was a very early settler in this county, coming here from Virginia in 1836. Her grandfather, Daniel Johnson, was also a very early settler of this county, coming from eastern Ohio. John F. Johnson and wife had two children: Ella, who died at the age of twenty-four years, and Florence, the wife of Mr. Jolliff. Mrs. Jolliff's parents are still living in this township.

Mr. Jolliff and his wife are members of the Disciple church and are very much interested in all church and Sunday school work. Mr. Jolliff is a member of the Newton Lodge No. 249, Free and Accepted Masons. Politically, he is a Republican, and while he is frequently consulted by the leaders of his party in local matters, yet he has never been a candidate for public office or taken an active part in political matters. He favors all measures of good government and gives his hearty support to all movements which have for their end the betterment of the community in which he lives.

AUSTIN F. CARY.

An influential citizen of Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, is Austin F. Cary, whose whole life has been spent in this township. His father came to Union county about ninety years ago, and was one of the early pioneers of the county, and one of the first teachers. Mr. Cary is essentially a self-made man and the well improved farm which he owns in Leesburg township is the result of his own efforts, together with those of his worthy wife. In addition to carrying on general farming and stock raising he was for many years one of the largest road contractors of the county, and has built many of the excellent roads which are now found in Union county.

Austin F. Cary, the son of George W. and Mary E. (Frankling) Cary, was born in Leesburg township, in this county, December 4, 1859. His father was born in Madison county, Ohio, October 25, 1821, and came to this county in his boyhood days with his parents. His mother was born February 23, 1827, in Leesburg township. George W. Cary was one of the first settlers in Leesburg township, and in his early life taught school as well as farmed. His wife was also a school teacher and both were highly respected in the community where they lived most of their lives. George W. Cary died October 19, 1888, and his widow passed away December 16, 1901. Seven children were born to them, three of whom are living: Nancy M., the wife of Frank M. Riley, a farmer of Leesburg township; Ruth, the wife of H. T. Jones, of Marion, Ohio; Jennie, deceased; Dora, deceased; Byron, deceased; Austin F., of Leesburg township, and Hannah, deceased.

Austin F. Cary was educated in the district schools of Leesburg township, and early in life began to work for himself. He married before he was nineteen years of age, and he and his wife valiantly started out to make a home for themselves. That they have succeeded is shown by the well improved farm of fifty-five acres in Leesburg township, where they are now residing. This farm is well improved, has a good house, barns and other out-buildings, and under the skillful management of Mr. Cary, has always yielded very satisfactory returns. In addition to his farming, Mr. Cary was a road contractor for twelve years and built many of the excellent turnpikes in the county.

Mr. Cary was married February 25, 1878, to Ada M. Simpson, and to this union have been born two children, Millard F., born January 13, 1879, now living in this township, and Porter E., born December 9, 1881, and now living in Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Cary was born in Union county, her parents being natives of Clarke county, Ohio, and New York state, respectively. Mr. Simpson and his wife were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living: Cora, the wife of E. H. Grooms, of Buffalo, New York; Olive B., who died at the age of eleven; Ada M., the wife of Mr. Cary; Bradford, who died at the age of twenty-five; Julia B., the wife of Sherman Curnutt, of Lima, Ohio; Lillie, who died in 1880, and Bessie, who died at the age of a year and a half.

The Republican party has always claimed the hearty support of Mr. Cary, although he has never been an aspirant for public office. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the Knights of Pythias, holding his membership in both of these lodges at Pharisburg. Mr. Cary is a man of genial disposition and is well known and universally liked in the township where he has always lived.

GEORGE M. SANDERSON.

A lifelong farmer and a resident of Union county, Ohio, for many years, George M. Sanderson has been a prominent citizen of Liberty township, where he has long maintained his home. He has led the simple and unostentatious life of a farmer and so conducted his affairs as to bring him the favorable commendation of his fellow citizens. During his long career of more than half a century in this county, he has taken his share of the burdens of community life and discharged them in a manner worthy of a true, patriotic American citizen.

George M. Sanderson, the son of Burr and Eliza (Adams) Sanderson, was born March 21, 1852, in Fayette county, Ohio, on the bank of Rattlesnake creek. His father was reared in Union county, Ohio, while his mother was a native of Fayette county, in which county they were married. In 1861 Burr Sanderson and his family came to York township, in Union county, where he lived until his death. Three children were born to Burr Sanderson and wife, George M. and two others who died in early childhood.

George M. Sanderson was about nine years of age when his parents moved from Fayette county, Ohio, to Union county and here he has made his home since that time. He completed his education in the schools of York township and at the age of eighteen started out for himself by working upon the farms in his immediate locality. As soon as he reached his majority he

married and at once began farming for himself in this county. He now owns sixty-five acres of well improved land, four miles southwest of Raymond, in Liberty township. He is an intensive farmer and under his skilful management his farm yields satisfactory returns year after year.

Mr. Sanderson was married March 9, 1873, to Ellen H. Brooks, the daughter of Hiram Brooks, of Paulding county, Ohio. To this union two children have been born: Cora M., the wife of Marion Middleton, a farmer of Taylor township, and Ray H., of Peoria, Ohio, who married Floy Rulling. Mr. Sanderson and his wife have four grandchildren.

Mr. Sanderson and his wife are loyal members of the Friends church at Flat Branch. Fraternally, he is a member of Broadway Lodge No. 704, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he gives his staunch support to the Republican party.

CHARLES L. THOMPSON, M. D.

Union county, Ohio, has a number of excellent physicians and surgeons and among them should be mentioned Dr. Charles L. Thompson, who has been practicing in York Center since 1896. He was born, reared and educated in this county and with the exception of five years which he spent in medical college, has lived all of his life within this county. He is thoroughly abreast of the times in his profession and has built up a large practice.

Dr. Charles L. Thompson, the son of Tyler and Samantha (McClung) Thompson, was born in Mill Creek township, Union county, February 15, 1871. His grandfather, Col. James Thompson, was born in the same township. Tyler Thompson and wife reared a family of eight children, all of whom are still living: S. H., of Dover township; James, of Dayton, Ohio; Frederick, of Mill Creek township; Dr. Charles L., of York Center; R. W., of Dayton, Ohio; N. P., of Jerome township; May, the wife of Charles Hagenloder, of Mill Creek township; and John, of Mill Creek township.

Dr. Charles L. Thompson was reared on his father's farm in Mill Creek township and remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He graduated from the Mill Creek township high school and then read medicine one year with Doctor Henderson at Marysville. In the fall of 1891, he entered the medical college at Columbus and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1896. He at once located at York Center and has met with unusual success in his chosen life work.



C. L. Thompson M.D.

Doctor Thompson was married June 17, 1896, to Louisa A. Piersol, of Mill Creek township. She is the daughter of John and Susan Piersol and is a woman of education and refinement. Two children have been born to Doctor Thompson and wife: Cleo P., a graduate of the Marysville high school, and Charles H., a student in the public schools of York Center.

Doctor Thompson and his family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at York Center and interested in all church and Sunday school work. The doctor is one of the trustees of the church and has taught a class in the Sunday school for twelve years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Grand Lodge of this fraternity. Politically, he has always been identified with the Republican party and has been prominent in township and county politics. He has been chairman of the county central committee and taken an active part in the political campaigns of his party for many years. He is a member of the Union county and State medical societies and takes an active interest in the work of these organizations. He has a beautiful home in York Center, which was built in 1898, where he and his wife extend their genuine hospitality to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN ELBERT HOWE.

A residence of forty-five years gives John Elbert Howe the right to be classed among the old settlers of Richwood, Ohio. Coming to this village after his marriage in 1869, Mr. Howe has been continuously identified with the business interests of this place since that year. He is a man of good judgment and foresight, and has always managed his affairs successfully. He has been a very material factor in the business life of Richwood, while at the same time, he has taken a part in the civic life of his community.

John E. Howe, the son of Julius and Eleanor (Richardson) Howe, was born near East Liberty, Logan county, Ohio, September 26, 1845. His father, the son of Samuel Howe and Mary Rosebrook Howe, was born in Vermont and reared to manhood in that state. He followed the trade of a lumberman in Vermont and when a young man came to Ohio and located in Logan county, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. In that county Julius Howe died in 1846 in middle age. His wife survived him many years.

and was nearly seventy-five years of age at the time of her death. Julius Howe and his wife were both Free Will Baptists. His wife had been previously married, having first married Seldon Howe, a brother of her second husband. By her first marriage she had two children, Rosa L. and Seldon N., both of whom are now deceased. Seldon Howe was a soldier of the Civil War. The grandparents of John E. Howe were born in 1756 in Marlborough, Massachusetts, and in 1771 in Union, Connecticut. The grandfather served in the Revolutionary war. The grandparents of Mr. Howe later moved to Guildhall, Vermont, where they lived until their death. They reared a family of seventeen children, among whom were three sets of twins. Most of this large family lived to be from seventy to eighty years old. The names of all of these children have been preserved and Mr. Howe has the old family Bible now and will show with pleasure to those wishing to see that of a pioneer New England family.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Howe were John and Fanny Richardson, natives of Virginia and early settlers of Ohio. Upon coming to this state the Richardson family located near Plain City, and afterwards moved into Champaign and Hardin counties. From Ohio, the Richardson family removed to Cass county, Michigan, and located close to Cassopolis, where they lived to a good old age. Mr. Richardson and his wife, the grandparents of Mr. Howe, reared a family of fourteen children: Hiram, Christopher, Joshua, Barney, Elbert, Sarah, Peggy, Polly, Minta, Fannie Ann, Mary, Rebecca, Eleanor and one who died in infancy.

John E. Howe was reared to manhood in Logan county, Ohio. He remained on his father's farm until he was twelve years of age and then started out for himself. He received only a limited common school education and when a mere lad, went to work in a woolen mill, where he learned the manufacture of cloth. He was married in 1869, and at once came to Richwood, Ohio, where he built a small woolen mill and continued in the business until 1890. In that year he discontinued the manufacture of cloth, but has since engaged in the purchase of wool, buying from two hundred thousand to one million, two hundred thousand pounds every year.

Mr. Howe was married July 3, 1869, to Lizzie Gum, the daughter of Jacob and Mary (Martin) Gum, and to this union two children have been born, George R. and Joseph E. George R. is a contractor living in Marcelline, Missouri. He married Lillie Davis and has three children, Ned, Elbert and Dorothy. Joseph E. is assisting his father in the wool business in Richwood. Mrs. Howe was born in Logan county, Ohio, and lived there until

her marriage to Mr. Howe. She is a sister of George R. Gum, whose sketch elsewhere in this volume gives the history of the Gum family.

Mr. Howe has long been identified with the Republican party, and has served as a member of the school board for two or three terms in Richwood. Mrs. Howe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and although Mr. Howe is not an active member, he gives to its support. He has been a stockholder in the Richwood Banking Company for several years, and was for a time the vice-president of the company. He takes an active interest in the general welfare of his village, and has so lived that he has gained the high esteem and good will of all those with whom he has been associated. He would be pleased to see all American citizens live by the Golden Rule and bring the United States to the highest standard of any nation, without the use of army or navy.

ISAAC WALTER SANAFT.

The whole career of more than half a century of Isaac Walter Sanaft, has been spent in Union county, Ohio, where he was born. He has been a farmer most of his life and lived on the farm until 1903, when he moved to Broadway, where he has since resided. Since moving to the village he has been engaged in the grain and elevator business, although he still keeps a close supervision over his farm. He has taken a very prominent part in the civic life of his community and has been an active worker in the Christian church for more than a quarter of a century. He is the kind of a citizen who makes for the stability of our country, and no public-spirited enterprise ever appeals to him in vain. He is a man of irreproachable character with the highest ideals of honesty and uprightness and well merits the high esteem in which he is held in his county.

Isaac Walter Sanaft, of the firm of Sanaft & Sanderson, dealers in grain, flour, feed and coal, was born in Liberty township, this county, on a farm one and one-half miles southwest of Broadway, October 18, 1859. His parents were Isaac J. and Elizabeth (Greene) Sanaft, natives of Perry county, Ohio, and Vermont, respectively. Five children were born to Isaac J. Sanaft and wife: Irena, deceased, who was the wife of William P. Hisey; Serepta, Marilla and Delphine, who died within four days of each other in 1860, of diphtheria, and Isaac W., with whom this narrative deals.

Isaac J. Sanaft was a day laborer in his earlier years, but later became a

thrifty farmer and a horticulturist, dealing largely in apples and cherries. In early life he settled near Milford Center, and died in Taylor township in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-three. His wife died May 23, 1892, at the age of seventy-five. Both were loyal members of the Christian church.

The paternal grandparents of Isaac W. Sanaft were Henry and Jane Bonie (Davis) Smiff, pioneers in Perry county, Ohio, where he died. His widow later moved to Milford Center, Ohio, where her death occurred at a good old age. Henry Sanaft and wife were the parents of a large family, among whom were the following children: Henry Harrison, Isaac James, Juan, Mary, Rhoda, who became the wife of Harrison Hopkins. The maternal grandparents of Isaac W. Sanaft were Robert Clark and Ruth (Draper) Greene, natives of Vermont and early settlers in Liberty township, Union county, Ohio. His wife died before 1859, and he died shortly after the war. Robert Greene and wife were the parents of several children: Elizabeth, Ira D., John C., Sallie, Ruth, Almira, and some who died in infancy.

Isaac W. Sanaft was reared on his father's farm in Taylor and Liberty townships, this county, and received such education as was afforded by the district schools of his time. He remained at home until grown, then married and went to housekeeping in the house in which he was born. Here he resided for a number of years. He owns a part of the old home farm and he and his wife own the old farms of John C. Greene and Ira D. Greene. Mr. Sanaft was a successful farmer and in 1903, he moved to Broadway. Wanting something to do, however, he engaged in the grain business, and for the past six years has been a member of the firm of Sanaft & Sanderson, and has handled grain, flour, feed, coal, salt and other commodities.

Mr. Sanaft was married February 1, 1882, to Sarah L. Dixon, the daughter of John and Mary O. (Evans) Dixon. Mrs. Sanaft was born in Liberty township, this county, and was the only child of her parents. The father died in 1868; the mother in 1906. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Sanaft were Joseph and Margaret (Harlan) Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanaft are both devoted members of the Christian church. Mr. Sanaft was trustee of his conference for twenty-four years, and is now a deacon, and is also president of the Ohio Central Conference of his church. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since August 4, 1881, and a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1901. In politics, he has given his loyal support to the Republican party. His worth as a public-spirited citizen is shown by the fact that his party nominated and elected him as treasurer of Taylor township, an office which he held for five

years. He was also a member of the school board of his township for five years, and in both capacities gave his fellow citizens faithful and conscientious service. He is a man who is deeply interested in the moral welfare of his community, and has lived a life consistent with the Golden Rule in all matters.

REUBEN POLING.

One of the most highly honored and respected citizens of Allen township, Union county, Ohio, is Reuben Poling, who was born, reared and has spent his entire life in this township. He served with notable distinction in the Civil War. He served in many of the severest engagements of that terrible struggle and was fortunate to escape without being wounded or captured. A complication of measles and a cold while in the service caused rheumatism, from which he has never recovered.

The old veterans are fast passing away, and it seems eminently fitting that the lives of many of them should be included in this history of their county.

Reuben Poling was born in Allen township, April 6, 1841. His parents, James and Mary (Carpenter) Poling, both were born in West Virginia, and came to Union county, Ohio, after their marriage. Here they passed the remainder of their lives. They reared a family of seven children, three of whom are still living: Orsamus, of Raymond, Ohio; Sarah A., the wife of Edward Ryan, of Delaware, Ohio, and Reuben, of Allen township.

The boyhood days of Reuben Poling were spent amid the pioneer conditions which surrounded the settlers of the early forties. He attended school in his neighborhood. On January 17, 1862, he started to school as usual, but, learning that a regiment was leaving, walked to Woodstock, where he enlisted. He became a member of Company H, Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the regiment being under the command of Colonel Candy. His regiment was attached to the Twelfth Army Corps, and later was transferred to the Twentieth Army Corps. His first fight was at Port Republic under General Shields. He was with Sherman on his famous march through Georgia to the sea and fought in all of the bloody battles which occurred on that march during the summer of 1864. He was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville and Lookout Mountain. He was also in the battle of Gettysburg and attended the reunion of the survivors of that battle on the fiftieth anniversary in July, 1913.

At the close of the Civil War, Mr. Poling returned to his home in Union county, and on October 12, 1865, was married to Sarah Faulkner, a native of Delaware county, Ohio. To this union, five children have been born: Eva; Lawrence, who married Kate M. Lillie; Ella, a teacher in the public schools of Union county; Jerome, married Lockey M. Spain, who died in 1904, and a few years later married Lucy Davidson; and Clara, a teacher of music and a graduate of the musical department at the O. N. U., Ada, Ohio, and of the O. W. U. School of Music, Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. Poling has been a lifelong Republican and during his younger years served for ten years as treasurer of Allen township. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Marysville.

JOHN M. WILKINS.

The Wilkins family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, for more than eighty years, and during all of this time have been actively identified with the history of the county. For the past quarter of a century John M. Wilkins has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Richwood, and by his good business ability and careful management, has become recognized as one of the substantial men of the village. He is a worthy scion of a family which has always stood for high ideals, and he has conducted his life in such a way as to win the hearty approval of his fellow citizens.

John M. Wilkins, the son of Alfred F. and Harriet J. (Stewart) Wilkins, was born in Marysville, Ohio, December 29, 1857. His father was born in Saratoga, New York, in 1821, and his mother was a native of the same city. Alfred F. Wilkins came with his parents from New York to Ohio in 1832, and located in York township, Union county, where he grew to manhood. The parents of Alfred F. Wilkins were Beriah and Amanda (Rhodes) Wilkins, natives of New York state, and residents of Union county, Ohio, after 1832. Three children were born to Beriah Wilkins and wife, Alfred F., Charles and James Rhodes.

Alfred F. Wilkins was one of the early surveyors of Union county, and later moved from the farm where he was reared in York township to Marysville, where his death occurred in 1876, his wife surviving him many years, passing away at the age of eighty-five. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a staunch Democrat in politics. For many years he served as mayor of Marysville, and he also held the office

of county treasurer. Six children were born to Alfred F. Wilkins and wife: James C., of Washington, D. C.; Beriah, deceased; Keziah, the wife of Col. A. B. Robinson, of Marysville; Charles F., deceased; John M., of Richwood; and Joseph S., deceased, who was a paymaster in the regular army. The maternal grandfather of John M. Wilkins was Nathaniel Stewart, a native of New York state, and an early settler in Liberty township, Union county, Ohio. Nathaniel Stewart died in Marysville, after passing his eightieth birthday, and his wife also lived to a good old age. Nathaniel Stewart and his wife reared a large family, among whom were Ephraim, Joseph, Adeline, Mary, Harriett Jane and others who died in childhood.

John M. Wilkins was reared in Marysville and received all of his education in the schools of that city. After leaving school, he went to work for Colonel Robinson in the old factory store and remained there from 1876 until 1883. He then went to Maynard, Ohio, where he operated a mining store for eight years and a half. In 1890 Mr. Wilkins formed a partnership with Col. A. B. Robinson and James W. Robinson, and this firm opened a general store in Richwood under the firm name of Robinson & Wilkins. In 1896 the firm was incorporated under the name of the Robinson & Wilkins Company, and the firm still conducts a prosperous business in Richwood.

John M. Wilkins was married to Ella M. Lee, the daughter of William Lee, and to this union three children have been born, Lee, Alfred F. and one who died in infancy. Lee married Mary Van Brunt, of Saginaw, Michigan, and is now the manager of the Wilkins store in Marysville. Alfred F. is single and works in his father's store in Richwood.

Mrs. Ella M. (Lee) Wilkins was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was born in Marysville, Ohio. Her parents were natives of Connecticut and early settlers in Marysville, where her father conducted a general mercantile establishment. Mr. and Mrs. Lee died in Marysville. They reared a family of three daughters and two sons, Mary, Martin, John, Kate and Ella.

Mr. Wilkins was married to Martha T. Godman, the daughter of Daniel W. and Susan (Thornhill) Godman, of Adrian, Michigan. Mrs. Martha Wilkins was born in Richwood, Ohio. Her father was engaged in the hardware business in the firm of Blake & Godman, and later of the firm of Godman & Thornhill. He is deceased and his wife is still living. There were five children born to Mr. Godman and wife, Mary, Fannie, Martha, Anna and Kate. Mrs. Wilkins' maternal grandfather, French Thornhill, was a member of the Ohio house and senate for many years, and was acting lieutenant governor of the state at one time, and a man well known in early Democratic circles.

Mr. Wilkins and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Mount Carmel Lodge No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons; Marion Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Marion Commandery of Knights Templar; Aladdin Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds his membership in the Knights of Pythias, being a member of Rising Sun Lodge No. 71. In politics, Mr. Wilkins is a staunch Democrat and has been a member of the county council and executive committee for several years.

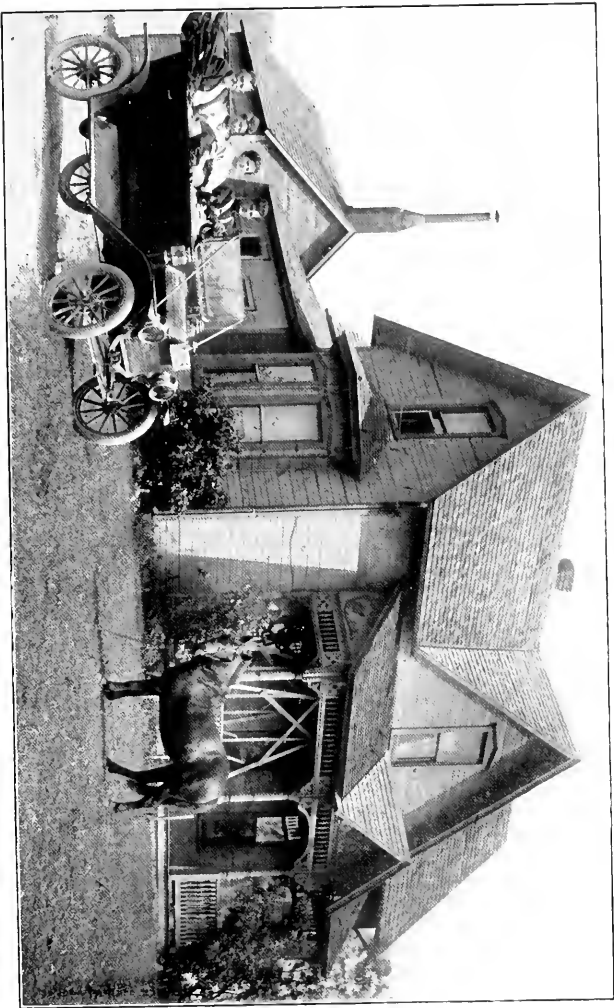
GEORGE W. REAM.

One of the many young men who enlisted from Union county, Ohio, in the Civil War, was George W. Ream, now a prosperous farmer of Liberty township. He has spent the last half century farming in this county and his success speaks well for his good management and ability. He has taken a prominent part in the civic life of his community and for many years was trustee of Allen township. In this position, he rendered efficient service to his fellow citizens.

George W. Ream, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Featherlin) Ream, was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 10, 1842. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother, of Virginia, both coming to Ohio with their parents in their childhood. Samuel Ream was four years old when his parents moved to Ross county. Here he later married Elizabeth Featherlin and in 1849 they moved to Union county. They located in Allen township, where they lived the rest of their lives. There were seven children born to Samuel Ream and wife, four of whom are still living: George W., of Liberty township; Matthias, of Jennings county, Indiana; Elizabeth, of Warren county, Ohio, and Adelia, living in Logan county.

George W. Ream was seven years old when his parents moved to Union county, where he received an education in the district schools. He went to school a short time in the winter, working the rest of the time on his father's farm. He was at home at the beginning of the Civil War. He enlisted May 2, 1864, as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four months, being mustered out September 4, 1864.

Immediately after discharge from the service, he returned to Union county and took up farming. He now owns one hundred and thirty-six



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. REAM.

acres in Allen township, which is well improved, yielding an ample return annually.

Mr. Ream was married September 27, 1881, to Mrs. Ortinsey Victoria (Eaton) Robinson, and to this union one son was born, G. C. Ream, now living in Allen township. The first wife of Mr. Ream died in 1897, and May 24, 1906, he married Mrs. Zelda Clegg, born and raised in Union county. Mr. and Mrs. Clegg had adopted a girl, Etta Reed, who is now the wife of Pearl Clark.

Mr. Ream is a Democrat and served as trustee of Allen township for twelve years. He is a quiet man who takes an active interest in the welfare of his community. He is a good man and highly respected by his fellow citizens.

GEORGE W. SPRAGG.

There are many excellent farmers in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, and a large majority of them were born in this township. George W. Spragg, who owns a well improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres in this township, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and came to this county, attracted by the fine farming lands which are to be found here.

George W. Spragg, the son of Adam and Lydia (Pettit) Spragg, was born July 4, 1867. His parents, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, lived all of their days in that state and reared a family of four children, three of whom are now living: Nancy H., the wife of George E. Phillips, of Pennsylvania; Otho, who married Anna Whitlatch and lives in Pennsylvania in the old Spragg homestead; and George W., of Union county, Ohio. His father died when he was only five years old.

The boyhood days and early manhood of George W. Spragg were spent on his grandfather's farm and he remained on the old homestead until he came to Ohio in 1909 and located on a farm near Jerome, in 1914. He then bought the farm on which he lives of one hundred and twenty acres in Mill Creek township. He engages in general farming and stock raising and has met with much success in this dual capacity.

Mr. Spragg was married December 8, 1898, to Clara B. Conklin, a native of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Spragg and his wife are loyal members of the Methodist Protestant church. Politically, he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party but has not been active in its councils since coming to this county.

LEONIDAS TURNER.

To have lived in one place for nearly fourscore years and to have followed one occupation in that same place for threescore years, is a record somewhat out of the ordinary. Such a life experience is, in itself, an evidence of stability of character and a disposition to make the best of circumstances in which the lot of the individual is cast. To have followed a trade in one place for a long time is evidence of efficiency as an artisan and a reputation for honest dealing and an established confidence of the community. Such a life experience and character is that of the man who is the subject of this review.

Leonidas Turner was born in Clark county, Ohio, February 24, 1832. He is the son of Thomas and Diana (McMillan) Turner, the father being a native of Maryland, the mother, of Ohio. They had five children who lived to maturity, namely: Augustus, deceased; Leonidas, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of John Rathburn; Naomi and Archimides (twins); Naomi is the widow of Aaron Turner and lives in Marysville; Archimides was accidentally killed by the premature discharge of a cannon at a celebration for Bell and Everett, in the presidential campaign of 1860. There were other children in the family who died young. Mrs. Diana Turner died when she was a young woman, and Mr. Turner was married the second time to Jane Tacj. To this union three children were born, namely: Margaret, who married Lee Wentz; Viloris, and Emily, who married John Wenner and are now living at Richmond, Kansas.

The father of our subject was a blacksmith and wagon maker. He came to Ohio from Maryland with his parents when he was a young man and settled in Clark county, where he married and engaged in business for himself. While living in Clark county his wife died and sometime later he removed to Marysville and was among the early settlers of Union county. His first home in Marysville was in a log cabin, a common place of abode for people of those primitive times. He married his second wife after coming to Marysville; he died here at the age of about sixty-two years. The parental grandfather of our subject was Thomas Turner and his wife was Jenima Turner, both natives of Maryland. They were among the earliest settlers of Union county, Ohio, and lived for several years in Marysville, where they died at an advanced age. Their five children were: Acquilla, John, Ellen, Thomas and James. The maternal grandfather was Samuel McMillan and his wife was Elizabeth (Chatfield) McMillan. They were

also among the pioneers of Clark county, Ohio, settling on a tract of land in that county on which they developed a farm and established a home in which they lived their allotted days. In addition to his farming interests Mr. McMillan was a blacksmith, and was also a justice of the peace. The children of this family were: Archimides, Lura Hany, Naomi, Amanda, Mianda, Samuel, Duncan, and Solon, who died young.

Leonidas Turner, the subject of this sketch, was only seven years old when he came with his parents to Marysville, in 1839, and he has been a resident of this town ever since, more than seventy-five years. He grew up as a farmer boy and was trained to habits of industry and accustomed to the work of an average boy's life on the farm. When he became of sufficient age, he went to work in his father's shop to learn the blacksmith trade and succeeded his father in that business, continuing in this business for sixty years. As a boy and young man he had little reason to complain of opportunity for work but the opportunities for education were not quite so good. The schools of that time were not up to the present day standard and the boy on the farm was often of necessity deprived of such advantages as these schools afforded. Our subject, however, was privileged to attend these district schools with sufficient regularity to obtain a fair education.

Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Emily Alexander, daughter of James Smith Alexander and Nancy Couver (Twiford) Alexander, May 7, 1857. Five children were born to this union, namely: Leroy, Lester T., LeTroune Brough, Leonidas D. and Diana Turner. Leroy is a blacksmith by trade and is now employed by an ice cream company in Cleveland, Ohio. He married Addie M. Bomees, now deceased. They had one daughter, Mary May, now the wife of Charles Hickish, of Denver, Colorado, and is the mother of three children, Frank Leonidas, Alwilda and Charline. Lester T. is a carpenter and lives in Richmond, Indiana. He married Carrie Dell Elliott and they have two children, Lee Moon and Lucy Early. LeTroune Brough died March, 1908. He was a traveling salesman for many years. Leonidas D. died June 18, 1892. He was a photographer. He married Katie Louisa Eversen, of Cincinnati, who died in 1892. Nancy Diana is a bookkeeper in Columbus, Ohio, and is unmarried.

Mrs. Turner, the wife of our subject, was born in Amity, Madison county, Ohio, December 6, 1838. Her father was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio; her mother in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1814, and died November 12, 1857. Her father died in 1895, nearly eighty-two years of age. They had a family of fourteen children, ten of whom were living when the mother died, namely: William, James S., Pamela Elizabeth, Lucy Emily, Nancy

Jane, Mary Louisa, Henry Clay, Zachary Taylor, Samuel Couver, Winfield Scott, Charles and Augustus (twins). The father of Mrs. Turner was a tailor by trade and afterwards merchant, hotel keeper and stock dealer.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Turner was William Washington Clement Alexander, and his wife was Lucy (Sprague) Alexander, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. Their four children were, William, Joseph, Louisa and James. The maternal grandfather was Clement Twiford; his wife was Milcah (Hicks) Twiford, natives of Maryland. Their children were: Mary, Thomas, Nancy, Parmelia, Stephen, Elizabeth and Willis.

Mr. Turner, the subject of our sketch, is living a quiet retired life in his comfortable home at 427 East Fifth street, in the enjoyment of the friendship and esteem of the community in which he has so long been a resident. He is a Republican in politics and has always taken an active interest in party affairs. He has at various times been called by his fellow citizens to the discharge of public duties, filling the office of street commissioner at one time, and, for sixteen years he filled the responsible office of township trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are faithful and respected members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are actively enlisted in every cause in the interest of the church and for the moral good of the community.

JAMES H. MYERS.

As long as history endures, the American nation will acknowledge its indebtedness to the heroes who fought from 1861 to 1865 for the preservation of the Union and the honor of that starry banner which has never been trailed in the dust in a single struggle in which this country has been involved. Union county, Ohio, contributed its quota and answered every call of the governor of the state, and many of these gallant boys who offered their services in the sixties are still living in Union county. One of the youngest soldiers to enlist from Union county was James H. Myers, who was only fourteen years of age when the Civil War broke out. Notwithstanding his tender age, he volunteered his services, was accepted as a volunteer and served for a year and a half with credit to himself. As a lad of fifteen he fought at the terrible battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and during the summer that he was sixteen years of age he marched the full length of the state of Georgia with General Sherman.

James H. Myers, the son of John and Hannah (Winn) Myers, was born February 13, 1847, on the farm where he is now residing. His father was a native of Licking county, this state, while the Winn family were early pioneers in Ross county, Ohio. The father of John Myers was born in Pennsylvania, and brought the Myers family to Licking county early in its history and lived there until his death. His widow then brought the family to Union county and located in Dover township, where she reared her seven children to lives of usefulness. These children are as follows: Lewis, Adam, Michael, John, Joseph, Anna and Jacob.

John Myers was reared to manhood in this county and married Hannah Winn, and to this union were born eight children: Mary, William, Joseph, Anna, James H., Samuel, Jehu and Adam. Three of these sons, James H., William and Joseph, were soldiers in the Civil War. William lost his life while at the front.

James H. Myers attended school in the old log school house in Dover township and worked on his father's farm during his boyhood days. He enlisted as a member of Company F, Sixty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served eighteen months under Colonel Candy. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and saw hard fighting in eastern Tennessee and in the state of Georgia. He participated in the "grand review" at Washington, D. C., May 24 and 25, 1865, and was finally discharged from the service at Chicago, where he was stationed for detail service.

Mr. Myers resumed farming in Union county after leaving the army and after his marriage bought out the other heirs to his father's estate, and has since resided on the home farm. He has given his attention to general farming and stock raising, specializing in Jersey cattle and other stock.

Mr. Myers was married in March, 1871, to Isabella Rittenhouse, and to this union six children have been born: Memphis, who married Mintie Cline, and has two children, Ursal and Opal; Milo, who married Ester Conrad; Ivan, who married Ethel DeGood and has one daughter, Christavelt; Benjamin E., who married Kate Weidman; Glenna, the wife of Chester Lowe, and has one son, Arthur; Asa, who married Carrie Rodgers, and has one daughter, Winnette.

The Myers family are all loyal members of the Baptist church, in whose welfare they are deeply interested. Mr. Myers is a loyal and enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is actively interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the old soldiers. He is quiet and unassuming in his manner and because of his material success, his influence in

local matters, and the unblemished character which he bears, there is accorded to him the fullest measure of confidence and esteem throughout the community where he has spent his life.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS.

Since the year 1902, William C. Davis has been a resident of Union county, Ohio, coming to this county from Morrow county, where he was born and reared and had lived up to that time. He is a man of excellent education and is a welcome addition to the citizenship of this county. He is essentially a self-made man and the success which has come to him is the direct result of his own individual efforts.

William C. Davis, the son of Joshua M. and Elizabeth (Dalrymple) Davis, was born in Morrow county, Ohio, October 22, 1859. His father was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and when a child came with his parents to Morrow county, Ohio, where he lived on the same farm until his death. The Dalrymple family were natives of New Jersey and were early settlers in Morrow county, Ohio. Joshua M. Davis and wife were the parents of four children: Harriett, the wife of Wilbur Thomas; Mary J., who died at the age of twenty-three; George M., who married Rose Sheffer; and William C., of Union county.

The boyhood days of William C. Davis were spent on his father's farm in Washington township, Morrow county, Ohio. After completing the education which was offered by the public schools of his home neighborhood, he became a student at the Ohio Northern University at Ada, and later graduated from the commercial course at Fostoria, Ohio. He did not enter the teaching profession or the business world, but decided to engage in farming as his life's work. He returned to Morrow county after his college course was completed, married and began farming. He rented the old home farm until his parents' death and in 1902 sold his interest in the paternal estate and in the same year came to Union county and rented a farm in Washington township for one year. He then purchased a farm in York township upon which he moved in 1904. He lived on this farm until 1909 and then sold it and bought the farm where he lived until the spring of 1915. In September, 1914, he sold the farm on which he had been living for six years and bought a farm of fifty-five and one-half acres in Claibourne township, on which he moved in the spring of 1915.

Mr. Davis was married August 31, 1884, to Dora Harris, a daughter of Nathan and Rachel (Ullum) Harris and a native of Illinois. To this union have been born eleven children, ten of whom are living: Pearl, the wife of Ernest Doudna; Glenn, who married Effie Potts; Orville, who married Lelah Johnson; Ruby, the wife of Benjamin Paugh; Grace, the wife of Grover Dickson; Edna, single; Cebert, single; Clara, single; Corrinna, single; Dever, single; and Walter, who died at the age of seven months.

Mr. Davis and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Somerville in York township and actively interested in its welfare. Politically, he is a member of the Prohibition party and firmly convinced that it is the one party which is making a stand against the greatest curse of this country. Mr. Davis and his family are highly esteemed in the community where they reside and have many warm friends who delight to partake of their hospitality and enjoy their friendship.

VINTON D. McCRARY.

A farmer of York township, Union county, Ohio, who has spent all of his life within this county, is Vinton D. McCrary, who now has a farm of fifty-five and one-half acres, one-half mile west of Sommersville. Mr. McCrary's father lost his life in the Civil War and left his widow with four small children. At the age of sixteen, Mr. McCrary started out in the world to make his own way and the farm which he now owns he has made himself.

Vinton D. McCrary, the son of Benjamin F. and Somelia (Leeper) McCrary, was born in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, February 12, 1860. His father was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and his mother in Union county, Paris township, the daughter of William Leeper and wife. The Leeper family was among the first settlers of Marysville. Benjamin McCrary was a soldier in the Civil War as a member of Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, this company being under the command of Captain H. C. Hamilton. After he was in the service about six months, he was killed in battle. Four children were born to Benjamin F. McCrary and wife: Clara, the wife of Obe Cooksey, of Lima, Ohio; Vinton D., of York township; Mary, the wife of John Richards, of Perry county, Ohio; and Benjamin F., Jr., who married Lena Chambers.

Vinton D. McCrary was very young when his father died in the Civil War. He remained at home until he was sixteen years of age, helping his

mother with the work on the farm. He then started out for himself, working by the day and month and at the age of twenty-three, he married and started farming on his account. In a few years he was able to purchase his present farm and has since devoted himself to general farming and stock raising.

Mr. McCrary was married January 19, 1883, to Aurilla White, a daughter of Daniel A. and Minerva (Bennett) White, natives of Indiana and early settlers in Union county, Ohio. Mrs. McCrary was born in Union county, Ohio, January, 1865, and died December 27, 1898, leaving her husband with four children: Asa, who married Iva Rush; Guy, single; Edna, the wife of William Green; and Edward, single.

Mr. McCrary was married a second time July 30, 1900, to Alberta Hedges, who was born in Union county, and is a daughter of Abraham and Mary (Winfield) Hedges. To this second marriage two children have been born: Paul R., born in 1901, and Mary, born in 1911.

Mr. McCrary and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sommersville and are active in all church and Sunday school work. Mr. McCrary gives his hearty support to the Democratic party but, while believing in good government, has never taken an active part in the councils of his party. Mr. McCrary is a quiet, unassuming man, and by a life directed along proper lines, has won the high esteem of his fellow citizens.

SYLVESTER M. LENTZ.

The whole life of Sylvester M. Lentz has been spent in Allen township, Union county, Ohio, where he was born in 1861. His father died in service in the Civil War. Sylvester Lentz has made this county his life-long home, farming from his earliest days.

Sylvester M. Lentz, the son of Samuel and Catherine (Poling) Lentz, was born May 5, 1861, in Allen township, Union county, Ohio. His parents were born and married in West Virginia, and came to Union county, Ohio, about 1860, locating in Allen township. His father enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and died of the measles while in service. His widow later married Samuel C. Boord, and to her second marriage two children were born, a son and daughter, C. M. and Viola, the son now living in Richwood, Ohio.

Sylvester M. Lentz has spent his entire life in the neighborhood where



RESIDENCE OF SYLVESTER M. LENTZ.



MIR. AND MIRS. SYLVESTER M. LENTZ.

he was born. He was educated in the district schools and managed his mother's farm until he was forty-three years old. During this time he had acquired land of his own and now owns one hundred and fifty-six acres, eighteen acres of which was a part of the home farm. He is a general farmer and stock raiser.

Mr. Lentz was married in February, 1904, to Clara Davis, a native of this county and daughter of James H. Davis and Mary Whelpley.

Mr. Lentz has been a Republican all his life. He is a member of the Marysville lodge of Knights of Pythias, and takes an active interest in this order. Mr. Lentz has not concerned himself solely with his own interests, but has taken an active part in the busy life of the community in which he lives. Such men are a help to their community. Mr. Lentz has won the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the township and county.

Mr. Lentz's brother, C. M. Lentz, is superintendent of schools at Richwood.

JOHN F. WILKINS.

Born on the same farm where he is now living in York township, Union county, Ohio, John F. Wilkins has spent practically his whole life on this farm. He was in Kansas for two years during the early seventies but, with that exception, he has lived all of his life in York township, where he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has a well improved farm of sixty-two and one-half acres, two and one-fourth miles north of Sommersville, where he has been farming for himself since his marriage, thirty-five years ago.

John F. Wilkins, the son of Charles E. and Martha M. Wilkins, was born July 12, 1856. His grandfather, Beriah P. Wilkins, was born in Saratoga county, New York, May 26, 1792. He was a son of James Wilkins, a distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary War. Beriah P. Wilkins was reared to manhood in New York and married Amanda Rhodes, who was born October 19, 1797, a daughter of Captain James Rhodes. The grandparents of John F. Wilkins reared a family of three children: Charles E., the father of John F.; Joseph R. and Alfred F.

In 1836 the father of Charles E. Wilkins came to Union county, Ohio, and bought two hundred and ten acres of land in York township. In 1837, he located on his farm with his family and for the first few years endured

all of the hardships and privations connected with pioneer life in a new country. On this farm the father of Charles E. Wilkins died in October, 1858. He served as trustee of York township and was an influential citizen of the community where he resided. His widow died in August, 1877.

Charles E. Wilkins was born March 6, 1822, in New York state and when fifteen years of age, came with his parents to Union county, Ohio. He was married May 18, 1847, to Martha M. Raymond, who was born July 26, 1826, in Saratoga county, New York. Her father, Nathan Raymond, was born in 1779, in Connecticut, and his father, Nathan, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. When a boy, Nathan Raymond moved to Saratoga county with his parents, where he married Martha Chard, and to this union seven children were born. In 1839, Nathan Raymond came to Union county, Ohio, where he remained until his death, November 7, 1847, his wife having died September 4, of the same year. Charles E. Wilkins and wife are the parents of six children: Edwin R., deceased; Amanda, deceased, who was the wife of W. H. Cusick; John F., of York township; Mary, the wife of P. J. Jones, of Chicago, Illinois; Hattie M., the wife of John W. Davis, of Delaware county, Ohio; Kizzie, the wife of J. S. Reed of York township.

John F. Wilkins was reared on his father's farm in York township and attended the district schools of his home neighborhood until he was eighteen years of age. He then went west in company with his brother and located in Kansas, where the two brothers farmed during the years 1873 and 1874. In 1875, Mr. Wilkins returned to his home in Union county, Ohio, where he has since resided. He made his home with his parents until his marriage and then located on the farm where he is now living, it being part of the Beriah P. Wilkins homestead.

Mr. Wilkins was married October 7, 1880, to Alice J. Mills, of Marion county, Ohio. She was a daughter of Leander and Jane Mills of Licking county, Ohio. Mr. Wilkins and his wife are the parents of four children: Daisy W., of Columbus, Ohio; Clyde L., who married Osie Phelps, and now makes his home in Urbana, Ohio; Charles E., single, and an employe of the Erie Railroad Company; and Hazel, who is still single and living with her parents. Clyde L. and his wife have two children, Mildred and Harold.

Mr. Wilkins is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Sommersville and has filled all of the chairs in his lodge. Mrs. Wilkins and her daughter, Hazel, are members of the Daughters of Rebekah at Sommersville, and Mrs. Wilkins is a past noble grand of the Rebekahs. Politically, he is a Democrat but, while taking an intelligent interest in the current issues of the day, yet has never been active in political matters.

JAMES H. GAY.

To a great extent the prosperity of agriculture is due to the honest industry, sturdy persistence, unswerving perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterizes the farmers of the Buckeye state. Among this class of excellent citizens may be mentioned James H. Gay, who has spent his whole life in this county. By years of indefatigable labor and honest effort he not only has acquired well merited prosperity, but also has richly earned the high esteem of all with whom he is associated. He is interested in all public movements and takes a kindly interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens.

James H. Gay, the son of Nicholas and Hannah (Lowe) Gay, was born January 14, 1876, in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio. His father was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, the son of Charles Gay, and he came to Union county, Ohio, when he was about twenty-two years of age. Nicholas Gay settled in Leesburg township, and lived there the remainder of his days. Two sons were born to Nicholas Gay and wife, Charles, who resides in Delaware county, Ohio, and James H.

James H. Gay was born after the death of his father and as a lad did not have the parental care which is the birthright of every boy. He received a good, common school education in the schools of Leesburg township, and worked on the farm from his earliest boyhood days. At the age of eighteen he began working out on the farms in his neighborhood by the day, and at the age of nineteen married and began working for himself. Through his own efforts he has accumulated a farm of fifty-one acres of fine land on the Pharisburg and Dover road, and has placed many improvements upon this farm since acquiring it.

Mr. Gay was married on Christmas day, 1895, to Bertha Phillips, the daughter of Adam and Mary (Hudkins) Phillips. Mr. Phillips was a native of Fulton county, Indiana, and came to Union county, Ohio, several years ago and bought a farm in this county. To the first marriage of Mr. Gay were born four children: Ethel, Edith, Susan and Albert, deceased. The first wife of Mr. Gay died August 3, 1912, and is interred at Richwood. She was a loyal and consistent member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Gay was married a second time on December 25, 1913, to Mary B. Myers, the daughter of Samuel and Alice (Lee) Myers. Samuel Myers, and wife, who was the daughter of Addison and Mary (Bellville) Lee, reared a family of five children: Mary B., the wife of Mr. Gay; Lue, who married

Birdie DeWitt; Maude G., the wife of A. F. Edelblute; Imo E., who married Phillip Blumenschein; Joseph, who married Helen Moehn.

Fraternally, Mr. Gay is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Gleaners, and Patrons of Husbandry. He is also a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. He and his family are consistent members of the Baptist church, to whose support they are generous contributors. Politically, Mr. Gay is a Republican, and at the present time is serving as a member of the school board of his township. Mr. Gay is still a comparatively young man and is now in the very prime of life, and his past success gives assurance of much yet to come. His life shows what a young man can do who starts out with nothing and is determined to succeed in spite of all obstacles and hindrances.

GEORGE W. POTTS.

A pioneer settler of York township, Union county, Ohio, is George W. Potts, who has been actively interested in everything pertaining to this county for more than a half century. He has been a life-long farmer and now has a good farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres a quarter of a mile south of Centerville, where he has been living since 1859. During his long career in this county, he has impressed his individuality upon his fellow citizens in such a way as to command their respect and win their hearty friendship.

George W. Potts, the son of James and Ruth (Moore) Potts, was born in Pike county, Ohio, March 25, 1836. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler in Pike county, later moving to Ross county, where he followed agricultural pursuits. James Potts was a great hunter and was known to kill as many as five deer in a day. There were fifteen children born to James Potts and wife and seven are still living: Ellen, the wife of John Murphy; Abbie, the wife of Thomas Mitchell; Elizabeth, the wife of Bud Hildrith; John, of Ross county, Ohio; George W., of Union county; Samuel, of Richwood, Ohio; and Henry, of London, Madison county, Ohio.

George W. Potts was two years old when his parents moved from Pike county to Ross county, Ohio, and in the latter county, he received such education as was afforded by the district schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age and then began working for himself. In 1859 he came to Union county and bought a farm from his uncle, John Potts, paying forty dollars an acre for the land. His uncle had entered the land from the government and it has remained in the Potts family since that time.

George W. Potts was married to Catharine J. Potts, a cousin, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, the daughter of David Potts. To this union four children were born: David, Ora, Roscoe and Nettie. His first wife died and he then married Jane Clark and to this second union six children were born: Arthur, Cora, Ernest, Effie and Grace.

Mr. Potts is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at York. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party but has confined his political activity to the casting of his ballot for the candidates of his party.

PHILIP RUPRIGHT.

The family of this name is of German origin and has been identified with the various states of the Union for more than seventy years. The family of which the subject of this sketch is a member has been living in Union county all these years and are among the most prosperous and respected citizens of the county. The father and mother founding this Union county family were born in Bavaria, Germany, and were educated in the schools of that country. They came to America and to this county in 1841 and settled on a farm south of Marysville.

Philip Rupright, our subject, was born on this farm October 15, 1851, a son of John G. and Catherine (Kriteline) Rupright. In this family there were eight children, namely: John G., Jr., Margaret, who married a Weidman; Catherine, deceased, who married G. Eirick; Dorothy, who married a man by the name of Arnold; Philip and J. C., twins, the latter marrying a Lizzie Geman, of Van Wert, Ohio; Martin J., deceased, who had married a Miss Rausch; and Mary, who married a Nuetzel. Our subject worked on the farm and attended the district schools in his early years. When he was eighteen years old, his older brother, John G., enlisted in the army and Philip was taken out of school and required to make a full hand on the farm. When he attained his majority he started out to make his own way in the world. His first employment was at Van Wert, Ohio, where he drove a team for some time. Then he came back to the farm and resumed his early occupation, which he has made his principal business ever since.

On April 15, 1875, Mr. Rupright was united in marriage with Anna B. Bunsold and to this union five children were born: John M. C., who married Anna Weaver; Laura, who married W. M. Otte, and their children are, Annette, Louise, Elizabeth, Margaret and one who died in infancy; Frank,

married Marie Weidman and has two children, Robert P. and John G.; Louis P. is at home; Augusta M., married Clair Crooks of Van Wert. Mrs. Rupright is a daughter of John G. and Dorothy Bunsold. Her father was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in 1840, settling in Union county. The family religious faith is Lutheran.

Philip Rupright is an extensive farmer and breeder of fine stock, making a specialty of Holstein cattle. He has a fine farm of one hundred and forty-three and a half acres, located on the Waldo road, about two and a half miles northeast of Marysville. This farm is known as the Buckeye Stock Farm and it is well adapted to agriculture and stock raising. Mr. Rupright has devoted many years of his active life to this business and has met with success commensurate with his efforts. He has kept fully abreast of the times and has availed himself of all the improved machinery and modern methods used by up-to-date farmers. His substantial and attractive residence, commodious and conveniently arranged barns and other buildings, his well kept fence all bear evidence of wise discrimination and excellent taste on the part of the owner.

Mr. Rupright affiliates with the Democratic party in political matters. He was elected as a candidate of that party to the office of township trustee and land appraiser and is now serving in that position. As a public official and as a private citizen he holds the respect and confidence of the people of the county in which he has spent so many years of his life.

JOHN MULCAHY.

The only people in York township, Union county, Ohio, of Irish descent are the members of the Mulcahy family, worthily represented by John Mulcahy. Although he was born in this state, his parents were both natives of Ireland. His father was a resident of this county from 1875 until his death. Mr. Mulcahy is an enterprising farmer and stock raiser and owns one hundred and forty-six acres of well improved land in York township, where he lives.

John Mulcahy, the son of John and Margaret (Maher) Mulcahy, was born in Madison county, Ohio, January 14, 1863. His father was born in Limerick, Ireland, and his mother in Tipperary county, in the Emerald Isle. His father came to the United States in 1849 and first located in Madison county, Ohio, and his mother came to this country in 1851 and located in

Union county, Ohio. After their marriage in 1856, John Mulcahy, Sr., and wife located on a farm in Madison county, Ohio, which they rented. They continued to reside in that county until 1870, when the mother died and in 1875 John Mulcahy, Sr., came to Union county and bought forty acres in Claibourne township, where he lived until 1883. In that year he moved to York township, where he lived until his death, January 20, 1903. There were six children born to John Mulcahy, Sr., and wife, four of whom are now living: Margaret, John, Thomas and Nora. Thomas is a lawyer of Henry county, Ohio, and has served as prosecuting attorney of that county for four years. Nora has taught school for the past twenty-nine years in the state of Ohio, and is now principal of the New California schools in Union county.

John Mulcahy was educated in the common schools of Madison county and also attended school for a short time after his father moved to Union county in 1875. Since his father's death in 1903, he has had charge of the home farm of one hundred and forty-six acres in York township, where he is engaged in the breeding of Poland-China hogs and general farming. Mr. Mulcahy was never married, and he and his sister now make their home together on the old home farm.

They are members of the Catholic church at Marysville and generous contributors to its support. Mr. Mulcahy is a Democrat in politics but has never taken an active part in political affairs.

MALCHUS F. STAMATS.

The Stamats family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since April, 1831, when the parents of Malchus F. Stamats came to York township to make their permanent home. Mr. Stamats has spent his entire life in this township, and after his marriage in the spring of 1863, he settled down on the farm where he has since resided. His farm known as the "White Cottage Farm," of ninety acres is well improved and in a high state of cultivation, and under his skillful management has yielded a comfortable living for himself and family.

Malchus F. Stamats, the son of John and Alice (Koons) Stamats, was born in York township, Union county, Ohio, April 22, 1836. His father was born in Pennsylvania, the son of George and Ruth (Evans) Stamats, also natives of Pennsylvania. George Stamats was the son of Phillip, who was a native of Prussia, who came to America at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Phillip Stamats was a captain of light horse artillery from Pennsylv-

vania during the Revolutionary War, and served throughout the seven years of that struggle. He was severely wounded three times, being wounded once in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. After the close of the Revolutionary War, Phillip Stamats located in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he lived the remainder of his days.

John Stamats, the father of Malchus F., came to Muskingum county, Ohio, from Pennsylvania, and later located in Union county, arriving here in April, 1831, and settling in York township, where he spent the remainder of his days. The wife of John Stamats, Alice Koons, was the daughter of George and Keziah (Finner) Koons, natives of Maryland, and early settlers in Ohio. George Koons was a contractor on the Ohio canal and made his home in Fairfield county, where his daughter, the wife of John Stamats, was reared to womanhood. Eight children were born to John Stamats and wife, five of whom are now living: H. S., of Byhalia, Ohio; Malchus F., of York township; Matthew E., of Richwood; Cyrus, who is represented elsewhere in this volume, and Sarah, the wife of William Hamilton.

Malchus F. Stamats was reared on his father's farm in York township, and after receiving the best education which was afforded in the schools of Union county, entered Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan. After leaving college he became a teacher and taught for three years in York and Taylor townships, this county. He then left the schoolroom and engaged in farming and has made this his life work.

Mr. Stamats was married May 7, 1863, to Mary Southard, a daughter of the Rev. S. F. Southard and Rebecca (Tilton) Southard. Mrs. Stamats was born in Licking county and reared in Union county. She taught school for three years before her marriage. To this union four children have been born: Isadora, John O., Azona and Sarah. Isadora graduated from Hillsdale College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and taught school for several years. She is now the wife of Professor Frank Smith, who fills the chair of natural history in the University of Illinois. John O. married Genieve (Tunks), and is a farmer in Huron county, Ohio. Azona and Sarah are deceased. Both these daughters attended the musical department of Hillsdale College, and Sarah graduated from the musical department.

Mr. Stamats and his family are members of the Free Will Baptist church. He is a member of the Democratic party, but has never been active in its deliberations. Mr. Stamats is one of the pioneer farmers of York township, and has always been interested in the welfare of the community in which he has spent his whole life. He is a quiet and unassuming man of kindly disposition and highly respected by all those who know him.

WILLIAM W. MORRIS.

The Morris family came to Union county, Ohio, several years before the Civil War, and William W. Morris, a substantial farmer of York township, was born in this county the year before the Civil War. He has spent practically his whole life in this county and by his own individual efforts, has acquired a fine farm of one hundred and ten acres in York township, on which he is now residing. He has devoted all of his active years to farming and stock raising and ranks high among the enterprising farmers of his township and county.

William W. Morris, the son of Marshall T. and Elizabeth (Elliott) Morris, was born in Leesburg township, Union county, Ohio, November 9, 1859. His parents were married in Union county, the Elliotts coming to this county from Clark county, Ohio. Eight children were born to Marshall T. Morris and wife, five of whom are now living: Eva, Anrilla, Louisa, Lottie and William W. The four daughters are still single. Marshall T. Morris was a life-long farmer in this county and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Protestant church. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias at Farrisburg and an active Republican in politics. His wife, Elizabeth Elliott, was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Elliott.

William W. Morris was reared to manhood and educated in the common schools of Leesburg township. When he was twenty-five years of age, he went west and located in Kansas for a short time, returning to Union county, in 1895. He worked by the month and day and saved enough money to buy his present farm of one hundred and ten acres in York township. Since returning to this county in 1895, he has lived here continuously, with the exception of two years which he spent in Wyandot county after his marriage in 1909.

Mr. Morris was married March 29, 1909, to Margaret V. Worley, a daughter of Jacob G. and Samantha (Mount) Worley. Mrs. Morris was born January 2, 1870, in Wyandot county, Ohio, and taught school for several years in her county. Her father was born in New Jersey, the son of C. V. D. and Mary (Gulick) Worley, all of whom are natives of New Jersey. C. V. D. Worley came with his parents to Holmes county, Ohio, and there engaged in farming after reaching his maturity. Later C. V. D. Worley and his family moved to Wyandot county, Ohio, and still later to Fulton county, where he and his wife died. Jacob G. Worley was married in Wyandot county, Ohio, to Samantha Mount and to this union three daugh-

ters were born, all of whom are now living: Mary G., the wife of J. S. Hinger; Lula, who resides with her father in the old home place in Wyandot county; and Margaret V., the wife of Mr. Morris. One child born to Mr. and Mrs. Worley is deceased. Mrs. Morris was educated in the schools of Little Sandusky and after leaving the schoolroom, taught for seven and one-half years, six of which she spent in the primary department of her home school.

Politically, Mr. Morris is a Republican but has never taken an active part in politics. He is a man of sterling integrity and persistent industry and his present well improved farm is a glowing tribute to his good management and excellent ability as a farmer.

THOMAS J. DAVIS.

The Davis family of Union county, Ohio, worthily represented by Thomas J. Davis, have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since several years before the Civil War. His father, Finley D. Davis, came to this county with his parents when he was four years of age, and since that time the Davis family have taken an active part in the history of York township and Union county. Mr. Davis has been a life-long farmer and now owns one hundred and thirty-three acres, upon which he has been residing for several years.

Thomas J. Davis, the son of Finley D. and Margaret J. McAdow Davis, was born in York township, Union county, Ohio, August 10, 1857. His father was born in Stillwater, Pennsylvania, the son of David and Kesiah (Dickerson) Davis. Finley D. Davis came with his parents to Union county, Ohio, when he was four years of age and located with them in York township, where he grew to manhood and married Margaret McAdow, who was born in Union county. After his marriage, Finley D. Davis settled down in York township on forty acres which his father gave him. This forty acres was covered with a dense forest and he went to work to clear it up and make a home for himself and family. Six children were born to Finley D. Davis and wife, three of whom are now living: Thomas J., of York township; D. S., a farmer of York township; and Martha, the wife of Charles G. Morrow.

Thomas J. Davis was reared on his father's farm in York township and has spent his whole life in the same township. After his marriage, he and

his brother bought one hundred and seventy acres in partnership and later divided and Thomas J. has since added to his share until he now owns one hundred and thirty-three acres. He has given his attention to general farming and stock raising with the result that he has become one of the substantial farmers of York township.

Mr. Davis was married March 8, 1888, to Mary N. Fulton, the daughter of Thomas and Hattie (Neil) Fulton. She was born and reared in York township. To this union six children have been born: Hattie, the wife of Frank Martin; Lee, a graduate of Bliss College, of Columbus, Ohio, and a bookkeeper in Cleveland; Lawrence, a graduate of the Richwood high school, in the class of 1914; Lucille, a student in the Richwood high school; Fannie, a student in the same high school; and Stanley, who is still in the grades.

Mr. Davis and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at York. Fraternally, he is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry at Richwood and has always taken an active part in the work of this organization. He is a Republican but has never been active in its councils. Mr. Davis is a man of sterling integrity and has so conducted himself as to win and retain the hearty approbation of his fellow citizens.

JOSEPH GABRIEL.

The father of Joseph Gabriel came to Union county, from Athens county, Ohio, in 1886, and lived for a short time in Jackson township. He then moved to Marion county, Ohio, where he is now residing. Joseph Gabriel became a farmer of this county after his marriage in 1897, and has since made this county his home. He owns a fine farm of eighty acres one-half mile north of Sommersville, on the Marysville and Kenton pike, where he is carrying on a diversified system of farming.

Joseph Gabriel, the son of H. C. and Jane (Martin) Gabriel, was born in Athens county, Ohio, April 29, 1875. His father was born on the same farm, he being the son of Basil and Esther Gabriel. His mother was born in Marietta, Ohio, and reared in Athens county by her grandparents, her mother having died when she was a small child. H. C. Gabriel and wife are the parents of eleven children, all of whom are still living.

Joseph Gabriel was educated in the common schools of Athens county, Ohio, and also spent some time in the schools of Union county. He was eleven years of age when his parents located temporarily in Union county,

and spent these two years in the public schools of Jackson township. He then removed with his parents to Marion county and attended school there until he was seventeen years of age, after which he was a clerk in a drug store at Marion, Ohio, and later worked for a time in a drug store at Columbus, continuing as a pharmacist until his marriage in 1897. Since that time he has been farming in York township, where he owns a well improved farm of eighty acres.

Mr. Gabriel was married December 26, 1897, to Elizabeth Morrow, a daughter of W. M. and Laminda (Langstaff) Morrow. Mrs. Gabriel was born in York township, this county, and has lived here all of her life. Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel are the parents of one son, William Paul, who was born October 21, 1901.

Mr. Gabriel and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at York, Ohio, and are active in all church and Sunday school work. Mr. Gabriel is the financial secretary of the church and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of the Rising Sun Lodge No. 71, Knights of Pythias, at Richwood, Ohio. In politics, he has always given his support to the Republican party.

URIAH CAHILL.

It will always be a mark of distinction to have served in the Federal army during the great Civil War. The old soldier will receive attention wherever he goes. When he dies, men will pay him suitable eulogy for the sacrifices he made fifty years ago on the battlefields, in prison walls and hospital. Ever afterwards, his descendants will revere his memory, and take pride in his services for his country. Union county, Ohio, sent hundreds of its brave men to the front, and among these, Uriah Cahill, now living a retired life in Richmond.

Uriah Cahill, the son of John E. and Hannah (Brisband) Cahill, was born in Claibourne township, Union county, Ohio, four miles west of Richwood, December 20, 1841. His father was born in Harrison county, Ohio, and his mother in Chester county, Pennsylvania. There were eight children born to John E. Cahill and wife: Nancy J., the widow of Justus J. Miller, of Marysville, Ohio; Benjamin F., who died in 1861; Capt. James Alexander, who served in the Civil War in the Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Infantry. It might be well to state here that he was killed at the battle of Kenesaw

Mountain, June 23, 1864, and buried in section E of the National cemetery at Chattanooga; Uriah, of Richwood; Belinda, the widow of John T. McMillan, of Zanesville, Ohio; Lemuel, deceased; Isaac, deceased, and Benton, of Richwood.

John E. Cahill, the son of John Cahill, when a young man learned the carpenter's trade. He came to Union county about 1837, and bought a farm of two hundred acres in Claibourne township. He cleared this land from the heavy timber, and soon owned over eight hundred acres of land. He died on this farm February 3, 1874, at the age of sixty-eight, and his wife, in 1880, at the age of seventy-two. Both were members of the York Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Cahill was an elder for many years. This church was organized in 1839, and Mrs. Cahill was then a member of the congregation. Both John E. Cahill and his wife had been married before. His first wife was a Miss Lister, but she died leaving no children. Her first husband was Mr. Welch, by whom she had one child, John, deceased.

The grandparents of Uriah Cahill were pioneers in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and died there. They had five sons: William; Dennis, who died in Uhrichville, Ohio; Thomas, who died in the same town; Joseph, an early settler of Union county, and John E., the father of Uriah. There were also four daughters: Jane Crabtree, ——— Houk, Mary Middleton, and ——— Barr. The paternal great-grandfather of Uriah Cahill was Dennis Cahill, an early settler in Nottingham township, Harrison county, Ohio, where he died. The original Cahills, from whom those in Union county, Ohio, are descended, came from the Island of Jamaica. Two brothers came to America in the eighteenth century, one settling in the east and the other in the south. They were of Scotch-Irish descent. The maternal grandparents of Uriah Cahill were John Brisband and wife, natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who settled on a farm adjoining Uhrichville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, at an early date. In 1864 they moved to Christian county, Illinois, and died at Pana, the grandfather eighty-five and the grandmother, eighty-three. Seven children were born to John Brisband and wife: Andrew, John, Sarah, Jones, Margaret A., Houston, Mary J. Price, Hannah Cahill and Emeline Foy.

Uriah Cahill was reared on his father's farm in Claibourne township, and received his education in the district schools of his neighborhood. He remained at home until the opening of the Civil War, when he enlisted as a member of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He served until the close of the war, taking part in many of the important battles, among them being Hoover's Gap, in the Tullahoma campaign, the

battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the hundred days march from Chattanooga to Atlanta. All of those were fought by Sherman on his march through Georgia to the sea. His regiment was with General Sherman on the trip through the Carolinas and was present at the final surrender of Johnston at Raleigh, on April 16, 1865. Mr. Cahill was present at the "grand review" in Washington, D. C., May 24-25, when one hundred and twenty-five thousand men marched through the streets of the capital. The parade was viewed by the highest civil and military officials of the nation, but the one man above all men whom the veterans would have loved to have seen, had been shot by an assassin only a few days before. Mr. Cahill was mustered out as corporal at Louisville, Kentucky, July 20, 1865, and immediately returned home.

Upon his return to Union county, he began farming in Claibourne township, and in 1868 moved on a farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres in York township, which he cleared and improved. In 1894, he retired from active farming and moved to Richwood, where he has since resided. He has a well improved farm and manages it personally.

Mr. Cahill was married March 3, 1864, to Isabel Worbs, the daughter of Laban H. and Martha J. (Figley) Worbs, and to this union two sons have been born, James C. and Isaac J. James C. died at the age of thirty-six. He married Alma Fawley, but left no children. Isaac J., the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Cahill, is a minister of the Christian church, and was pastor of the Central Christian church at Dayton, Ohio, for thirteen years. He is now the state secretary for the evangelization of the state of Ohio. Isaac J. married Lillian M. Skidmore, and has three children, Paul T., Vaughan D. and Helen Lillian. Paul married Ada Pagenstech; Vaughan D. married Ruth Wells, and has two children, Patricia and Eric.

Mrs. Cahill was born at Newport, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, July 21, 1845. Her father was born at Petersdorf, Germany, and her mother was a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Her parents came to Union county in 1856, where her father died September 18, 1904, at the age of eighty-eight and her mother, June 25, 1880, at the age of fifty-six. Four children were born to Labon H. Worbs and wife: Isabel, Lafayette D., Mary F. and Charles J., the latter dying at the age of four. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Cahill were John Peter Christopher and Joanna Christine Wilhelmine (Schneider) Worbs, and they reared a family of four children: Charles, Laban H., Amelia and Hester. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Cahill were Jacob and Anna (Powell) Figley, and they reared a family of four children: William, Martha J., Elizabeth and Margaret Ann.

Uriah Cahill and his wife are loyal and members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Cahill is a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Richwood, which he has served as commander. He has been a life-long Republican, and one of the leaders of his party in Union county. He was trustee of his township for a number of terms, served as county commissioner for six years, was on the school board of his township for ten years, and the county board of agriculture for ten years. In all of these positions he has served his fellow citizens faithfully and well.

ORLANDO B. EATON.

A native-born farmer of Allen township, Union county, Ohio, is Orlando B. Eaton, and he has lived all of his life in this township. His parents were early settlers in Union county, Ohio, coming from the eastern states. Mr. Eaton invests largely in timber land, although he does general farming at the same time.

Orlando B. Eaton, the son of Joshua S. and Elizabeth (Poling) Eaton, was born May 19, 1853, in Allen township, Union county, Ohio. His father was born in Connecticut and his mother in West Virginia. After their marriage they located in Union county, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Three children were born to Joshua Eaton and wife: Calvesta, the wife of William H. Parmer; Ortinsa, deceased, and Orlando B.

Orlando B. Eaton was educated in the schools of Allen township and after finishing his education, assisted his father on the home farm. When still a young man, he became interested in and bought timber throughout this and adjoining counties. He has followed this business each winter since. During the summer he has devoted himself to farming and now owns a well improved farm of seventy-eight acres near Allen Center in Allen township.

Mr. Eaton was married November 28, 1872, to Amanda Lary, the daughter of A. M. and Mary A. (Swisher) Lary. To this union have been born: Chester, who married Oma Bergandine; Omer, who married Laura Bergandine; and Leon, who is still at home. Two other children are deceased.

Mrs. Eaton was born January 18, 1855, in Champaign county, Ohio, and both of her parents were born in the same county. Her father was born February 8, 1833 and died August 22, 1903. The mother of Mrs. Eaton was born September 6, 1834, and is still living.

Mr. Eaton joined the Progressive party upon its organization in the summer of 1912, and has since been giving it his hearty support. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Marysville and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Middleburg.

JAMES O. THOMAS.

A resident of Union county, Ohio, since 1851, a veteran of the Civil war, and a farmer for more than half a century in this county, James O. Thomas is deserving of a place among the representative citizens of his county. He enlisted in the Civil war when a little past seventeen and served in the same company and regiment with his father. Coming back to this county after the war, he began farming and has accumulated a farm of two hundred and sixteen acres, which is ample evidence that his agricultural operations have been crowned with success.

James O. Thomas, the son of John H. and Loesa (Staggers) Thomas, was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 19, 1847. His father was born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 24, 1829, and died in Dayton, Ohio, April 13, 1895. His mother was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1832, and died June 26, 1883.

John H. Thomas and wife were married in Knox county in 1845, came to Union county in 1851 and located in Taylor township when practically the whole township was covered with a virgin forest. He cleared a spot large enough on which to build a rude log cabin, using the trees which he cleared from the ground to build his little home. Here he and his young wife began to work to make a living. In 1855 John H. Thomas and his family moved to Yankeetown, where he resided until 1857. He then moved to Knox county, Ohio, for seven months and then returned to Union county, Ohio, where he cleared a farm. In 1869 he moved to Kansas, where he lived until 1871. Seven children were born to John H. Thomas and wife, two of whom are now living, Rebecca, the wife of George Parr, of Toledo, Ohio, and James O., of this county.

James O. Thomas was educated in the common schools of Liberty township, having come to Union county with his parents when he was four years of age. He enlisted July 11, 1863, as a member of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and his



JAMES O. THOMAS AND FAMILY.

father enlisted at the same time and they marched away to the front together. They served under Generals Burnside and Wilcox in eastern Tennessee and were present at the siege of Knoxville during the winter and spring of 1863 and 1864. Mr. Thomas was mustered out of the service March 10, 1864, and returned at once to Union county, where he has since resided. After his marriage in 1868, he settled down to the simple life of a farmer and has been unusually successful in all of his endeavors.

Mr. Thomas was married January 26, 1868, to Gertrude Rea, the daughter of Levi Rea. To this union has been born one daughter, Lydia, who is the wife of John M. Hoover. Mr. Hoover and his wife have one son, James E., who was born March 14, 1896. Mr. Hoover died July 9, 1903, and in February, 1906, his widow married David Walters, of Marysville.

Mr. Thomas and his wife are members of the Church of Christ and deeply interested in its welfare. He is one of the elders of his denomination at the present time. In politics, he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and has been deeply concerned in its welfare in local matters. He has served as justice of the peace of Liberty township for many years and is still holding this important position. He is a man highly respected throughout the county on account of his clean and wholesome career.

CHARLES C. WYNN.

The Wynn family has been identified with the history of Union county, Ohio, since 1881, when the parents of Charles C. Wynn came to this county from Pickaway county. Charles C. Wynn was six years of age when he came to this county with his parents. For several years he taught in the public schools of this county and then engaged in farming. He now owns eighty-four and one-half acres of land, one and three-fourths miles west of Sommersville in York township.

Charles C. Wynn is the assessor of York township. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, January 4, 1875. He is a son of Andrew J. and Anna R. (Chew) Wynn. His father was born in 1829, in Pike county, Ohio, and was the son of William S. Wynn and wife. His mother was born in Virginia, in 1835. Andrew J. Wynn was married in 1851 in Pike county, Ohio, and with his family came to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he lived

until 1881. In that year he came to Union county and farmed until his death, March 23, 1911. His widow died August 20, 1913, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. A. Moore. Ten children were born to Andrew J. Wynn and wife, nine of whom are still living: Mary H., the widow of David Cale, of Union county; Diantha B., the widow of Benjamin Metzger, of Pickaway county; Alice, deceased; William S., of Fulton county, Indiana, who married Martha Miller; Margaret J., the wife of M. J. Scheiderer, of Richwood, Ohio; Josephine R., the wife of H. A. Moore, of Richwood; John O., who married Elsie Moore, of Richwood; Nancy M., the wife of M. L. Anderson, a farmer living near Richwood; Charles C., of York township; Andrew J., Jr., of Richwood, who married Elida Ward.

Charles C. Wynn came to this county with his parents when he was six years of age and received all of his education in the schools of Union county. Before reaching his majority, he began to teach in the district schools of this county and for nearly ten years was an instructor in the various schools in the county. He ranked high as a teacher and the schoolroom lost an able instructor when he decided to leave it and engage in farming.

Mr. Wynn was married August 11, 1898, to Jennie M. Burnside, the daughter of Samuel G. and Susanna (Fields) Burnside. Mrs. Wynn's father was born in 1848 in Lagrange county, Indiana, and her mother in Union county, Ohio, in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Burnside were the parents of five children, three of whom are now living: Sarah E., the wife of O. E. Sherwood; Jennie M., whom C. C. Wynn married, and T. W., of Larue, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Wynn are the parents of three children, two of whom are living: Gladys M., born March 31, 1902, and Charles L., born March 2, 1905, both living. Cecil M., born in 1899, died in infancy.

Mr. Wynn and his family are members of the Union Baptist church. He has belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for eighteen years and he and his wife are members of the Daughters of Rebekah, at Byhalia, Ohio. They are also both members of the Patrons of Husbandry at York. He has always given his hearty support to the Democratic party and is now serving as assessor of his township, and performing the duties of this office in a painstaking and careful manner.

Mr. Wynn was for a time in the mercantile business at Byhalia, also at Essex, Ohio, and was postmaster while located at the former place. He has always been identified with those things which pertain to the general welfare of the community and especially interested in and connected with Sunday school work, being at present assistant superintendent and teacher in the United Brethren Sunday school at York.

FRANK E. DODGE.

A prominent farmer and stock raiser of Liberty township is Frank E. Dodge, whose whole career of more than two score years has been spent in this county. His father was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Union county and a public spirited man, who was interested in everything pertaining to the development of the county. The Dodge family have been prominent factors in the life of Union county for over half a century.

Frank E. Dodge, the proprietor of the "Midland Farm" of one hundred and fifty-six acres, located midway between Peoria and Raymond, was born in Jerome township, Union county, Ohio, September 15, 1872. He is the youngest son of John K. and Rebecca (Rudolph) Dodge, both of whom were natives of Union county. His father was born in Mill Creek township in 1833 and died in Marysville, Ohio, August 30, 1906. His mother was born in Jerome township and is still living in Marysville with her son, J. R. Dodge.

John K. Dodge spent his whole life in Union county, where he was born. He was a life long Republican, served two terms as county commissioner and was a man who took an active interest in the civic life of his county. He was president of the Union County Fair Board for a number of years and in this capacity was a prominent factor in the advancement of the agricultural interests of Union county. Nine children were born to John K. Dodge and wife, eight of whom are still living: A. J., a farmer of Darby township; J. R., of Marysville; Glema, deceased, was the wife of E. W. Bonnett; Thomas J., a farmer of Jerome township, who now owns the old home farm; Jennie, the wife of B. V. Smith; Will M., a farmer of Mill Creek township; Tella, the wife of J. W. Lee; O. J., a graduate of the Ada Normal School and Chicago University, and now the superintendent of the Delta schools and a member of the Board of School Examiners; and Frank E., the subject of this sketch.

The education of Frank E. Dodge was received in Jerome township, where he was reared to manhood, and in two terms at the Ada Normal College at Ada, Ohio. He remained at home until the time of his marriage at the age of twenty-one and then began farming on his present farm. He has engaged in general farming although he has given his attention to stock raising. In 1914 he had eighty-five acres of alfalfa on his farm and feeds all of it to stock which he fattens for the market. His farm is well improved and he has all of the modern machinery necessary for the successful farmer.

Mr. Dodge was married November 30, 1893, to Clara Ruhlen, who was born in Jerome township in this county. When she was two years of age, she moved with her parents to Allen township and in 1897 her parents moved to Liberty township, where they have since resided. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dodge: Robert E., born November 18, 1901; and Lucile, born August 24, 1904.

Mr. Dodge and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Masons and the Royal and Select Masters at Marysville. He is also a member of the Raper Commandery and the Mystic Shrine at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Dodge and his wife are both members of the Eastern Star at Marysville. He also is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has always been identified with the Republican party, but has never cared to take an active part in political matters. He always advocates every measure which he feels will advance the welfare of his community.

DAVID H. INSKEEP.

Any farmer in Ohio, owning seventy-five acres of land in Union county is sure of a fine living. Many farmers raise more on seventy-five acres of land than others on twice that acreage, and David H. Inskeep is one of the many. He has been a resident of this county only a few years but has won for himself a large circle of friends and acquaintances because of his fine character.

David H. Inskeep, the son of David F. and Mary (Ballinger) Inskeep, was born in Logan county, Ohio, November 18, 1873. His parents were born in Logan county, his mother the daughter of Henry Ballinger. His mother died in Logan county, October 29, 1906, and his father still makes his home in that county. Four children were born to David F. Inskeep and wife: W. L., a farmer of Logan county; Sadie, the wife of John Johnson; J. O., a farmer of Logan county, and David H., of Union county.

The younger days of David H. Inskeep were spent on his father's farm and he received his elementary education in the district schools of that county. He then spent two years in Central Ohio College, at East Liberty, where he completed his education. There he clerked in a store and helped on the home farm. When he was twenty-one years of age, he had saved five hundred dollars. After his marriage in 1905, he came to Union county, where

he has since resided. He purchased a fine farm of seventy-five acres, one and one-fourth miles south of York Center and has since greatly improved the farm.

Mr. Inskeep was married September 25, 1905, to R. Della Kerns, the daughter of William and Emma (Watson) Kerns. Floyd Kerns, a nephew, has made his home with them since his mother's death.

The father of Mrs. Inskeep was born in Highland county, Ohio, and her mother in Logan county. They were the parents of nine children, Eliza, Robert R., Della, Thomas, Casper, Iva, Walter, Willie and Stella.

Mr. Inskeep is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at West Mansfield, and has filled all of the chairs in the lodge. He and his wife are both members of the Daughters of Rebekah. He gives stanch support to the Republican party and, at the present time, is a member of the school board of York township.

JOSEPH H. RITTENHOUSE.

It is very interesting to preserve the experiences of the old soldiers who fought their country's battles during the Rebellion of the sixties. These gallant old soldiers are rapidly passing away and it is important that we preserve their personal experiences. In this history of Union county will be recorded the lives of scores of men who fought for their country's flag. One of the honored boys in blue, who can recall many interesting incidents of the great Civil War is Joseph H. Rittenhouse, a highly respected citizen of Sciota township, Delaware county.

Joseph H. Rittenhouse, the son of Henry and Margaret (Latta) Rittenhouse, was born in Ross county, Ohio, May 31, 1844. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Ohio. Henry Rittenhouse and his wife lived in Ohio until 1872, when they moved to Iowa, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Seven children were born to Henry Rittenhouse and wife, four sons and three daughters, five of whom are still living: T. C., of Winfield, Iowa; D. M., of Winfield, Iowa; J. E., of Muscatine, Iowa; Emma, the wife of Samuel Connor, of California, and Joseph H., of Delaware county, Ohio.

The early days of Joseph H. Rittenhouse were spent in Dover township, Union county, Ohio, where his parents had moved when he was a small child. After finishing the common schools, he remained at home until

the outbreak of the Civil War. At the age of eighteen, he enlisted as a member of Company B, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service August 8, 1862. He remained with this regiment for a short time and was then transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-first regiment of infantry, serving in this regiment until the end of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, recovered sufficiently to rejoin his regiment and was present when it was mustered out of the service the first day of June, 1865. Immediately after the close of the war Mr. Rittenhouse returned to Union county and took up farming until a few years ago, when he moved to Ostrander, where he now lives.

Mr. Rittenhouse was married September 20, 1866, to Amanda M. Carr. She was born in Delaware county, Ohio, April 30, 1847, and died December 6, 1906. To this union were born five children, H. C. of Columbus, an engineer on the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad; H. E., a trainmaster at Middleport, Ohio; Ivalew, the wife of I. N. Gardner of Columbus, Ohio; E. W., who is a traveling salesman for the W. J. Hamilton Coal Company of Columbus, Ohio, and Bertha, the wife of Harry Mack of Liberty township.

Joseph Rittenhouse is a member of the Joseph Tamer Post, number fifty-six, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander. He has always been identified with the Republican party and has given it his hearty support for the past half century. During his long life in Union county, he has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM SHIPLEY.

Since the close of the Civil War the Shipley family have been identified with the history of Union county, Ohio. William Shipley has been a life-long farmer in York township, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits for nearly half a century. His life has always been guided by proper motives and he has so conducted his affairs as to win and retain the hearty friendship of all those with whom he has been associated.

William Shipley, the son of Milton M. and Ann (Adams) Shipley, was born in Knox county, Ohio, November 25, 1848. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Knox county, Ohio, with his parents, Benedict Shipley and wife, and grew to manhood in that county. Milton Shipley mar-

ried Ann Adams, the daughter of Joseph and Ann (Simmons) Adams, who were residents of Knox county, Ohio. To this union eight children were born, four of whom are now living: J. A., of Richwood, Ohio; John, of Portland, Oregon; Henry, a bachelor farmer now living in York township, and William, whose history is here recorded.

Joseph Adams, the maternal grandfather of William Shipley, was born in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and came with his parents to Knox county, Ohio, in its early history. After his marriage, Mr. Adams settled on a farm one mile east of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and lived there until his death, being over eighty years of age at the time he passed away. The Adams family are of Scotch-Irish descent, while the Shipleys are of English ancestry.

Milton M. Shipley located in Knox county, Ohio, after his marriage and lived there until the spring of 1861, and was moving to Kentucky when they heard the news of the fall of Fort Sumter. The family resided in Kentucky during the war and in February, 1865, they returned to Ohio, locating in Union county, where Milton Shipley had purchased a large tract of land in York township before going to Kentucky. On this farm Milton Shipley lived until his death, in October, 1897. He was a prominent man in the community, an active member of the Presbyterian church, a Democrat in politics, and was honored by his party with the nomination for state representative. In addition to carrying on general farming, he was engaged in the sawmill business for a quarter of a century.

William Shipley was reared to manhood in Knox county, Ohio, and in Kentucky, and was seventeen years of age when his parents returned to Ohio in the spring of 1865. He has been eminently successful as a farmer and stock raiser and ranks among the progressive and enterprising farmers of Union county.

Mr. Shipley was married in April, 1870, to Evangeline Youmans, a daughter of Isaac and Ann (Marriott) Youmans. Mrs. Shipley was reared in Union county, Ohio, and has lived here all of her life. Mr. Shipley and his wife are the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Fred W., who married Eva Goff; Milton M., who married Cora Graves; Herbert A. and Henry M., twins, who are now living in Canada; Walter, who died in 1905, and Carrie A., who still makes her home with her parents.

Mr. Shipley gives his support to the Democratic party, but while taking a deep interest in the general political issues of the day, he has never been active in the councils of his party. He is a quiet and unassuming man, charitable to the faults of his neighbors, honorable in all of his business dealings and highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM A. ACTON.

Although not a native of Union county, Ohio, William A. Acton has made this county his home since 1868, and since his marriage in 1872, he has been farming for himself. He started in to farm in Dover township, and a few years later bought his present farm in Washington township, one and one-half miles east of Byhalia. Mr. Acton made a distinguished record in the Civil war, enlisting during the first year of the struggle and continuing in active service until the fall of 1865.

William A. Acton, the son of Jacob L. and Luticia (Keene) Acton, was born in Ross county, Ohio, June 6, 1842. His father was born in Ross county, as was his mother, and there both grew to maturity and were married in the same county. When Jacob Acton was a young man he joined the United States navy and served on a war ship for a few years. He then engaged in the harness trade at Bourneville, Ohio, where he lived until his death. Jacob Acton and wife were the parents of eight children, five of whom are still living.

William A. Acton was reared to manhood in Bourneville, Ohio, and after leaving the public schools, learned the harness and saddler maker's trade with his father. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served continuously until August, 1865, being in the service more than four years. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and took part in a large number of battles, among them being the following: Perrysville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Bentonville, and many others. He was wounded at one time in the right elbow, but soon rejoined his regiment and continued in the service. He was promoted from the ranks to a corporal of his company, and was mustered out with this rank.

After the close of the war, Mr. Acton returned to Ross county, Ohio, where he worked at his trade as a saddler and harness maker with his father. In 1868, he came to Union county and worked on farms in this county by the month, from 1868 to 1872. In the latter year, he married and at once moved on a rented farm in Dover township, where he lived for seven years. In 1880 he bought eighty-three acres in Washington township, and has since made his home on this farm.

Mr. Acton was married March 12, 1872, to Catherine Thomas, a daughter of Timothy and Jane (Gates) Thomas. His wife was born in Licking

county, Ohio, September 16, 1850. To this union has been born one daughter, Rella, who is the wife of Canterbury Boggs. Mr. Boggs and his wife make their home with Mr. Acton.

Mr. Acton and his wife are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal church at Byhalia, and he served as a class leader for more than fifteen years. He is an enthusiastic member of the W. D. W. Mitchell Grand Army of the Republic post, and is now the officer of the day. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Byhalia. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs both belong to the Daughters of Rebekah, his wife being a past grand. Mr. Acton is a Republican, and has served as trustee of Washington township for six years. Personally, he is a jovial man of kindly disposition and well merits the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

JOSEPH L. STIMMEL.

An early member of the Stimmel family, Joseph L. Stimmel, of Mill Creek township, came to Union county in 1844, and the farm of the grandfather of Mr. Stimmel has been in possession of the family for more than seventy years. Mr. Stimmel has been a life-long farmer and is now living in the house where he was born, nearly half a century ago. He has met with success, is highly admired by his fellow citizens, and was elected as one of the trustees of his township in the fall of 1913.

Joseph L. Stimmel, the son of Robert L. and Rebecca (Hutchinsson) Stimmel, was born July 15, 1866, on his father's farm in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio. His father was born six miles south of Columbus, Ohio, in Franklin county, December 14, 1837, and died in Columbus in November, 1901. His mother was born in Union county in 1839, and lived all her life there. Eleven children were born to Robert L. Stimmel and wife, eight of whom are still living: Alvin, a farmer of Mill Creek township; Irwin, Eldorado Springs, Missouri; Emma, the wife of the Rev. D. L. Myers, of Dayton, Ohio; the Rev. R. T., of Wellston, Ohio; Violo, the wife of J. F. Haggard, of Marysville; Hattie, of Marysville; Blanche, of Dayton, Ohio, and Joseph L., of Mill Creek township.

The younger days of Joseph L. Stimmel were spent on his father's farm in Mill Creek township, and he was educated in the schools of that vicinity. He remained at home until his marriage and then farmed part of his father's farm. Several years later he moved to Dover township, farmed there until

1903, at which time he moved back on to the old home place. He now lives in the same house where he was born. He is the owner of one hundred and seventeen acres of land which his grandfather purchased from Kendal Thomas in 1844.

Joseph L. Stimmel was married March 14, 1889, to Alma Longbrake, the daughter of George W. Longbrake, of Mill Creek township, and to this union have been born two sons: Hugh O., born October 6, 1891 and Roy M., born May 10, 1890. Hugh is now assisting his father on the home farm, while the other son has just graduated from the Ostrander high school.

Mr. Stimmel is a Democrat and was elected by the citizens of that party as a trustee of Mill Creek township. He took his office January 1, 1914, and is giving it careful and conscientious attention. Fraternally, Mr. Stimmel is a very active member of the Marysville lodge of Odd Fellows.

P. R. SHERWOOD.

P. R. Sherwood is the owner of a fine farm of eighty acres located on the Marion and Richwood road, in Union county, and he is entitled to rank as one of Union county's enterprising and prosperous farmers. Mr. Sherwood is a native of the Buckeye state, as were his ancestors for a generation or more. He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, March 4, 1860, and is the son of James J. and Caroline (Seaman) Sherwood. James J., father of our subject, was also born in Delaware county, the son of David and Margaret (Bishop) Sherwood. David Sherwood, who was the founder of the family in Union county, was born in Virginia, but he came with his family to Delaware county in an early day. He had a large family of children, consisting of five sons and four daughters. Of this number only one daughter, Harriett, is living. The names of the children of this family are: Levi, Lewis, James, Jesse, Kate, Harriett, Sarah, Rachael, Jonathan. James, the father of our subject was a tanner by trade and later took up farming near Columbia City, Indiana, and continued in this business at that place until his death, which occurred several years ago. He was buried in the cemetery at Columbia City. He had a family of four children. One who died in infancy; John, deceased; Lewis, deceased; Margaret, who married James A. Main; and P. R., who is the subject of this sketch.

P. R. Sherwood received his education in the public schools of Delaware county which he attended in his early years. He worked on his father's

farm during his school life and afterward worked for some time in Marysville. For the past ten years he has been engaged in farming. He was married in 1882 to Sadie Jewell, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Edward) Jewell. To this union four children were born: Carrie, who married Fred Trapp, and has one daughter, Ernie; Jennie, Frank D., Kenneth J. Mrs. Sherwood is dead and was buried in Delaware county. Mr. Sherwood is a Democrat and has always taken an active interest in his party but has not sought for any honors for his party service. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and takes an active interest in its affairs. His church relationship is with the Baptist church of which he is a faithful and regular attendant and to the support of which he contributes liberally. In all his relations of life he bears the reputation of an upright and honorable citizen.

MARTIN BURNS.

Every nation on the earth has contributed to the population of the United States, but no nation has furnished better citizens than Germany. Wherever Germans are found they are always substantial citizens of their community, thrifty and frugal, and the example set by them has been very beneficial to our native American citizens. Among the many German families who came to Union county, Ohio, early in its history, the Burns family occupies a prominent place, and Martin Burns, a prosperous farmer of Paris township, is a worthy representative of this excellent family.

Martin Burns, the son of Emanuel and Anna (Bishop) Burns, was born April 20, 1868, on the farm where he now lives in Paris township. The great-grandfather of Martin Burns always spelled his name "Born." When they came to America in the nineteenth century, they changed the spelling and the members of the family in America are now known by the name of "Burns."

Emanuel Burns was reared in Baltimore county, Maryland, near the city of Baltimore and came to Union county, Ohio, with his parents, John and Magtalen (Baughman) Burns, in 1838. John Burns and wife were the parents of nine children, all deceased except one: Adam, Lewis, Alexandria, Phillip, Emanuel, Mariat, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Kate, living. Emanuel Burns took charge of the old home farm and made all the improvements on it. He and his wife reared a family of twelve children: Mrs. Maggie Schoenleb, George, John, Godlip, Philip, Mrs. Mary Rausch, Mrs. Kate Auer, Martin, Mrs. Anna Erich, Mrs. Lena Dasher, Mrs. Carrie Weidman and Martin.

Martin Burns was educated in the German schools of his neighborhood. He remained at home until he married at the age of twenty-four, then began farming with his father and still rents the estate. He owns a farm of his own of seventy-three acres adjoining the old home farm, which he also manages. He also was solicitor for the John Wilde Milk Company for a time. He resigned his position with this company, to devote more time to farming.

Mr. Burns was married September 15, 1892, to Anna B. Gundermann, the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Berger) Gundermann. To this union, one son, Leroy, has been born.

Mr. Burns has always been identified with the Democratic party, but has never aspired to any public office. He and his wife are loyal members of the Lutheran church at Marysville, to whose support they are generous contributors.

HARRY H. McCUNE.

For more than forty years Harry H. McCune has been identified with the history of Union county, Ohio. He has devoted his life to farming and now has a well improved farm of one hundred and ten acres where he does general farming and stock raising. His father was a veteran of the Civil war and served for more than four years at the front. Mr. McCune is a man of patient industry.

Harry H. McCune, the son of James M. and Sarah A. (Tidrick) McCune, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, November 25, 1868. His father was born in the same county, January 28, 1839, a son of John and Sarah (McDowell) McCune. The McCunes are of Irish descent and were early settlers in Coshocton county, Ohio.

John McCune, the grandfather of Harry H., was twice married. By his first wife he had six children, Mary, Martha, Salina, Ellen, James M. and Nathaniel. Two of these children are still living, Salina, of Newark, Ohio, and Ellen, of Kansas. After the death of his first wife, John McCune married Nancy Glen and to this second union two children were born, John and Robert, the latter being deceased. The great-grandfather of Harry H. McCune was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

James M. McCune, the father of Harry H., was one of six children born to his parents. He grew to manhood in Coshocton county, Ohio, and enlisted in the Union army at the beginning of the Civil war. He became a member of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on

the 24th day of April, 1861, and was discharged August 18, 1861. He re-enlisted in Company C, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, on October 8, 1862, and served until his final discharge July 20, 1865. On January 15, 1863, at Lexington, North Carolina, he was commissioned second deputy sergeant of Company C, Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, by Colonel Arthur D. Hamilton of the regiment. He was with Sherman on his famous march through Georgia to the sea and fought in many of the hardest battles of that struggle. At the close of the war, James M. McCune returned to his old home in Coshocton county. He was married Christmas Day, 1867, to Sarah A. Tidrick, a daughter of Reed and Millie (Shryock) Tidrick, both of German ancestry.

The Tidrick family were early settlers in Ohio and reared a family of four children: William, a veteran of the Civil war and now a resident of New Comerstown, Ohio; George, a veteran of the Civil war, who died at the age of sixty-six; Sarah, the wife of Mr. McCune, who died in June, 1910; and Mrs. Eliza Carr of New Comerstown, Ohio. The mother of these four children died in 1858 and Mr. Tidrick later married Margaret West and two children, twins, were born to the second marriage. One of these twins, M. W., lives at New Comerstown, Ohio, and the other one, Mrs. William Love, lives in Akron, Ohio.

James M. McCune, the father of Harry H., moved from Coshocton county to Union county, Ohio, in 1873 and settled in Clairbourne township, one mile from Claibourne Station on the farm where his son now lives. On this farm he spent the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife were loyal members of the Methodist church. He was a staunch Democrat but was never an aspirant for public office. He died May 3, 1907.

Harry H. McCune was four years old when his parents located in Union county and received all of his education in the schools of this county. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old and then began working for himself. After his marriage, Mr. McCune bought forty-five acres of land and built a good country home, excellent barns and out buildings. After the death of his parents, he inherited twenty acres of land and he has since added his sister's share of the estate, making a total of one hundred and ten acres in Claibourne township. The land is well improved and yields bountiful crops year after year.

Mr. McCune was married August 18, 1897, to Olive N. Thompson, a daughter of John L. and Emma (Kile) Thompson. Her father was born in Virginia and her mother in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents

of four children: Olive, the wife of Mr. McCune; Edward of Richwood, Ohio; Arthur of Marion, Ohio; and Ernest of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are residents of Richwood.

Mr. McCune is a staunch Republican but has never cared to be an active participant in politics. He has devoted himself to farming and stock raising and prided himself on keeping his farm in an attractive manner. Everything about his place indicates his thrift, while his daily life has been such as to win the hearty approbation of those with whom he mingles.

WILLIAM P. BEIGHTLER.

One of the members of the official family of Union county, Ohio, is William P. Beightler, who is the present surveyor of the county. He is one of the many county officials who have spent all of their lives in this county and consequently is well known by a majority of its citizens. He started to learn the surveying business before reaching his majority, and when only twenty-two years of age was appointed surveyor of the county to fill out an unexpired term, and such was his excellent service that he was re-elected. He then engaged in the cigar business, and for many years was president of the Perfect Cigar Company, of Marysville, a position which he still retains. After being out of the surveying business many years, he was nominated by his party to fill this office again, and is now administering its duties in a very satisfactory manner.

William P. Beightler, the son of Andrew and Louisa (Little) Beightler, was born in Paris township, this county, January 18, 1868. His parents, who were natives of Ohio and early settlers in Union county, had two children, Frank, of Columbus, Ohio, and William P., of Marysville.

Andrew Beightler was a farmer in Paris township, and died there in 1881, when he was about forty-eight years of age. His wife died in 1877, being only about thirty-four years of age at the time of her death. Both were loyal attendants of the United Brethren church.

The paternal grandparents of William P. Beightler were Tobias Beightler and wife. The latter's wife was a member of the Amrine family, one of the earliest pioneer families of the county. Tobias Beightler died in Paris township at the age of eighty-five, his wife having passed away several years previously. Tobias Beightler and wife reared a family of several children, Samuel, John, Harrison, Andrew, Madison, Daniel, Abraham, and others who died in their early childhood. Little is known of the history of the

maternal grandparents of William P. Beightler, but it is known that his maternal grandmother was a pioneer of this county and died at the age of seventy-five. Louisa, the mother of William P. Beightler, was the only child.

William P. Beightler was reared to manhood in this county, and has made this his life-long home. He commenced to farm when he was about twelve years of age on rented land. He attended the district schools of his home township, and later was a student in the Marysville high school and in the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He then went to work for A. S. Mowry, abstractor, and incidentally learned surveying. He remained with Mr. Mowry for nine years during his summer vacations, and at the end of that time was a practical surveyor and had an intimate knowledge of the abstracting difficulties of Union county. When only twenty-two years of age he was appointed county surveyor to fill the unexpired term of Charles S. Lee, and gave such eminent satisfaction that he was elected upon the expiration of his appointment. He was then re-elected to the same position, serving in all three years at that time. He then became interested in the manufacture of cigars, and for fourteen years, or until he took up the duties of his position as county surveyor again, he was interested in the Perfect Cigar Company, of which he is now president. He is now filling the position of county surveyor, after having been out of the business for fourteen years, and is giving excellent satisfaction in the discharge of the duties connected with this important position.

Mr. Beightler was married in 1890 to Josie M. Sprague, the daughter of Judge F. B. and Joanna (Leeds) Sprague, and to this union have been born four children, Robert S., Donald S., Charles S. and Mary Louise. Mrs. Beightler was born in Sumbury, Ohio, her parents being natives of this state also. Her father is deceased and her mother passed away in 1903. Six children were born to Judge Sprague and wife; Frank P., Mary, Clara, Arthur, Clarence and Josie.

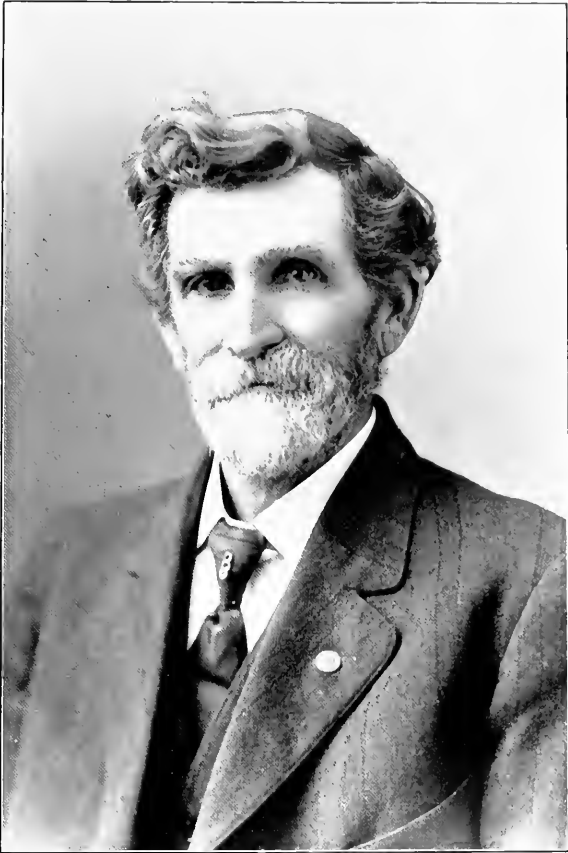
Politically, Mr. Beightler has been a life-long Republican, and has always been interested in local political affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and holds his membership in the lodge at Marysville. He and his wife are both earnest members of the Presbyterian church and generous contributors to its support. Mr. Beightler is also a member of the United Commercial Travelers Association. Mr. Beightler is a very genial man who easily makes a stranger feel at home, and is known throughout the county as a man who is charitable to the faults of others and who tries to help all those who are in distress. He is a big whole-souled, generous man who makes friends wherever he goes.

NATHANIEL BROOKS.

The Brooks family, represented in this volume by Nathaniel Brooks, has been connected with the history of Union county since 1833, when the grandfather of Nathaniel Brooks first located in this county. Mr. Brooks has been a resident of this county for nearly seventy years, consequently he is widely known throughout the county. He served during the Civil war in the one-hundred-day service and, upon returning from the war, settled down to the life of a farmer. That he has been successful is shown by his well improved farm of two hundred acres, one and one-half miles north of York Center, known as the "Maple Heights Farm."

Nathaniel Brooks, the son of A. G. and Rhoda W. (Coons) Brooks, was born in York township, Union county, Ohio, on the farm where he is now living, September 23, 1845. His father, who was the son of Nathaniel Brooks, was born in the state of New York, while his mother was a native of Licking county, Ohio. Nathaniel Brooks, Sr., came to Union county in 1833 and located in York township, being one of the first settlers in this township. He cleared away a small piece of land and used the logs he took off of the land to build a rude log cabin. The two hundred acres cost him two hundred dollars and shortly afterwards he sold one hundred acres for a similar amount. He lived on the farm only three years, dying in 1836. Nathaniel Brooks, Sr., was a school teacher. He built a saw mill in New York where the city of Rochester now stands. He had bought a farm near that place. A. G. Brooks was a prominent man in this county and, upon the organization of the Republican party in 1856, he took an important part in the Democratic party at that time. Two children were born to A. G. Brooks and wife, Nathaniel and Latitia, who became the wife of Samuel S. Davis. Latitia died in 1877, leaving two children, both of whom are now deceased. It is interesting to note that Nathaniel Brooks, Sr., was one of a group of men who organized the first Methodist Episcopal church in York township and he became its first class leader. He continued in this capacity until his death. Nathaniel Brooks, Sr., gave the name of York to this township.

Nathaniel Brooks was reared on his father's farm in York township and educated in the district schools and later in the Marysville graded schools. Desiring to pursue his education still farther, he became a student in the State University at Columbus, Ohio, leaving the university in the spring of 1864 to enlist in the Civil war. He was mustered in as a member



NATHANIEL BROOKS.

of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment enlisted for a period of one hundred days and his enlistment expired in August of the same year.

Immediately after the close of the war, Mr. Brooks returned to his home in Union county and began to farm. He has a fine farm of two hundred acres, upon which he has made his home for over half a century. During this time he has devoted himself to general farming and stock raising with good results.

Mr. Brooks was married in 1868 to Mary S. Penhorwood, a native of Delaware county, Ohio. To this union was born one daughter, Anna May, who became the wife of J. S. McGinnis, of York township. Mr. McGinnis and his wife have two sons. The first wife of Mr. Brooks died in 1877 and in 1880 he was married to Louise Bowers, who was born in New York state, January 2, 1845. She is a graduate of the Mount Vernon high school and before her marriage, taught in the common and high schools of Ohio. There are no children by this second marriage.

Faternally, Mr. Brooks is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a charter member of York lodge, No. 597, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Brooks named the lodge, Honor Lodge, at York. He is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the grand lodge of Ohio. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at York, a church which his grandfather helped to organize in the early thirties. In politics, he has long been one of the stalwart Republicans of his county and always taken an active interest in local political matters.

HARVEY F. TORMOHLEN.

There is no one nation that has contributed to our American citizenship an element of more sterling worth, or of greater value in the growth and development of our country and the support of our national institutions than has Germany. From the fatherland have come men of sturdy integrity and of industrious habits and business sagacity. No class of citizens have been more loyal to their adopted country, none have been of more benefit to community and state, than the descendants of the sturdy yeomanry from Germany.

The gentleman who is the subject of this brief biographical sketch may

entertain a just pride in the fact that his ancestry was of this class. His paternal grandfather was born in the province of Westphalia, Germany, as was also the paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Anna Noel. They were of the large emigrant colony that came to Indiana and settled in Dubois county, that state. This Indiana county was largely settled by the Germans, who found in this section of the state much broken lands covered with unbroken forests. These conditions were not specially attractive to settlers of American birth, on account of the prospective hard labor that would be necessary and the uncertainty of development of productive farms in these Dubois county hills. But the German immigrants found here a country somewhat similar to that to which they had been accustomed in their native land, and which, from experience, they knew how to farm.

The grandfather of the subject was among the early German settlers who came to Dubois county, bought a tract of land and contributed his full share in the development of the country. He was engaged in farming from the time of his marriage until his death, which occurred at Holland, Dubois county, at the age of seventy-four years. His widow is still living and is now eighty-two years of age. They had a large family, several of whom died at an early age. Those who lived to maturity were John, Daniel, Henry, Fred, Frank, Mary and George.

The maternal grandfather was William Hemmer and the maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Hildebrand. They were natives of Hanover, Germany. They were members of a German emigrant colony who came to America, and were among the early settlers in Dubois county, Indiana, settling on a farm near Holland. Here they lived and labored until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-seven years; his wife lived to the age of seventy-one years. Their family consisted of six children, namely: Mary, Henry, Sophia, Anna, Louis and Lizzie.

The father of our subject was Daniel, the second son of George and Anna (Noel) Tormohlen; his mother was Mary, the eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hildebrand) Hemmer, mentioned in the foregoing part of this sketch. The father was reared on the home farm in Dubois county, Indiana. In his young manhood he was engaged part of the time as a miller, and, in the meantime, he took up the study of veterinary medicine and surgery, in which profession he is now engaged in practice at Holland, Indiana. Politically, he is one of the sturdy German Republicans of Dubois county. That county has not been noted as very prolific in the growth of citizens of this party faith, but those who maintain Republican party allegiance in Dubois county are well grounded in the principles of the party and can

always be relied on, and ready at all times to give a reason for the faith they profess. That Mr. Tormohlen was of this kind of faith, and that he had the confidence of the appointing power in Washington and of the community in which he lived, is evidenced by the fact that he served as postmaster of Holland for four years. He and his wife are active members of the German Methodist church.

The children of this family were: Harvey F., the subject of this sketch; Anna, wife of E. H. Kunz, of Oklahoma; Lena, wife of Oscar Klausmeir, of Ardmore, Oklahoma; Louis, of Holland; Cora and William W., both living at home.

Harvey F. Tormohlen was born in Holland, Dubois county, Indiana, July 12, 1882. He was reared on the farm and trained to the habits of industry that served a good purpose in the development of body and mind and in an equipment for a broader sphere of usefulness in after life. His education was obtained in the public schools, graduating in the high school in 1902. He then attended the Baldwin Wallace College, at Berea, Ohio, graduating in that institution in 1906. With a view of taking up the profession of the ministry, he began the study of theology while in this college, and, after his graduation, he entered upon the work of the ministry for three years. He then completed his theological course at the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Illinois, graduating in 1911. While in this institution he supplemented his theological studies by a stated preaching appointment, at Garden Prairie, Illinois.

After completing his course in the Evanston institution Mr. Tormohlen came to Marysville, Ohio, where he found opportunity to engage in the Young Men's Christian Association work, for which he had an inclination and to which he had given much time and study during the years of preparation for the ministry. He was appointed secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Union county, and for the past two years has been devoting his time and energies to that important work.

Mr. Tormohlen was married June 19, 1912, to Beatrice Wilcox, daughter of William and Mae (Eggleston) Wilcox, of Rockford, Illinois. They have one child, John William. Mrs. Tormohlen was born at Rockford, Illinois, and both of her parents were born in the vicinity and made that their home until their death, which occurred some years ago. Mrs. **Tormohlen** was the elder of the two children of her father's family; a sister, Margaret, died at the age of sixteen years.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Tormohlen was the Rev. John Wilcox, who was a native of England. His early years of education were in

London, and for some time he was employed as clerk in the postoffice of that city. The maiden name of his wife was Margaret Weber, whom he married in Pennsylvania, sometime after coming to this country. They found a home near Rockford, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for a time. While thus engaged he devoted much time to study, with a view of fitting himself for the ministry. He was successful in his ambition and was admitted to the regular ministry in the Congregational church, devoting his life to that calling. The children of this family were Clarence, Mary, Weber, William, Lillian and Burt.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Tormohlen was John Eggleston, who was a Pennsylvania German. They came to Ohio in an early day and settled in Hocking county, and followed the occupation of farming. They both lived to a good age. Their three children were Mae, Eva and Oscar.

Mr. and Mrs. Tormohlen are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are actively interested in the work of the church, and in every cause that has for its object the uplift of humanity and instruction in principles of a better life.

WALTER R. WEIDMAN.

One of the manufacturing industries which has done and is doing much in the promotion of the growth and prosperity of Marysville is that of the Weidman Brothers, engaged in the manufacture of interior and exterior mill work. This enterprise was established several years ago, and, by the energy and push applied to the business by the proprietors, it has been made a success, with an established trade in manufactured product, not only in the immediate vicinity, but extending to several states.

Walter R. Weidman, the senior member of this enterprising firm, is of German ancestry, and he has inherited all the commendable traits of industry and business enterprise for which that race is noted. He was born in Marysville, Ohio, July 12, 1875, and this has been his home ever since. He is the son of John and Mary Jane (Ferguson) Weidman. His father was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany; his mother was a native of New York state and of Scotch descent. They had four children, namely: Anna L., deceased, who was the wife of Frank Hudson; Pearl R., of Cincinnati, Ohio; James O., of Marysville, and member of this manufacturing firm; and Walter R., the subject of this sketch. His father was twice married, his first wife a native of Germany. The children by the first wife were: John C., of Marys-

ville, also a member of the firm of Weidman Brothers; Mollie, who married Mr. Kreisler, of Deschler, Ohio; William L., another member of the firm; Mina, wife of Charles Hundobel, of Richmond, Indiana.

The father of the subject was only about seven years old when he came to America, and was one of the pioneers of Union county, Ohio. He grew to manhood on the farm where his parents settled, in Union township, and afterwards followed the occupation of farming on his own account for a short time. He then engaged in general merchandising in Marysville, and later engaged in the business of general contractor and builder. He is deceased. His second wife died in 1891, at the age of about fifty-five years. The father was raised in the Lutheran faith; the mother was a Methodist. He was a member of Palestine Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and actively interested in the promotion of the welfare of that order.

The paternal grandfather of the subject was Louis Weidman; he and his wife were natives of Germany. He was an officer in the German army, and had the training and discipline of the strict military service required of soldiers of that army. After his army service in that country he, with his wife and family, came to America and settled in Union county, Ohio, where they both died. They had a large family, of whom John, Louis, Conrad, Barbara and Margaret grew to manhood and womanhood. The maternal grandfather of our subject was named Ferguson; he and his wife were both of Scotch nativity. They emigrated to New York state, and after a short residence there came to Logan county, Ohio, where they both died, well along in years. The children of their family were Mary Jane, Anna and James.

As has been stated, the home of Walter R. Weidman, the subject of this sketch, has always been in Marysville, the place of his birth. He attended the public schools and from these received the practical education which fitted him for a successful business life. After his school years he found employment in the factory of the Robinson & Curry Company, and remained in that employ for several years. He then formed a partnership with William Kennedy in the contracting business. This partnership was dissolved after about three years, and Mr. Weidman then associated himself with his brothers, James O. and William L., in the same line of business. Later, they took into this partnership their brother, John C., and formed the company under the firm name of Weidman Brothers, and engaged in the manufacture of exterior and interior mill work. This partnership still continues, and the business has been growing steadily from the start and is now well established. They have twenty to twenty-five men in their employ, and a trade that extends to several of the surrounding states.

On the 22d day of May, 1902, Mr. Weidman was united in marriage with Laura Lentz, daughter of Charles F. and Lydia Mooney Lentz. Mr. and Mrs. Weidman have their church relationship with the Presbyterian society. Fraternally, Mr. Weidman belongs to Palestine Lodge No. 158, Free and Accepted Masons; Marysville Chapter No. 99, Royal Arch Masons; S. S. Jewel Council No. 89, Royal and Select Masons; Raper Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar. Politically, his affiliations are with the Democratic party. Mrs. Weidman was born at Cardington, Ohio. For history of her parents, see biographical sketch of J. M. Lentz, in another place in this volume.

FRENCH G. REYNOLDS.

One of the most highly esteemed business men of Milford Center, Union county, Ohio, is French G. Reynolds, who was born within fifty feet of the bank where he is now employed as cashier. He has been engaged in office work practically all of his life, working for several years in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and afterwards spending several years in Chicago, in the office of *The American Sheep Breeder*, a live stock journal. He has been connected with the banking interests of Milford Center for more than a quarter of a century, in which time he has built up a reputation for integrity and honesty which has won for him the unqualified confidence of everyone in the community.

French G. Reynolds, the son of Elisha L. and Mary E. (Burnham) Reynolds, was born in Milford Center, Ohio, September 10, 1846. His parents were natives of Union county, Ohio, also, and reared a family of five children: French G.; George B., deceased; Henry C., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Hattie E., deceased, who was the wife of A. E. Waters; and M. Lou, of Milford Center, Ohio.

Elisha L. Reynolds was a merchant in Milford Center for many years, and served two terms as treasurer of Union county. He died in 1900, and his widow in 1892. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Reynolds were Elisha and Elizabeth (Witter) Reynolds. They were pioneers of Union county, dying here at an advanced age. The grandparents of Mr. Reynolds reared a family of five children: Elisha L., Imer, Ira, Mrs. Hilah Woodworth and Mrs.

Martha J. Winget. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Reynolds were Harvey and Eliza (Carpenter) Burnham, natives of the Eastern states and early settlers at the present site of Milford Center. Mr. Burnham and his wife had four children, Mary E., George, Henry C. and Martha.

French G. Reynolds was reared in Milford Center and attended the public schools of that place. Upon reaching manhood, he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and for nine years was bookkeeper for a firm of live-stock brokers in that city. He then returned to Milford Center and for the next nineteen years was cashier of the Milford Center Bank. He left Milford Center to take a position as office man in the office of *The American Sheep Breeder* at Chicago and remained there for seven years. When the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Milford Center was organized in 1908, Mr. Reynolds was unanimously elected to the position of cashier and called home from Chicago to take the place. He has since been filling this position to the entire satisfaction of the directors and the patrons of the bank. The president of the bank is Lewis F. Erb. The bank has a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Reynolds was married January 17, 1877, to Mae Stokes, the daughter of Hiram and Clara (Chapman) Stokes. To this union one daughter has been born, Edna L., who is the wife of Dr. F. D. Burnham, of Linden Heights, Ohio. Mrs. Reynolds was born in Milford Center, and her parents were early settlers in this county. Her father was a general merchant and also handled grain extensively. He owned a fine farm adjoining Milford Center, the same farm now owned by Cone Howard. Mrs. Reynolds' father died in 1887 and her mother in 1874. Four children were born to the parents of Mrs. Reynolds: Mae, Clara, John C. and Bertha.

Politically, Mr. Reynolds is a Republican and has always taken an intelligent interest in political matters. As an indication of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, he was elected treasurer of his township, holding this office for fifteen years. Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the Catholic church. Fraternally, Mr. Reynolds belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of quiet and unassuming demeanor and has always so conducted himself and his affairs as to win the unqualified indorsement of those with whom he has had any dealings. He is a fine type of the American citizen, who believes in good judgment, good citizenship and a high standard of civilization.

FRANCIS M. WHIPS.

A veteran of the Civil War, a highly respected citizen of Washington township and a farmer for the past half century, Francis Marion Whips is eminently entitled to representation in the history of his county. Mr. Whips had two brothers in the Civil War and he himself was badly wounded on two different occasions in the fearful struggle.

Francis M. Whips, the son of Mathias and Cinderilla (Chaney) Whips, was born in Perry county, Ohio, February 9, 1846. His father was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, and his mother in Pennsylvania, while his parents were married in Licking county, Ohio, where his father died. After the death of her husband, the widow of Mathias Whips came to Marion county to live. She died in Marion county, Ohio. There were thirteen children born to Mathias Whips and wife, four of whom are still living: William, a soldier in the Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; George W., a soldier in the same regiment with his brother; Francis M., of Washington township, and Joshua, a painter living near Carbondale, Indiana.

Francis M. Whips was reared in Perry county, Ohio, and when a small boy went with his parents to Wisconsin, but remained there only a short time, returning to Ohio and living in Licking county until the opening of the Civil War. In February, 1863, the month he was seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the Army of the Cumberland and participated in the battles of Stone's River, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and all of the battles which Sherman fought on his march through Georgia to the sea. He was wounded in the left leg at Resaca, and shot through the right shoulder in another engagement. The wound in his leg was never satisfactorily healed and this still gives him trouble. He has always been deeply interested in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a charter member of Cooper Post, Marion Ohio.

After the close of the Civil War, Mr. Whips returned to Licking county, Ohio, where he lived until 1866, when he came to Marion county to make his home in Marion township. He is now living on the Oglesbee farm, two and one-half miles north of Byhalia. He has engaged in general farming and stock raising, but has now practically retired from active work on the farm.

Mr. Whips was married in 1878 to Caroline Doebert, a native of Crawford county, Ohio, and to this union have been born six children, four of whom are now living: Hiram, who is employed in the Malleable Iron Works

at Marion, Ohio; Harry, a farmer in Washington township; Stella, the wife of Parl Williams; Etta, the wife of Chester Moody.

Mr. Whips is a Democrat in politics, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He is a member of Richwood Lodge No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years.

JOHN T. DRAKE.

The sixty-one years covering the career of John T. Drake have all been spent in Union county, Ohio, where he was born. His parents were early settlers in this county and contributed in no small measure to the advancement of the community in which they lived. Mr. Drake has been active in furthering the interests of the county in every way, and his whole life has been such as to bring him the hearty commendation of his fellow citizens. In his younger manhood he taught school for one term and later engaged in farming, and has made this his life work. His present farm of two hundred and two and one-half acres in York township and in Logan county bears ample witness to his success as a tiller of the soil.

John T. Drake, the son of Francis M. and Mary (Harriman) Drake, was born on the farm where he is now living October 1, 1853. His father was born in Warren county, Ohio, the son of Chordy and Sarah J. Drake. He came from Warren county, Ohio, to Logan county in 1831. Chordy Drake spent his declining years at the home of his son-in-law, Thomas Skidmore, and died there June 8, 1878. His widow also spent her declining years at the home of her son-in-law, Thomas Skidmore, and died there on July 6, 1880. There were eight children born to Chordy Drake.

Francis M. Drake grew to manhood on his father's farm in Logan county, Ohio, and upon reaching manhood was married to Mary Harriman, the daughter of Simpkin and Sarah (Green) Harriman. She was also reared in Logan county, Ohio, both of her parents being natives of Pennsylvania. Francis M. Drake and wife were the parents of three children: Chordy L., who married Anna Knox; John T., of Union county, and Angelia, who died at the age of sixteen.

John T. Drake was reared on his father's farm in York township, in this county, and educated in the district schools of his home township. He applied himself so diligently to his books that upon leaving school he was able to secure a teacher's license and for one term taught school in Washing-

ton township, Union county. He then engaged in farming and has met with marked success in all of his farming operations. He is interested in the Union Banking Company, of West Mansfield, and is now president of this company. The other officers of the company are as follows: Edward S. Moore, vice-president; W. N. Plotner, I. R. Wimmer, J. N. Wilgus, E. W. Elliott, J. T. Drake, E. S. Moore and H. E. Southard, directors; T. F. Wilson, cashier, and A. L. Votaw, assistant cashier.

Mr. Drake was married December 25, 1875, to Mary M. Henry, the daughter of George and Margaret (Cook) Henry, both deceased, late of Logan county, and to this union three children have been born: Maggie May, born July 18, 1878, who graduated at the West Mansfield high school with the class of 1897, now the wife of Loren Flickinger, and the mother of six children, three of whom are living; Perry R., born September 29, 1879, who was drowned August 20, 1893; John Reed, born February 21, 1895, graduated from the West Mansfield high school with the class of 1913.

Mr. Drake and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethel, and Mr. Drake has been a member of this church for more than forty years. His father was a charter member of this church, as was his grandfather. His father was a member of the building committee which erected the first church building and served as trustee until his death. Mr. Drake is now serving in this same capacity. Politically, Mr. Drake has always been identified with the Republican party and has taken an intelligent interest in township and county political affairs. Mr. Drake is a highly respected citizen who has lived such a life as to win the hearty esteem of everyone with whom he is associated.

URIAH STOTTS ALDEN.

The oldest merchant in Milford Center, Ohio, is Uriah Stotts Alden, who has been a continuous resident of this village for more than seventy years. He comes from old Puritan stock, being a direct descendant of John Alden, who landed at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, in the "Mayflower" December 22, 1620. He has lived in Milford Center since he was about two years of age and has witnessed all of the changes which have elapsed during his seventy years residence in this county. He served with distinction in the Civil War, and since that time has been engaged in business in Milford Center. He built half of the Alden-Lyons building, the first Milford Center Bank, the big flour

mill and several other buildings in Milford Center and the surrounding community.

Uriah Stotts Alden, the "grand old man" of Milford Center, Ohio, is the son of Chester and Margaret (Stotts) Alden, and was born in Madison county, Ohio, May 25, 1842. His parents were both natives of New York state and pioneers in Madison county. His mother died in 1844 and his father then went west and located in Tama county, Iowa, near Muscatine, and engaged in farming. He died near Chicago in 1854, being about seventy-five years of age at the time of his death. Eleven children were born to Chester Alden and wife: Chester, Ayers, Andrew, Dr. John Milton, George, Edmund, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, Charles Hiram and Uriah S. Of these children only two, Charles H., who now lives at St. Augustine, Florida, and Uriah S., are living.

After the death of his mother in 1844, Uriah S. Alden was brought to Milford Center to live with his aunt and uncle, Dr. Reuben P. Mann, and his whole life has been spent in Milford Center since that time, with the exception of the three years he spent at the front during the Civil War.

Mr. Alden enlisted June 5, 1861, in Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service on October 6, of the same year. This regiment was in the battle of Carnifex Ferry, against General Floyd, and here Ransom Reed was killed, being the first soldier from Union county, of Company F, to give his life for his country. The Grand Army of the Republic post at Marysville is named in his honor. The first soldier killed from Union township was Silas Kimball, also of Company F, who gave his life for his country's sake at the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862. The Grand Army of the Republic post of Milford Center is named in his honor. In 1862 the company of which Mr. Alden was a member was drilled by Col. W. S. Smith, a graduate of West Point. Before the end of the war Colonel Smith was made brigadier-general, and Major Hawkins, of Marysville, became colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment. Mr. Alden was in the service three years and eight months, when he came home in ill health from long campaigning in the field. After many months of good nursing, he partially regained his health and on the 12th of January, 1866, he embarked in the mercantile business in Milford Center and has continued in the same line of activity in this village ever since that time.

Mr. Alden distinctly remembers when the militia was being mustered into the Mexican War, and recalls the feverish interest in the gold-fever rush to California in 1849. In 1852 he attended a private school taught by Miss Mary Parkinson at her home in Milford Center. Of the three pupils of that

school, only two are now living, Mr. Alden and Jane Reed Burnham, who now resides in Mechanicsburg, Ohio. The other pupil was Samantha Spain, who died many years ago. During the years 1854 and 1855, Mr. Alden went with Doctor Mann, his uncle, to collect geological specimens along the Scioto river and in the state house yard at Columbus where great quantities of fossiliferous rocks were used in the building of the state house. The state prisoners were doing the work and Doctor Mann had the privilege of going among the laborers and collecting the fossils and rock curiosities, all of which he later donated to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. During the years 1857 and 1858 Mr. Alden attended the college at Delaware and had for his classmate the Hon. Edward Powell, of Columbus. In 1859 Mr. Alden attended a select school in the Reynolds building taught by Rev. Jeremiah Slocum. In the years before the opening of the Civil War, he attended school in the Odd Fellows hall, the school being taught by the Misses Mary and Jennie Coe. Dr. Calvin H. Reed, now of Toledo, was one of his classmates.

Mr. Alden was married January 31, 1876, to Mrs. Mattie Freeman, widow of Frank Freeman and daughter of Harrison and Mary Apple, of North Lewisburg, Champaign county, Ohio. To this union seven children were born, Eugene, Clifton, Clyde, Bessie, Daisy, Don and Pansy. All of the sons are now deceased, having died unmarried. Bessie is the wife of John Opphile and lives in Marysville. They have four children. Daisy became the wife of Albert Fay Terry, of Anderson, Indiana, and has two children, Ada May and Don Alden. Pansy is a hairdresser and now lives in Carson, California.

Mrs. Alden was born in Virginia in 1852, as were her parents. The family came to Ohio and located in Champaign county, near North Lewisburg, early in the history of that county. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Apple: Mrs. Jennie Church, William, Elizabeth, Mattie, Isabel, Annie, Sadie, John and Elisha. Of these nine children, William was wounded in the Civil War and died soon after he came home; Isabel became the wife of John Underwood.

Mr. Alden is a loyal member of Ransom Reed Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Marysville, and is also a member of Milford Center Lodge No. 274, Knights of Pythias. Politically, Mr. Alden has been a life-long Republican and served for about thirty years in the village council of Milford Center, beginning his service in 1872. He has experienced some business reverses at times but, by energy and determination, has overcome them, and now has a comfortable competence for his declining years.

LEWIS SCHEIDERER.

Among the sturdy German element who have done so much toward the development of Union county, none deserve more credit than the Scheiderer family to which the subject of this sketch belongs. Members of this family were among the early settlers and have labored here since the days when most of the country was an unbroken forest. The founder of the family was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century. Following the tide of emigration he first located in Franklin county, Ohio, and after a short time came to Union county where he remained during the rest of his life.

The founder of this family in Union county was John M. Scheiderer, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Coming to this county he found abundant opportunity for hard work in clearing up the forest and getting the land in condition for cultivation, and to that arduous work he applied himself. By industry, thrift and economy he soon established a home and had a productive farm of sufficient acreage to live in comparative comfort.

The maiden name of his wife was Eva Schroll, to whom he was married before coming to this county. To this union was born ten children, namely: Casper, who was a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War; John Philip, George Peter, Magdalena, who married a Renner; John Christopher, father of our subject; Barbara, Gottlieb, George Frederick, and two who are deceased.

John Christopher, the father of our subject, was born on the farm in this township, December 23, 1851, and lived on the home place until he was grown. The neighborhood is known as the German settlement, composed principally of thrifty natives or descendants of that race. Coming to the age of maturity the father of our subject married Anna M. Doelinger and settled on a farm and has continued in the occupation of a farmer. Previous to this, he had worked for sometime in a tile factory. His education was received by attending German and English schools during his minority, at such times as he could be spared from work on his father's farm. He was married to Anna Doelinger, April 25, 1878, and to this union seven children have been born, namely: Dora; Lewis, our subject; Elizabeth, who married Elsie Ebert of Manistee, Michigan; George, Anna, and Alma. Dora married John K. Gunderman, and to this union the following named children were born: Walter, Esther, Martha. Elizabeth married Herman Bosse and they have three children, Elsie, Alfreda and Edward.

Lewis Scheiderer, our subject, was married October 4, 1910, to Clara Coleman, daughter of William and Magdalena (Greenbaum) Coleman. They are members of the Lutheran church. Our subject owns a fine farm of one hundred and fifty-one acres, located on the Wadkins road, about two miles east of Marysville, the same farm on which his father lived and where the family was reared. In politics, Lewis Scheiderer is a Democrat.

GEORGE MICHAEL NICOL.

One of the most extensive farmers of Darby township, Union county, Ohio, is George Michael Nicol, who has been a life-long resident of the county. He owns a fine farm of five hundred acres in Union and Darby townships, all of which he has made by his own industry and his good management.

George M. Nicol, the son of Conrad and Lena (Colbaker) Nicol, was born in Darby township, Union county, Ohio, July 9, 1857. His parents, both of whom were natives of Germany, came to the United States after their marriage and settled in Darby township, in this county, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Conrad Nicol and wife reared a family of six children, four of whom are still living: John, a farmer of Darby township; George M., with whom this narrative deals; Mary, the widow of George Gase, of this county; Martin, a farmer of Darby township. Conrad Nicol died in 1906, and his widow passed away three years later.

George M. Nicol was educated in the schools of this county, lived at home until his marriage, and then began farming for himself and has met with unusual success in every venture in which he has been interested. He is one of the largest stock raisers of the county and sells several car loads of stock each year.

Mr. Nicol was married in May, 1881, to Anna Gase, a daughter of Christopher and Barbara (Raush) Gase, and to this union ten children have been born, Mary, Clara, Lucy, Ernest, Christopher, Martin, August, Alfred, Gehardt, and Peter, who died in infancy.

Ernest C. Nicol was born in Darby township, Union county, May 26, 1888. He received a good education in the schools of his township and finished his education and training in the high school at Marysville. He was married April 27, 1913, to Elizabeth Nicol, a daughter of George and Catherine (Danger) Nicol, both of whom were natives of Union county. Ernest is farming one hundred and twenty-five acres of his father's farm in Darby

township. The father of Mrs. Nicol died about eighteen years ago and her mother is still living in this county near Marysville.

George M. Nicol and all of his family are loyal members of the Lutheran church in Darby township and are generous contributors to its maintenance. Politically, Mr. Nicol is a member of the Democratic party, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He has preferred to give his entire time and attention to his extensive agricultural interests, rather than engage in political campaigns. Mr. Nicol is a highly respected farmer and a public-spirited citizen who well merits inclusion among the representative men of Union county.

WILLIS EPPS.

One of the sterling pioneers of Allen township, Union county, Ohio, is Willis Epps, who was born in this township more than sixty-five years ago. His long career has been devoted solely to agriculture and his fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres three miles south of Pottersburg is sufficient evidence that he has met with success in his life's work.

Willis Epps was born in Allen township, April 4, 1848, and is a son of Thomas and Clarissa (Smith) Epps. His father was born near Lewisburg, Ohio, while his mother was a native of Champaign county, in this state. Four children were born to Thomas Epps and wife: Rosetta, deceased; Rosina, the widow of Fred Beltz; Mary, deceased, and Willis, of Allen township.

Willis Epps was reared in the township where he was born and attended its rural district schools. He remained at home until his marriage and then began farming on the place where he has since resided. As a farmer and stock raiser, he has long ranked with the most progressive and enterprising in his township and, by directing his energies along proper lines, he has made a comfortable living for his family.

Mr. Epps was married in 1870 to Sarah Burgendine, a native of Union county. To this union six children have been born, all of whom are still living: Medford, Everett, Etta, Laura, Dott and Ethel.

The family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have always taken an active interest in its welfare. Mr. Epps is the class leader in his church at Pottersburg, where the family attend. In politics, he has given his hearty support to the Republican party, but has never taken an active part in its deliberations. Mr. Epps is one of the oldest native-born farmers in his township and during his long career he has endeared himself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

THOMAS CODY.

Of the sturdy sons of the Emerald Isle it has been said that they have "won every country's freedom but their own," and a review of the struggle against oppression in any land will disclose the fact that in the forefront of the battle line, if, indeed, not leading it, the valiant lads from the land of the harp and the shamrock have borne well their part. During the dark days of the war between the North and South in the sixties, there were no better fighters in the ranks of the boys in blue than the sons of Ireland, and among those worthy defenders of the integrity of their adopted country, no soldiers from foreign lands bore a more noble part or acquitted themselves with greater honor than these sons of Ireland. Union county, Ohio, is honored in saving one of these sturdy old soldiers as one of its citizens, and Thomas Cody, of Dover township, is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county.

Thomas Cody, the son of John and Margaret (Crook) Cody, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1845. The family later came to America and first settled in Vermont, later moving to New York. The father, John Cody, first came to this country, and about two years later the family followed. John Cody was the son of Michael and Mary (Fleming) Cody. In 1853 John Cody came to Union county, Ohio, and located in Marysville, and some time afterwards, bought a farm of one hundred and ten acres in Dover township, where he made his home. Later he added forty acres more and on this farm he and his wife reared a family of eleven children, Michael, Edward, Mrs. Clara Herbert, Thomas, Mrs. Anna Cain, John, Edward, William, Richard and two who died in infancy. All the other children are still living with the exception of Edward.

Thomas Cody went to the little old school house in Ireland in the county where he was born. His teacher was an old soldier by the name of John Maher, who fought under the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, and was severely wounded at that memorable struggle. Thomas Cody was nine years of age when he came to Union county and attended school for a time in Marysville.

On July 21, 1863, Mr. Cody enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until March 8, 1864. In August of the same year he re-enlisted and was assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, under General Burnside, at Crab Orchard, Kentucky. He marched over the mountains and was at the capture of Cum-



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS CODY.

berland Gap, where he remained six weeks, the remainder of the time being put in marching and skirmishing between the Gap and Strawberry Plains, taking part in a severe fight at Walker Ford, on the Hólstine river. At the end of his enlistment period he was discharged and on the 20th of January, 1865, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They left Columbus in the following February, reaching Nashville, Tennessee, the same month. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, and from there they went to Dalton, Georgia, in which state they received the surrender of Cobb's Confederate Army of Georgia. They went as far south as Macon, where the subject was detailed on reconstruction work of the Freedman's Bureau. The regiment remained at Macon most of the time until it was mustered out of the service, on January 20, 1866.

After the close of the war Mr. Cody returned to Union county, and for about twenty years followed the sawmill business in connection with his farming. He owns a well improved farm of thirty-three acres in Dover township and also has property in the village of New Dover, where he is now residing.

Mr. Cody was married in October, 1868, to Augusta Gibson, and to this union four children have been born, Cora (deceased), Clara, Nellie and Jennie. Nellie is the wife of Charles Wesley and has three daughters, Christina, Gladys and Clara. Jennie is the wife of H. Thompson, and has one daughter, Doris.

Fraternally, Mr. Cody is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a Republican. He has been elected to the office of township assessor no less than three times, a fact which speaks well for his ability in the administration of the affairs of this important office. He is a loyal and enthusiastic member of the Ransom Reed Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as past commander. Mr. Cody has always made his influence felt for good in his community, and the well regulated life he has led has gained for him the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens to a marked degree. Genial and unassuming in all of his relations, he has won and retains the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been thrown in contact. There are not many of the sons of the Emerald Isle living in Union county, and very few who served during the great Civil war. For this reason it seems eminently fitting that the career of Mr. Cody be presented in the annals of his county. Edward, a brother, served four

years in Company F, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died at Springfield, Ohio, in 1910, dying from the effects of his wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, fifty years before his death, being continually bothered and sick from the wound.

Nepatian Gibson, a brother of Mrs. Cody, was killed on Red River in Mississippi while serving in the Union army, and her father died in the army, 1864, at Rome, Georgia.

WILLIAM SANDERS.

For more than three score years William Sanders has been a resident of Union county, and most of his life has been spent in Leesburg township, where he owns a farm of one hundred and fifty-one acres about five and one-half miles north of Marysville. His farm is well improved in every way and presents as attractive an appearance as any farm in the township. While engaged primarily in advancing his own interests, he has also taken an active part in the civic life of his township, and has served two terms as assessor, giving his fellow citizens efficient service in this capacity.

William Sanders, the son and only child of Martin and Margaret (Lee) Sanders, was born in Dover township, Union county, Ohio, April 23, 1854. His father was a native of Virginia and came to Union county with his parents about 1835, locating in Mill Creek township. The family later moved to Dover township, where Martin Sanders grew to manhood and was married about 1853 to Margaret Lee. The mother of William Sanders died in the same year he was born, and his father later married a Miss McCampbell, and to his second marriage five children were born, Delmer, Almeda, Dora, Benjamin and Mary. Martin Sanders farmed until the time of his death in 1894, his widow living until 1909.

William Sanders was reared by his uncle, Eli Hildebrand, a farmer of Leesburg township. He received a good common school education and remained with his uncle until he was grown. He then began working for himself and after his marriage moved on to his present farm. He has placed extensive improvements upon this farm and has engaged in general farming and stock raising for the past thirty years.

Mr. Sanders was first married in 1885 to Laura Standley, a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and to this union one child was born, the child and mother passing away together. On March 27, 1900, Mr. Sanders was

married to Mrs. Mary E. (Harriman) Thompson, the widow of W. J. Thompson, who had died September 8, 1895. Mrs. Sanders was first married November 5, 1874, to W. J. Thompson, and to her first union two daughters were born, Olive May, the wife of F. D. Slifer, of Wilmington, Ohio, and Florence, the wife of E. M. Lee. Mr. Lee and his wife have one daughter, Dina Elnora, who was born June 16, 1903.

The second wife of Mr. Sanders was the daughter of William and Ellen (Johnson) Harriman, who were married in Logan county, Ohio, and reared a family of five children, E. G., of Alger, Ohio; Sarah J., the wife of R. B. Thompson, of Kenton, Ohio; John E., who died at the age of eighteen; Mary E., the wife of Mr. Sanders, and Lydia, the wife of John McMahan, of Harding county, Ohio. Mr. Harriman and his family moved from Logan county to Harding county, where they spent most of their lives, her father dying in March, 1895, and her mother in January, 1900.

Politically, Mr. Sanders has always taken an active interest and his party nominated him to the important position of township assessor, and at the expiration of his first term he was renominated and re-elected for a second term. Mr. Sanders is a member of the Disciples church.

MICHAEL H. DEA.

No studier or better citizens have come to our shores than those sons of Ireland who have made their home in this country. Fortunate, indeed, is the community which receives these people and incorporates them in the body politic, for wherever found they are always industrious, upright and ready to do their share toward the material and moral welfare of the community in which they reside. In the old country they learn habits of industry which insure success and upon coming to this country they never fail to exercise those same habits which made them independent in old Ireland. The United States has no better citizens than these sons of Erin, and Union county, Ohio, can count itself fortunate in having some of these good people among its citizens.

Michael H. Dea, the manager of the Union Light and Water Company, of Milford Center, Ohio, is one of the many native-born sons of Ireland who has made this county their permanent home. He was born in county Kerry, Ireland, near Listowel, August 28, 1861. His parents, John and Mary (Hollara) Dea, were natives of the same county, and had a family of four chil-

dren, Michael H., John C., Anna D., single, and Patrick C., all of Milford Center.

John Dea came to this country with his wife and three children in 1867 and located in Milford Center, where he followed railroading the remainder of his life, dying in September, 1903, at the age of sixty-four. His wife still survives him and is now seventy-two years of age. Both were loyal members of the Catholic church.

The paternal grandparents of Michael H. Dea were Michael H. and Mary (Lynch) Dea. He came to America about 1870 and located in Delaware, Ohio, where he died in 1877 at the age of ninety-two. His wife died in Ireland, where their three children, John C., Mary and Bridget, were born. Michael Dea's maternal grandmother Hollarn lived to be one hundred and eight years of age. Both she and her husband died in Ireland. Most of their children emigrated to Australia where they made their permanent home.

Michael H. Dea was six years of age when he came to America with his parents and has been a resident of Milford Center since 1867. He attended the public schools of Milford Center, and at the age of seventeen began working in the railroad office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Milford Center. In 1886 he was appointed station agent and held that position until 1908. In 1909 he helped to organize the Union Light and Water Company, of which he was president the first year. He resigned the position of president to take the management of the company and is now filling this important position. For the past three years he has been interested in the coal business and has built up a good trade in retailing coal in Milford Center and the surrounding community.

Mr. Dea was married November 4, 1884, to Mary Hinton, the daughter of Michael and Catherine Hinton. To this union one son was born, Walter Charles, who died at the age of six years.

Mrs. Dea was born at Broadway, Union county, Ohio, May 8, 1863. Her mother died in 1904, at the age of sixty-two, and her father is still living at Milford Center. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hinton, James, Daniel, Andrew, Michael, John, Mary, William and one other. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Dea, Hinton by name, were natives of Virginia and early settlers of Chillicothe, Ohio. Later they came to Broadway, Union county, and still later to Milford Center, where they died. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Dea were natives of Ireland, but her grandfather on her mother's side came to America and died in Milford Center, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Dea are members of the Catholic church and contribute liberally to its support. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and,

politically, he gives his staunch allegiance to the Democratic party. He is recognized as a man of probity and ability and has served his party on several occasions. He has been township and village clerk a number of times, has also served as township treasurer and as a member of the village council several years. In every place where Mr. Dea has been found he has measured up to the full standard of an American citizen.

DR. DYER J. JENKINS.

For the past seventeen years Dr. Dyer J. Jenkins has been practicing his profession in Broadway, Union county, Ohio. By a strict devotion to his profession he has kept himself well abreast of the latest advances in medical science and has built up a reputation as a successful practitioner which extends beyond the limits of his immediate community. He takes an intelligent interest in the civic life of his locality and has filled various official positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens.

Dr. Dyer J. Jenkins, the son of Jesse C. and Harriet (Carter) Jenkins, was born at West Mansfield, Logan county, Ohio, June 20, 1873. His parents; both of whom were born in Ohio, have two children, Della, the wife of C. H. Lockwood, of Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, and Dr. Dyer J., of Broadway.

Jesse C. Jenkins was reared in Champaign county, Ohio, and came to Union county when a young man. He farmed in his younger days and later engaged in the mercantile business in West Mansfield, where he remained three years. He then moved to Raymond, and opened up a general mercantile establishment there, but the close confinement of the store affected his health, so he disposed of his store and moved to a farm near Raymond, where he lived until 1899. In that year he and his wife moved into Raymond, where they are now living a retired life. Both are members of the Christian New-light church. Jesse C. Jenkins has been a prominent member of the civic life of his community for many years. He has served as assessor and justice of the peace, as well as holding other important positions of trust. He has engaged in the buying and selling of stock and wool for several years, although he has now practically retired from all active business affairs.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor Jenkins were William and ——— (Spillers) Jenkins, natives of Ohio. They lived in Champaign county most of their lives, but died in Union county at an advanced age. They had two

sons, Isaiah, and Jesse C., the father of Doctor Jenkins. The maternal grandparents of Doctor Jenkins were John and —— (Griffin) Carter, pioneer settlers in Union county, Ohio. The grandmother died in middle age and Mr. Carter lived to an advanced age. Six children were born to John Carter and wife: Charlotte, Caroline, Eliza, Lorena, Harriet and Oliver.

Doctor Jenkins was reared on his father's farm and attended the public school of Raymond, and after finishing the course there he entered Antioch College. After graduating from that institution he took up the study of medicine and graduated from the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, in 1898. He began the practice of his profession at Broadway the same year and has since continued to reside in that village. He is a member of the Union County and Ohio State Medical Associations.

Doctor Jenkins was married October 8, 1901, to Ethel Colver, the daughter of Horace and Jennie (Ford) Colver, and to this union one son has been born, Harold C.

Mrs. Jenkins was born in this county, and her parents, both of whom were natives of Ohio, are still living in Richwood. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Colver: Guy, who died unmarried; Charles, of Chicago, Illinois; Arthur, also of Chicago; Ethel, the wife of Doctor Jenkins, and Edna, who is still unmarried. Charles and Arthur are manufacturers of Chicago.

Doctor Jenkins is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Masons and the Royal and Select Masters. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, and has always taken an active interest in local political matters. He has served as county coroner for two terms, and has filled the position of township treasurer for a similar length of time.

LEROY C. BROWN.

It is surprising to note the large number of farmers of Union county, Ohio, who are natives of this county. This is an indication that the county is an excellent agricultural section and the universal thrift of the farmers of this county bears ample witness to the fact. A native-born farmer of this county is Leroy C. Brown, who has spent practically all of his life within the limits of Union county. He has devoted all of his life to farming with the exception of a few years when he was in the west with an engineering corps. For the last five years he has lived in Mill Creek township, where he has a

fine farm of one hundred and one acres, three and one-half miles south of Ostrander.

Leroy C. Brown, the son of William M. and Rosa (Carr) Brown, was born in Dover township, Union county, Ohio, June 6, 1868. His father was born in Union county and his mother in Delaware county, Ohio, and both are still residing in Dover township in this county. Four children were born to William M. Brown and wife, two of whom are living: Leroy C. and Floy, the wife of Will Mangans, of New Dover. The two deceased children are Frank W. and Willa H.

Leroy C. Brown was reared on his father's farm in Dover township and attended the public schools of the township. He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age and then joined an engineering corps and worked throughout Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Louisiana for the next four years. He then returned to Ohio and took up farming, which he has since followed. He first rented a farm in Dover township and lived there until April, 1909, when he bought the Elson farm in Mill Creek township, where he is now residing.

Mr. Brown was married in 1897 to Mary Rittenhouse, who died six years later, leaving two children, Monetta and Frank. Both of these children are now students in the high school at Watkins. Mr. Brown married a second time in 1909 to Cornelia Dunn, who was born and reared in Defiance county, Ohio.

Mr. Brown and his family are members of the Springdale Baptist church. Politically, he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party but has never aspired to an official position.

JOHN W. SKIDMORE.

The proprietor of the "Pleasant Ridge Stock Farm," in York township, Union county, Ohio, is John W. Skidmore, who has been a resident of this county since 1849. In that year he came to this county with his parents from Logan county, Ohio, and here he has made his home since that time. His father was a prosperous farmer and an influential citizen of this county until his death, and the various members of the Skidmore family have taken an active part in the advancement of the county along material, moral, religious and educational lines. Mr. Skidmore and his wife reared a family of children to lives of usefulness and honor, who have taken their places as useful

members of the commonwealth and in so doing have shown themselves to be the highest type of good American citizens.

John W. Skidmore, the son of Isaac and Sarah A. (Haines) Skidmore, was born in Logan county, Ohio, July 26, 1845. His father was born in Virginia, and came with his parents, William Skidmore and wife, to Columbiana county, Ohio, and later to Logan county. In Perry township, of that county, Isaac Skidmore grew to manhood and married Sarah A. Haines, who was born in Logan county, the daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Ballinger) Haines. After their marriage Isaac Skidmore and his wife located on a farm in Logan county, where they lived until 1849, in which year they came to York township, Union county, and purchased one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, to which they subsequently added, until they owned two hundred and seventy-five acres of well improved land. Both were members of the Church of Christ, and deeply interested in its welfare. Isaac Skidmore was a Whig, later a Democrat and when Garfield was nominated voted with the Republicans and remained a supporter of that party to his death. Five children were born to Isaac Skidmore and wife, four of whom are still living: Alonzo Skidmore, who gave three years in defense of his country in the Civil War and who was also a prominent educator and minister of the Gospel; Emeline, the wife of L. K. Drake, a farmer of York township; Almira, the wife of John Huffman, deceased, of Union county, Ohio, who later became the wife of A. H. Dean, of Logan county, Ohio; Hester, the wife of J. W. McDonald, a farmer of York township, and John W., with whom this narrative deals.

John W. Skidmore was four years of age when his parents moved from Logan county, Ohio, to Union county, in 1849, and he now lives on the same farm where his parents settled in that year. He received such education as was given in the common schools of his home township and remained at home until his marriage. He then began farming for himself, and has had success in hog raising. He and his son, I. B., make a specialty of the breeding of Ohio Improved Chester White hogs and handle other high-grade live stock as well. In addition to his farming interests, he is a stockholder in a grave vault company at Columbus, Ohio. His farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres lies one and one-half miles northeast of West Mansfield, Ohio, and is improved in such a way as to make it one of the most attractive farms in the township.

John W. Skidmore was married April 11, 1870, to Mary A. Inskip, a

native of Logan county, Ohio, a daughter of David and Martha (Downs) Inskeep. Mr. Skidmore and his wife began housekeeping in a hewed log cabin on the farm where they are now living, and as the years have rolled by they have become more and more prosperous. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are still living: C. A., a college trained photographer, who is still living at home; Ava, a retired school teacher, who also lives at home; Dr. D. I., a veterinary surgeon, now in the employ of the United States government, with headquarters at Amherst, Massachusetts; I. B., a graduate of a business college, and now on the old home farm, and Esther F., who is now teaching in the public schools of Union county. Dr. D. I. Skidmore is a graduate of the Ohio State University at Columbus, and a man who ranks high in his profession as a veterinary surgeon.

The Skidmore family are members of the Church of Christ, and have always been interested in its welfare. The Republican party has claimed the hearty support of Mr. Skidmore, and that he stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that they nominated and elected him to the important office of township trustee. Mr. Skidmore has taken an active part in the life of his community for more than half a century and has always measured up to the highest standard of American citizenship.

ZACHARIAH H. McILROY.

The McIlroy family have been identified with the history of Union county, Ohio, for more than three quarters of a century and have always taken an active part in everything pertaining to its welfare. Zachariah H. McIlroy is a worthy representative of this family and is now farming three hundred acres of excellent land in Liberty township, where he was born and where he has always made his home.

Zachariah H. McIlroy, the son of John M. and Eveline (Hubbard) McIlroy, was born in Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, April 1, 1874. His father was born on a farm in this same township in 1842 and died after a long and useful career in 1909. John M. McIlroy served in the Civil War in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was one of the largest land owners of the county and at his death owned three hundred acres of excellent land in Liberty township. His widow is

still living. Four children were born to John M. McIlroy and wife, all of whom are living: Louise, the wife of John Sneall; Zachariah H., of Liberty township; Nellie, who is still single; and Edward, who is living in Texas.

Zachariah H. McIlroy was educated in the common schools of Liberty township and remained at home until his marriage. Since then he has been farming in Liberty township and now has charge of a fine farm of three hundred acres. He is an extensive stock raiser and has had unusual success along this line of activity.

Mr. McIlroy was married in February, 1901, to Mayme Richard, who was born and reared in Logan county, Ohio. To this union four children have been born, Marion, Leonard, Joseph, Joseph E. and Carrie L.

Politically, Mr. McIlroy has always been identified with the Republican party, but has preferred to give his attention to his agricultural interests exclusively. He has never been a candidate for a public office, although he gives his hearty support to all measures of public welfare. As a farmer he ranks among the most progressive of his township, while as a citizen he is well worthy of representation among the public spirited men of his county in this volume.

ISAAC W. ARNOLD.

An enterprising young business man of Raymond, Ohio, is Isaac W. Arnold, of the firm of Arnold & Bowers, dealers in agricultural implements, buggies and wagons. Mr. Arnold started out in the world doing business when a young man and for the past ten years has been living in Raymond, where, for some time, he and Jacob W. Bowers were associated in business, handling farm implements of all kinds, buggies and wagons. On August 31, 1914, Mr. Arnold purchased the interest of his partner and now is conducting the business as sole proprietor. In addition to this, Mr. Arnold has a general store of his own in Raymond, to which he gives his attention.

Isaac W. Arnold, the son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Bushong) Arnold, was born in Hancock county, Madison township, Ohio, August 2, 1882. His parents, both of whom were natives of Ohio, reared a family of seven children: Isaac W., of Raymond; Simon, of West Mansfield, Ohio; Rebecca, the wife of Ralph Jones, of McGuffey, Ohio, and four who died in childhood.

Stephen Arnold was reared as a farmer's lad in Hancock county, Ohio, and lived there all of his life. He and his wife were both members of the

Brethren church. The paternal grandparents of Isaac W. Arnold were Wilson and Rachel Arnold, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneer settlers of Hancock county, Ohio, where they lived to an advanced age. There were nine children born to Wilson Arnold and wife: Rebecca, Mollie, Stephen, Fran, Wilson, Eliza, Aaron, Millie and Rachel. Mr. Arnold was twice married, and by his second wife had one son, William.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Arnold were Isaac and Mary (Clingerman) Bushong, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Hancock county, Ohio, where they died well advanced in years. Mr. Bushong and wife were the parents of three children: Simon, Mary Jane and Elizabeth, the mother of Mr. Arnold.

Isaac W. Arnold was reared in Hancock county, Ohio, on his father's farm. He attended the district schools of his home neighborhood and lived with his mother until he was about fourteen years of age. He then went to live with his uncle, Simon Bushong, and remained with him three years, during which time he attended schools during the winter seasons. He and his uncle then engaged in the well-drilling business and continued together for about six years.

After the marriage of Mr. Arnold, in 1904, he moved to Raymond, where he has since resided. He followed the well-drilling business alone for two years after locating in Raymond and then associated with him Jacob W. Bowers, the partnership continuing until August 31, 1914. In addition to Mr. Bower's well-drilling outfit and well supplies of all kinds, he has a full stock of farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc.

Mr. Arnold was married December 31, 1904, to Rosine Fischer, the daughter of Louis and Anna (Baumank) Fischer, and to this union three sons have been born: Harold, Morris and Loren.

Mrs. Arnold was born in Arlington, Ohio, her mother also being a native of Crestline, while her father was born in Germany. Her parents now live in Arlington, where her father is operating a shoe store. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fischer: Rosine, Lizzie, Kate, Albert, Frank, Adam, Charles and Mary. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Arnold spent all of their lives in Germany.

Politically, Mr. Arnold is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in political matters. He is a member of the Raymond Lodge No. 675, Knights of Pythias, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of this fraternal organization. He is a young man who has made his own way in

life, and deserves a great deal of credit for the success which he has attained. He is public spirited, interested in all measures of public welfare and highly respected by everyone who knows him.

JUDGE DUDLEY E. THORNTON.

In no profession is there a career more open to talent than is that of the law, and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom and determination are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession. The field of jurisprudence stands as a stern conservator of justice and it is the one into which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be encountered and overcome, and the battles to be won. A self-made lawyer, a judge on the probate bench of Union county for seven years, Dudley E. Thornton possesses all of these requisite qualities which stamps the able lawyer, and today he stands among the eminent practitioners of Union county, Ohio.

Dudley E. Thornton, former probate judge of Union county, was born June 13, 1864, in Union county, Ohio. He is the son of Boyd and Elizabeth J. (Scott) Thornton. His father was born in Logan county, Ohio, as was his mother, and both grew to maturity in the county of their birth. After their marriage they came to Union county and located on a farm in Washington township, where they lived until their death. They started in with no worldly goods whatever, and by their united efforts accumulated a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres in this county and reared a family of worthy children. Boyd Thornton was a Republican in politics and held a number of township offices. He died December 13, 1890, his wife having passed away on April 5, 1880. Of the seven children born to Boyd Thornton and wife, only three are now living: Z. R., Dudley E., and Arminta, the wife of John Fry, of West Mansfield, Ohio.

Mr. Thornton was reared on a farm in Washington township, this county, and attended the district schools until he was sixteen years of age. As a youth he showed much promise and his father sent him to the Ada Normal School in order to prepare himself for a professional career. However, Mr. Thornton paid his own expenses through the normal school by teaching. He

would go to school one year, and then teach the next year in order to have enough money to return to school the following year, and in this way he finally graduated from the normal school at Ada, Ohio. While teaching he studied law, and also took the law course at Ada, and after his graduation from the law school was admitted to the bar of Union county. He began the active practice of his profession at Plain City, this county, and six years later was elected probate judge of Union county. He served in this capacity for seven years, and on retiring from the office in February, 1912, he took up the practice of law in Marysville, where he is now living. As a judge he possesses all of those qualities which are demanded in the successful practitioner and he gave eminent satisfaction during his term of office.

Judge Thornton was married in 1894 to Eva Mather, who was born and reared in Union county, and to this union one child has been born, Lamont, who was born November 7, 1903.

Mr. Thornton has been a life-long Republican, and has been one of the leaders of his party for many years and taken an active part, not only in local politics, but in state politics as well. A man of sterling qualities, he is honest and strictly square dealing, and his upright principles and genial disposition have won for him numerous friends throughout the county where he has spent his entire career.

WILLIAM C. THOMAS.

After a long and successful career as a public school teacher, William C. Thomas is now farming in Washington township, where he has been living for several years. Although not a native of this county, he has made it his home for the past forty years, during which time he has taken an active part in the educational life of the county. During his thirty-three years spent in the school room and fifteen years as school examiner of Union county he has made a record that probably has never been equalled in the county. Thousands of children have come under his influence and been benefited by his instructions and wise counsels, and although he has retired from the school room he still takes an active interest in school affairs, and as a member of the school board of Washington township he is doing everything in his power to improve the quality of the schools.

William C. Thomas, the son of Joshua B. and Druzilla (Hite) Thomas, was born in Greene county, Ohio, May 7, 1854. His parents were also natives of Greene county and lived there most of their lives. His father

lived in Illinois for a short time, but returned to Union county, where he made his home the remainder of his life, dying there in May, 1870, his wife having passed away previously. J. B. Thomas was a local minister in the Methodist Protestant church for a few years, but devoted most of his life to farming, and at his death owned one hundred and eighty-seven and one-half acres of land in that county. During the time that he was serving as an ordained minister he had charge of the Fort Williams circuit, and after retiring from the active ministry he always took a very active part in church affairs. Nine children were born to J. B. Thomas and wife, six of whom are now living: Elizabeth, the wife of Addison Fossett; Maggie, deceased; Lucretia, deceased, who married Edward Powers, also deceased; Ella, the wife of Grant Cultice; B. F., the recorder of Greene county, Ohio; Sanford, a farmer in Greene county; John, a farmer living near Lebanon, Ohio; William C., of Washington township, Union county, and one who died in childhood.

William C. Thomas was reared on his father's farm in Greene county and, after attending the elementary schools of his township, became a student in the Forest Home Seminary, at Bowersville, Ohio. Later he attended Xenia College, and after leaving college became a teacher in the public schools. He came to Union county in 1875, and for thirty-three years taught in the schools of the county, and also served for fifteen years as school examiner of the county. He was principal of the grammar school at Richwood for three years, township superintendent at Byhalia for three years, and during the rest of his teaching experience taught at various places in the county. He still retains an active interest in school affairs and is an influential member of the Washington township school board at the present time. A few years ago he retired from the school room and has since devoted his attention to farming.

Mr. Thomas was married December 24, 1879, to Clara E. Harriman, the daughter and only child of J. E. Harriman and Mary (Barkdull) Harriman. Mrs. Thomas was born and reared in Washington township, and educated in the common schools. Her father was a native of Logan county, Ohio, and her mother of Richwood, in Union county. Mr. Thomas and his wife are the parents of four children: Leota, the wife of J. Garfield Seran; Chester Allen, a merchant at Arbela, Ohio; and two sons, Holly Elverton and Eldred Lemoyne, who are still living at home. E. L. graduated from the common schools at the age of eleven, from the high school at the age of fourteen, and from the National Automobile School at the age of seventeen.

Mr. Thomas and his family are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and interested in all church and Sunday school work. He is a member of Byhalia Lodge No. 720, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed all of the chairs in his lodge. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has taken an active interest in the welfare of his party.

ASA R. SMART.

The career of Asa R. Smart began in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio, seventy years ago, and in this same township he has been a continuous resident since his birth. He has reached the allotted age of three score and ten and still enjoys good health and takes an active part in the life of his community. He is a man of sound practical intelligence, who is keenly alert to everything relating to his interests and to all that concerns the advancement and prosperity of his community. He has taken a deep interest in church work, in the civic life of his community and because of his splendid personal characteristics and his genuine worth, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Asa R. Smart, the son of John S. and Mary (Robinson) Smart, was born May 4, 1844, in Mill Creek township, Union county, Ohio. His parents, who were both natives of Ohio, reared a family of eleven children, seven of whom are still living: Catherine J., the wife of Isaac Breckenridge, of Trumbull county, Ohio; Joseph T., of Franklin county, this state; O. P., of Kansas; Asa R., of Union county; Isaac, of Auglaize county, this state; Susan, the wife of James McCurgen, of Ostrander, this county, and Ettie, the wife of Silas McKidrick, of Marysville.

Asa R. Smart was reared on his father's farm in Mill Creek township, and received a very limited common school education. The schools of his day were meager in equipment and the quality of instruction was very poor. Early in life he began to work upon his father's farm, helping to clear the land and make it ready for cultivation. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age and then married and settled down to the life of a farmer in the township where he was born. He now owns one hundred and thirty-five acres in this township, on which he has been living since 1868, and all of the improvements which are now on the farm are the results of his own work.

Mr. Smart was married November 8, 1868, to Laura Edson, who was born in Delaware county, Ohio, near Ostrander, in 1845, and to this union

four children have been born: Minnie, the wife of George Mills, of Union county; A. V., a graduate of the Mill Creek township schools, and also a student at Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio; Mabel, a graduate of the high school at Watkins, Ohio, and Maude, who graduated from the same school and is now the wife of Clarence Wells.

Mr. Smart and his family have all been loyal members of the Presbyterian church at Ostrander, and Mr. Smart is now one of the elders of his denomination. Politically, he has long given his hearty support to the Democratic party, and was formerly one of the trustees of Mill Creek township.

ARCHIE T. COOK.

A farmer of Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, who has made a pronounced success of sheep raising is Archie T. Cook, who has been a resident of this county for many years. He has not devoted all of his life to agricultural pursuits, having been engaged in the drug business in West Mansfield, Ohio, for several years, while he has also been interested in the telephone business for several years. At the present time he is giving most of his attention to farming and sheep raising, although still interested in the telephone industry.

Archie T. Cook, the son of Uriah and Malinda (Toby) Cook, was born in Liberty township, Union county, Ohio, July 22, 1868. His father was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and came to Union county when a boy, where he grew to manhood and lived the remainder of his life. The wife of Uriah Cook was born and reared in Union county. Three sons were born to Uriah Cook and wife: Archie T., of Liberty township; F. W., of West Mansfield, Ohio; and Harry S., of Marysville, Ohio.

Archie T. Cook was reared in this county and educated in the public schools of his home township. He remained at home until his marriage. Eventually he went to West Mansfield, Ohio, where he was proprietor of a drug store for nine years. He then moved to Bellefontaine, in this state, where he worked for the United Telephone Company in the capacity of trouble inspector. Later he returned to Union county to take charge of his father's farm of ninety acres in Liberty township and has been residing here since that time. Due to his intimate knowledge of the telephone business, he has been appointed receiver for the Union County Farmers' Telephone Company and now has general charge of that company's affairs. As a

farmer he has given much attention to the breeding of American Merino sheep and has taken many premiums at county, state and national sheep exhibits.

Mr. Cook has been married twice. He was first married to Ida Moore, and to this union two sons were born: Lamont, who is now twenty-one years of age, and Edgar, who is fifteen. His first wife died December 19, 1911, and he later married Elizabeth Southard, who died in July, 1914. To the second marriage one daughter, Catharine E., was born in March, 1914.

Politically, Mr. Cook gives his hearty support to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Church of Christ at West Mansfield, Ohio, where he lived for many years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and is the past chancellor of the latter lodge.

CHARLES G. MORROW.

A prosperous and substantial farmer of York township, Union county, Ohio, who was born on the farm where he is now living, is Charles G. Morrow. The Morrow family have been identified with the history of Union county since several years before the Civil War and during that time have taken an important part in every phase of the history of the county. Mr. Morrow has been unusually successful as a farmer and stock raiser and his well improved farm of two hundred and forty acres, located one and one-fourth miles northeast of York Center, is one of the most attractive farms in the county.

Charles G. Morrow, the son of J. A. and Elizabeth (Storms) Morrow, was born on his present farm April 14, 1859. His father was born in Belmont county, Ohio, and his mother in New York state, each coming to this county with their parents before the Civil War. His parents grew to maturity in this county, married and lived here the remainder of their days. The grandfather of Charles G. Morrow was Dr. Charles Morrow, a pioneer physician of the county and a man who was highly respected and honored by everyone who knew him. J. A. Morrow and wife were the parents of four children, all of whom are still living: Etta, the wife of W. H. Houk; Jessie D., the wife of T. J. Winters; Charles G., of York township; and S. J., who is connected with the Big Four railroad at Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles G. Morrow was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of York township and the high school at Marysville. He re-

mained at home until his marriage and then began farming in York township, where he has since resided, with the exception of a year and a half which he spent in Marysville. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, giving particular attention to the breeding of French Norman horses.

Mr. Morrow was married April 5, 1883, to Mattie M. Davis, a native of this county. To this union two children have been born, Edwin F. and Emery M. Edwin was a student at the Ohio Northern University at Ada, and later at Oberlin College. After his college course was finished, he returned home and is now located on his father's farm. He married Lulu Worthington. Emery M., the other son, took the agricultural course in the State University at Columbus. He married Florence Cox and now lives on his father's farm.

Mr. Morrow and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have always been active in all of its enterprises. Mr. Morrow has served as superintendent of the Sunday school as well as a teacher in the Sunday school. Politically, he has given his hearty support to the Republican party, but has never cared to take an active part in political affairs.

PERCY MONROE SMITH.

A representative farmer and stock raiser of Darby township, Union county, Ohio, is Percy Monroe Smith, who is known as one of the alert and successful agriculturists of this section of the Buckeye state. His grandparents were early settlers of this county, having located here more than seventy years ago.

Percy M. Smith, the son of Rev. David and Alvira (Andrews) Smith, was born in Bourbon county, Kansas, in 1887. His father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church and during a long and active career preached in many different states. At one time he had charge of the Methodist church at Milford Center, Ohio, but during his latter years lived in Missouri and died in that state. David Smith was a son of Robert and Sarah Smith and was the father of three children, Mrs. Tinnie Jefferson, Mabel and Percy M.

The maternal grandparents of Percy M. Smith came to Franklin county in 1844 and settled in the wilderness. Grandfather Andrews became a substantial farmer and followed that occupation until his death, in 1887. Mr.

Andrews and his wife reared a family of eight children: Anson, who died in the army of typhoid fever; Elizabeth, who is living with Percy M. Smith;

Ira, deceased; Alvira, the wife of the late Rev. Smith and the mother of Percy M. Smith; Edgar, deceased; Sarah, the wife of B. L. Robinson; Lucinda, deceased; Arilla, deceased.

The education of Percy M. Smith was received in the schools of Unionville Center, Ohio, and Ohio State University at Columbus. After leaving the university, he began to farm on his present farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres.

VINCENT M. WILLOUGHBY.

The farmer is the bulwark of the nation and investigation has shown that a majority of the best business men in the cities were reared on the farm. George Washington was a farmer and was proud of the fact, and Abraham Lincoln was reared on a rock farm in the southern part of Indiana. Many of the most popular governors Ohio has ever had were reared on the farm and prided themselves on being "horny-handed sons of toil." Among the farmers of Union county, Ohio, there is none more progressive than Vincent M. Willoughby, who has been thoroughly schooled in all of the multitude of agricultural details which are the necessary concomitants of the best farmers. Careful and conservative in his business methods and affairs, he is nevertheless sufficiently progressive in order to keep pace with the latest ideas and methods of agriculture.

Vincent M. Willoughby, the son of James and Rebecca (Postle) Willoughby, was born November 22, 1853, in Madison county, Ohio. His parents, both of whom are now deceased, reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living: Mary, the wife of G. W. Bussard, of Madison county, Ohio; Vincent M., of Liberty township, this county; William M., who married Mollie Cribberly, of Madison county; Henry M., a farmer living in Kansas; John C., also in Kansas; Robert, of Denver, Colorado; Effie B., the wife of Addison Galloway, of Franklin county, Ohio, and Cliffe, the wife of E. A. Betts, who lives in Kansas.

Vincent M. Willoughby was reared on his father's farm in Madison county, Ohio, and received his education in the district schools. At the age of fifteen he began to work for himself and when he was married, at the age of twenty-two, he and his young wife had no resources except their good health and a determination to succeed in life. They went south and lived for a time, but returned to Ohio, where Mr. Willoughby worked for R. G. Dunn by the day for some time. He received one dollar a day for his

services, and saved most of his money. Later he rented a farm of one hundred acres and lived on it for a time, after which he bought an acre and a quarter for one hundred and twenty-five dollars and lived in a shack for a time. Gradually he and his wife saved enough money to invest in more land, and today his farm of three hundred and twenty-nine and eighty hundredths acres, known as the "Maple Villa Farm," is a glowing tribute to his successful career as a farmer. His farm lies three and one-half miles southwest of Raymond, Ohio, and is recognized as one of the best farms in Liberty township. He is essentially a self-made man in every particular, and he and his good wife richly deserve the success which has attended their efforts.

Vincent M. Willoughby was married in November, 1875, to Ella Bussard, a native of Clark county, Ohio, and to this union have been born two children, only one of whom, Grace, is now living. She was born September 12, 1890, and is the wife of Robert Stone, a farmer of this county. Mr. Stone bought the old Evans farm in Liberty township on October 30, 1913, and is already making many improvements upon this place.

CHARLES W. SMITH.

The year 1835 marks the advent of the Smith family, of which Charles W. Smith is a member, into Union county, Ohio. At that time he was only two years of age and here he has spent his whole career since then, which is more than eighty years. Mr. Smith served throughout the Civil War and has been farming for the past half century in York township, where he settled after returning from the war. His career has been devoted to the services of his fellow citizens and for sixteen years he served as trustee and county commissioner. He has always been active in church work, his father being a charter member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Raymond.

Charles W. Smith, a highly respected citizen of York township, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 31, 1833. He is a son of Charles and Sarah (Godfrey) Smith, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. His father went from Virginia to Pennsylvania and there married Sarah Godfrey and shortly after their marriage they moved to Harrison county, Ohio, where nine of their ten children were born. In 1835 Charles Smith came to Union county and located in Liberty township in the woods. He cleared away a spot, built a rude log cabin and lived on this farm until his death, in 1859. Of the ten children born to Charles Smith and wife, two

are now living, Charles W., and Eliza, the widow of Sol Cleason, of Missouri. Charles Smith was one of the pioneer settlers of the county and his first cabin had only three sides, the fourth side being exposed to the weather. He and his wife attended church four miles away. They were deeply interested in the welfare of the first church organized at Raymond and were prominent factors in its early history. He worked at Kings Creek plains for sixty-two and one-half cents a day and at that time had to pay one dollar a bushel for corn to feed his family. He owned the first wagon in Liberty township.

Charles W. Smith was only two years of age when his parents moved from Harrison county, Ohio, to Union county. He received a meager common school education in the subscription schools of his boyhood days and early in life learned to swing the axe and handle the rifle. He remained at home helping his father until he was twenty-five years of age and then began working for himself. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the end of the war. Before the close of the war he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and was holding this rank when he was mustered out of the service. Mr. Smith belongs to the Ranson Reed Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Marysville.

At the close of the war, Mr. Smith returned to Union county and settled down to the life of a farmer in York township, where he has since continued to reside. He has a well improved farm, although he has now retired from active farm work.

Mr. Smith was married to Caroline A. Hathway, the daughter of E. and Almira (Loring) Hathway, natives of Massachusetts. To this union have been born three children: Emily, who was a student at Delaware College, at Delaware, Ohio, and now the wife of Clyde Bitzer; Nannie, the wife of John McCloud, and Charles H., who was educated at Delaware College and is married to Eleanor Tallman. Charles H. was married June 23, 1904, and he and his wife have three sons: Charles, James and John. The wife of Charles H. Smith was a daughter of James and Rebecca (Sager) Tallman, of London, Ohio.

Charles W. Smith and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Raymond and have been active in all church and Sunday school work. Mr. Smith was superintendent of the Sunday school for a period of twenty years. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and is a past chancellor and a member of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he has given his support

to the Republican party since its organization, in 1856. He has served as trustee of York township for nine years and as commissioner of Union county for a period of seven years. He appraised the land in York township in 1870 and 1880. Mr. Smith is one of the grand old pioneers of Union county and is one of the very few citizens of the county who have lived here more than eighty years. His whole career has been one of usefulness and honor and it seems eminently fitting that his life history be recorded in this volume.

F. W. PERKINS.

York township, Union county, Ohio, contains several farmers who were born in this same township, and among them F. W. Perkins occupies a prominent place. His farm, known as the "Eureka Sheep Farm," consists of one hundred three and one-half acres, located two miles east of West Mansfield and from this farm he has shipped American Merino Sheep to various parts of the United States and as far away as south Africa. He ranks among the leading sheep raisers of Ohio and has exhibited his sheep at many state and county fairs.

F. W. Perkins, the son of William and Caroline M. (Rea) Perkins, was born on the farm where he is now living, June 28, 1855. His father was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, and his mother in Logan county and both came here before their marriage. His father came to Union county with his father, John Perkins, and located on the farm south of where E. W. Perkins is now living. Later John Perkins moved to Indiana, where he died. William Perkins grew to manhood in this county and he and his wife reared a family of three children: F. W., of York township; French W., deceased; and Jennie A., who died at the age of seven. William Perkins was a prominent man in this county for many years. He enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged from the service December 15, 1864.

F. W. Perkins was reared on his father's farm in York township and educated in the district schools in his home neighborhood. He married at the age of twenty-five and at once settled down to the life of a farmer and with a success which has stamped him as one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of his county. In fact, he has made a reputation as a sheep raiser which extends far beyond the limit of his own county and even of his own state. As a breeder of American Merino sheep he has won a national reputa-

tion and is now the vice-president of the Vermont, New York and Ohio Merino Sheep Association, an honor which came to him because of his success as a breeder of this particular kind of sheep. He has exhibited his sheep at many state and county fairs and has won numerous prizes. He has made no less than six shipments of his prize sheep to South Africa for breeding purposes.

Mr. Perkins has been twice married. He was first married to Ella Votaw, November 1, 1880, and she died March 29, 1883. To this union one daughter was born, Bertha B., in 1881. Bertha died July 29, 1901, leaving one son, Carroll W., who was born July 14, of the same year. The second wife of Mr. Perkins was Flora J. Riley, his second marriage occurring December 26, 1891. She was born in Ashland county, Ohio, November 22, 1861, and was educated in the schools of her home county. There were no children to this second marriage.

Mr. Perkins and his wife are active members of the Church of Christ at West Mansfield and Mr. Perkins is a deacon and trustee of his church. Mrs. Perkins is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and also vice-president of the Farm Women's Club of her township. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Protective Association of Union county, Ohio. Politically, he is a Republican and has served as a member of the school board of his township for the past twenty-one years. Mr. Perkins and his wife are well known throughout the county and have many warm friends who admire them for their many good qualities.

LEO JOHN McCOY.

A prominent young business man and banker of Richwood, Ohio, is Leo John McCoy, who has been connected with the First National Bank of Richwood since its organization in 1908. He is a young man with a college education and has rapidly forged to the front as a successful banker. Mr. McCoy and I. N. Lair, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Wilmington, Ohio, organized the First National Bank in 1908 with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. The officers of the bank are as follows: H. J. Brooks, president; Edward A. Schombs, vice-president; Leo J. McCoy, cashier. So rapidly has the business of the bank increased that the capital stock has since been increased to forty thousand dollars, and within the short space of seven years the bank has grown until it has more than two hundred and fifty thou-

sand dollars on deposit all the time. This phenomenal growth is due to the confidence which the people of the community repose in Mr. McCoy and the directors of the bank, and to the courteous treatment Mr. McCoy, as cashier, gives its patrons.

Leo John McCoy, the son of Hugh and Margaret (Oren) McCoy, was born in Wilmington, Ohio, December 17, 1883. His parents were natives of Ohio, and they have reared a family of five children, Oliver, Ethel, Leo J., Elsie and Arthur. Elsie is professor of Latin in Wilmington College. All of the children, with the exception of Leo J., are living in Wilmington.

Hugh McCoy was reared in Clinton county, Ohio, and has always been a farmer. He is a director of the Citizens National Bank, of Wilmington, but still resides on his fine farm of four hundred acres. He and his wife are members of the Friends church.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. McCoy were Robert and Sarah (Fife) McCoy, natives of Fifeshire, Scotland, the county being named after the original head of the family. Robert McCoy and Sarah Fife came to America before their marriage and lived in Philadelphia and were married in that city. Both were of Presbyterian stock. Robert McCoy brought his family later to Ohio, and located in Clinton county, among the first settlers. He cleared the land, built a log cabin and developed a farm near Wilmington, where he and his good wife reared a family of seven children, Hugh, David, Maxwell, Charles, William, James and Maggie.

The maternal grandparents of Leo J. McCoy were John A. and Johanna (Bailey) Oren, natives also of Clinton county, Ohio. They died in Highland county, this state, at an advanced age. Six children were born to John A. Oren and wife, Sarah, Susanna, Margaret, John, Alfred, James and a daughter who died in childhood. The Oren family history in this county dates back to John Oren, Sr., the son of Jesse and Abigail (Kirk) Oren. John Oren, Sr., was born in Yorktown, York county, Pennsylvania, in 1765, and was the father of sixteen children and lived to have one hundred and five grandchildren. He afterwards moved to Greene county, Tennessee, where he united with the Friends church and the family have continued in that faith ever since.

Leo John McCoy was reared on his father's farm in Clinton county, Ohio, and, after finishing the common schools, entered Wilmington College, from which excellent institution he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1906. He then engaged in the fire insurance business for a short time, but within a year became bookkeeper in the Citizens National Bank, of Wilmington. Two years later he assisted in the organization of the

First National Bank, of Richwood, and has since been the cashier of that bank.

Mr. McCoy was married June 5, 1912, to Elizabeth King, the daughter of Charles E. and Lucy (Finch) King, and to this union two children have been born, Elmore King and Gertrude Ellen. Mrs. McCoy was born in Richwood, as was her father. Her mother was a native of Iowa. Her parents are now living in Richwood, where her father is engaged in the grocery business. Mrs. McCoy is the only child of her parents.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. McCoy were Dr. Elmore Y. and Elizabeth (Rogers) King. Charles E., the father of Mrs. McCoy, was the only child. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. McCoy were Peter and Marilla (Wort) Finch.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. McCoy is church treasurer and teaches a class in the Sunday school. He is a member of the county committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He gives his support to the Republican party, but has never been active in political matters.

HARRY A. TAYLOR.

One of the youngest farmers of Dover township, Union county, Ohio, is Harry A. Taylor, who is now farming two hundred acres of the Taylor estate with a success which speaks well for his ability as an agriculturist. Born and reared in this county, as was his father before him, he has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county and is known to everyone as a young man of high character and painstaking industry. The success which has attended his efforts thus far indicate that some day he will be classed among the substantial men of his community. He is now at the very threshold of his career and has a long and prosperous future before him.

Harry A. Taylor, the son of Adrian and Lou (Riteman) Taylor, was born November 16, 1887, on his father's farm in Dover township. His father was born in the same township and after a long and successful career on the farm is now living a retired life in Dover with his wife. Adrian is the son of Andrew Taylor and wife, and he and his wife have reared a family of seven children, six of whom are still living: Etta, the wife of Will Goble; Oscar; Harry A., of Dover township; Hattie, the wife of S. Miller;

Mattie, the wife of C. Dillon; Harrison, deceased; and Lucile, who is still making her home with her parents.

Harry A. Taylor attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age and worked on the farm during the summer season while attending school. At the age of seventeen, he commenced renting land from his father and after his marriage, at the age of nineteen, he took charge of the Taylor estate in this township, which he has been successfully managing since that time. He is progressive and enterprising in his methods and is meeting with unusual success in all of his agricultural operations.

Mr. Taylor was married April 11, 1906, to Gertrude Weaver, the daughter of George and Clara (Fish) Weaver. To this union have been born three children, Edwin, Berenice and Pearl.

Politically, Mr. Taylor has not taken an active part in political affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and belongs to the lodge at Dover. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Taylor is a man of practical and sound intelligence and is alert to everything relating to his interest and, in fact, with all that concerns the advancement and prosperity of his community. Because of his fine personal characteristics and his genuine worth, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him and has an unusually wide and varied acquaintance throughout the township and county.

CYRUS STAMETS.

The "Maple Grove Stock Farm" of two hundred and fifty-eight acres in York township is the home of Cyrus Stamets, who was born in this township more than seventy years ago. He is one of the pioneer farmers of the county and a member of one of the first families to locate in Union county. He is a veteran of the Civil War and one of the most highly respected citizens of the township where he has made his residence for more than three score and ten years.

Cyrus Stamets, the son of John and Ally (Koons) Stamets, was born in York township, Union county, Ohio, December 6, 1842. His father was born in Pennsylvania, the son of George Stamets, who was a son of Philip Steinmetz, a native of Prussia and who settled in the United States at the opening of the American Revolution. Philip Steinmetz served under General Washington and was captain of a light horse company from the state of

Pennsylvania. He was wounded three times during the Revolution, receiving one of his wounds at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. After the close of the Revolution, Philip Steinmetz settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he lived the remainder of his days. He owned five hundred acres of land at the time of his death.

George Stamets, the grandfather of Cyrus and the son of Philip, who served in the Revolutionary War, was reared to manhood in Pennsylvania and came to Muskingum county, Ohio, about 1815, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was the father of John Stamets, the father of Cyrus. John Stamets came to Muskingum county when a lad with his parents and married Ally Koons, a native of Licking county, Ohio. On April 11, 1831, John Stamets and family came to Union county, Ohio, where he and his wife reared their family of eight children, five of whom are now living: H. S., of Washington township; Matthew, of Richwood, Ohio; Malchus F., a farmer of Union county; Sarah, the wife of William Hamilton; and Cyrus.

Cyrus Stamets, who is a twin brother of Sarah, was reared in York township and received such education as was given by the rude district schools of his boyhood days. He was a member of Company A, First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service in August, 1863, and served until he was discharged, in July, 1864. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookont Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and many others of the war.

Immediately after the close of the war, Cyrus Stamets returned to his home in York township, in this county, and settled down to the life of a farmer. He received nine hundred dollars from his father's estate and with this as a nucleus, he has become one of the most substantial farmers of the township. His two hundred and fifty-eight acres is one of the best improved farms of the county. He has been an extensive stock raiser and a man who has always worked hard and is well deserving of the success which has come to him because of his persistent efforts.

Mr. Stamets was married January 1, 1873, to Margaret Fish, the daughter of C. E. and Elizabeth Fish. His wife was born and reared in Union county. To this marriage two children were born, Carrie, the wife of George Williams, of Marion county, Ohio, and May, the wife of Rolla Linn, a farmer of Claibourne township, in Union county. The mother of these two children died April 19, 1909, and on September 7, 1910, Mr. Stamets married Mrs. Margaret (Ross) Parsons. She was the daughter of William and Elsie Ross and was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, September 27, 1844. She was a school teacher in Union county for many years and was the youngest child of

twenty-seven children born to her father. Her father was twice married, having twelve children by his first wife and fifteen by his second.

Mr. Stamets and his wife are members of the Baptist church and active workers in all church work. He is one of the trustees of his church and has been a faithful attendant of the church for more than half a century. In politics, he has always given his support to the Democratic party but has never taken an active part in its councils. Mr. Stamets is a liberal supporter of the church and of all benevolent and public-spirited enterprises. He is a whole-souled, big-hearted man, charitable to the needs of his neighbors and has so conducted himself and his affairs as to win the high esteem and regard of all who know him.

GEORGE G. SPANGLER.

A well improved farm of York township, Union county, Ohio, is the "North View Stock Farm," consisting of one hundred acres, five miles east of West Mansfield. The farm is owned by George G. Spangler, who has been one of the most enterprising farmers of York township for many years. Mr. Spangler came to this county in 1891 and lived in Washington township for ten years, since which time he has been living on his present farm.

George G. Spangler, the son of Alexander and Minerva (Huffman) Spangler, was born in Pleasant township, Franklin county, Ohio, February 24, 1856. His father was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, the son of Adam and Rachel (Tanquary) Spangler. Minerva Huffman was the daughter of John and Sarah (Doe) Huffman, and was a native of Pickaway. Adam Spangler came to Franklin county about 1826 and entered six hundred acres of land, three miles west of Harrisburg, where he lived the remainder of his life. The Huffman family came into Franklin county, Ohio, and settled in the same locality. Alexander Spangler and Minerva Huffman were married in that county and to them were born seven children, three of whom are now living: John R., a farmer of Pleasant township, Franklin county, Ohio; Rachel A., the widow of J. W. Gray, of Harrisburg, Ohio; and George G., of Union county.

George G. Spangler was reared on his father's farm in Franklin county, Ohio, and educated in the common schools of his home neighborhood. After leaving school, he took up farming with his father and remained at home until his marriage. He continued farming in Franklin county after his marriage until 1881, when he came to Union county and purchased sixty acres in

Washington township, on which he lived until 1901. In that year he bought his present farm of one hundred and forty acres in York township, on which he has placed many extensive improvements. He built a fine barn in 1910 and in various other ways his increased his farm and made it more valuable. He is a general farmer, dividing his attention between stock raising and grain raising.

George G. Spangler was married September 12, 1883, to Susan M. Lewis, a daughter of Rev. L. E. Lewis, a Christian minister of Pickaway county. Mrs. Spangler was born in Pickaway county May 22, 1865, and remained at home until her marriage to Mr. Spangler. To this union have been born three children: Ora May, the wife of O. M. Andrews, of West Mansfield, Ohio; Clarence E., who married Martha K. Staley, a daughter of A. T. Staley, of Richwood, Ohio; and Marietta, the wife of Dale Staley, a son of Frank Staley.

Mr. Spangler and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at York. The Republican party claims the hearty support of Mr. Spangler, although he has never taken an active part in its deliberations in this county. Mr. Spangler is essentially a self-made man and his present farm is a direct result of his industry and good management.

SILAN H. POLING.

The Poling family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, since 1860 and Silan H. Poling, whose history is here presented, arrived in this county with his parents on his eighteenth birthday. Mr. Poling has been a lifelong farmer and now has one hundred and sixteen and one-half acres in Allen township, to which he has given his attention for many years. He has followed general farming with a success which speaks well for his efforts, while at the same time he has taken an active part in the various phases of his community's life.

Silan H. Poling, the son of Joseph and Phoebe (McKinney) Poling, was born in West Virginia, September 27, 1842. His father was a native of Maryland and at the age of six months came with his parents to Barbour county, West Virginia, where he grew to manhood and married. In the fall of 1860 Joseph Poling decided to come to Union county, Ohio, and arrived in this county on September 27, of that year, and at once located in Allen township, where he lived until his death. Eight children were born to

Joseph Poling and wife, Jane, Jesse B., Catherine, Silan H., Sarah E., Savannah, Jeremiah and James D. All of these children are still living with the exception of Catherine.

Silan H. Poling arrived in Union county, Ohio, with his parents on the day he was eighteen years of age and, consequently, most of his education was received in the schools of West Virginia. He remained at home until the spring of 1870, when he married and began farming for himself. He has a well improved farm of one hundred and six acres, while his wife owns ten acres and a half, giving them a total acreage of one hundred sixteen and one-half. He has engaged in general grain and stock raising and by judiciously dividing his attention between these two lines of activity he has made a very comfortable living for himself and family.

Silan H. Poling was married in the spring of 1870 to Philinda Parthemore, a native of Union county, Ohio. To this union four children have been born: Cora, the wife of Horance Laird; Sylvia, the wife of George Connolly; Hubert, who married Mary Dever, and Orlyn, who married May Dunbar.

Politically, Mr. Poling has given his loyal support to the Republican party and has always taken an intelligent interest in the various political questions which have come up for his party's consideration. He has served as a member of the school board for his township and has always been active in advancing the educational interests of his township. The life which Mr. Poling has led stamps him as a man who has the interest of his community at heart and a man who is concerned with its welfare.

ROBERT S. FISH.

A farmer of Dover township, Union county, Ohio, who has long been connected with the history of his township, is Robert S. Fish, who has taken an active part in the life of his community along every line, and the fact that he has served as trustee of his township shows that his fellow citizens have confidence in his ability and integrity. As a farmer he ranks among the most progressive of the township and his farm is a tribute to his energy and integrity.

Robert S. Fish, the son of David and Elizabeth (Wells) Fish, was born July 11, 1865, in Delaware county, Ohio. His father was one of the early

settlers in Union county, coming to this county early in its history from his native county of Frederick, Maryland. David Fish and wife were the parents of six children: David H., deceased; Arbanus, deceased; an infant, deceased; James C., of Logan county, this state; Robert S., of Union county, and John W., of Delaware county, Ohio.

Robert S. Fish attended the country schools of Scioto township, Delaware county, Ohio, and came with his parents to Union county about forty-five years ago. The family settled in Mill Creek township, and Robert attended the district schools there for a short time after his parents located in Union county. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-four and then began renting land and farming for himself in Mill Creek township. He then moved to Paris township, where he rented for a time, after which he moved again to Claibourne township and located on a rented farm. He then returned to Mill Creek township and after living on rented land in that township for a few years he bought his present farm of fifty acres in Dover township, on the Sherman road, about three and three-fourths miles southeast of Dover. He has placed many improvements upon his farm since acquiring it, and by a system of intensive cultivation he has made it to yield a bountiful harvest year by year.

Mr. Fish was married September 9, 1893, to Rosella Clarke, the daughter of Hamilton and Jane (Pennypacker) Clarke. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were both born in Delaware county, Ohio, and are still living there. Mr. Fish and his wife are the parents of three children, one of whom is living, Hamilton. Opal S. and one other child died in infancy. Hamilton is attending the public schools of his township.

Mr. Fish and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Christian church. Politically, he is a Democrat, although he is not a partisan by any means, but reserves the right to cast his ballot for the best man, irrespective of their political affiliations, and believes that in so doing he is best serving the cause of good government. Fraternally, Mr. Fish is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Dover. The success which has come to him has been accomplished by hard work, and he feels that no small part of this is due to his wife. Mrs. Fish has been very much interested in the raising of Brown Leghorn chickens in the past few years, and has been remarkably successful in handling them. Mr. and Mrs. Fish are people of genial personality and have a host of friends throughout the township and county who admire them for their many good qualities.

EDWIN H. JANUARY.

Among the farmers of Union county, Ohio, who are living on the farms where they were born may be mentioned Edwin H. January, whose whole career has been spent within the limits of this county. He has a fine farm of one hundred and one acres, four miles northeast of West Mansfield, where he has resided since his marriage. As a young man, Mr. January taught school for a few years and then engaged in farming and has made it his life's work.

Edwin H. January, the son of Nesbit and Sarah M. (Savage) January, was born on the farm where he is now residing, June 18, 1879. His father was born in Jamestown, Ohio, the son of James January, while his mother was a native of Union county. Of the thirteen children born to Nesbit January and wife, ten grew to maturity and eight are still living: Irena, the widow of Lafayette Ward; James, of Portland, Oregon; Ira, of Columbus, Ohio; Witchliff, of Richwood, Ohio; Mary, the wife of C. G. Ilby, of Columbus, Ohio; Reuben, a farmer of York township; Carolyn, of San Francisco, California; Edwin H., of York township.

Nesbit January was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of his home neighborhood. His father died when he was very young and he had to support his mother and two sisters and, no doubt, this responsibility was one of the reasons of his success later in life. He became one of the most prominent citizens in Union county and at the time of his death, July 16, 1906, he owned a farm of two hundred acres in York township, all of which was the direct result of his own efforts. He was an extensive stock raiser and a man who always had the interest of his community at heart. He and his wife were devout members of the Disciples church and interested in all church work. In politics he gave his hearty support to the Republican party, although he never aspired for an office, yet was looked upon as a great factor in Republican politics in his county. His wife passed away several years previous to his death.

Edwin H. January was reared on his father's farm in York township, and after completing the common school course of his own township, he graduated from the Marysville high school and then became a student in the Ohio Northern University at Ada. After leaving college, he taught for three years in the district schools of this county and then decided to engage in farming. His well improved farm and the high grade of live stock which is found upon it indicate that he is a progressive farmer and thoroughly up-to-date in all of his methods.

Mr. January was married June 19, 1907, to Nell Palmer, who was born in Texas, June 19, 1886, the daughter of Amos and Anna (Kirkpatrick) Palmer, of Irish descent. Mrs. January was educated in Texas. Mr. January and his wife have two children: Eliza, born in September, 1908, and died in September, 1910; and Pierre P., born September 22, 1912.

In politics, Mr. January is identified with the Republican party and has been active in local political matters, although never a candidate for public office. Mrs. January is a member of the Christian church and while Mr. January is not a member of the church, yet he contributes generously of his means to its support.

LESTER HERBERT HOLYCROSS.

For more than three-quarters of a century the Holycross family have been residents of Union county, Ohio, and the family is worthily represented by Lester Herbert Holycross, a prosperous and substantial farmer now living in Darby township. His farm is well improved in every respect and is one of the most attractive country homes in the county. Mr. Holycross has devoted all his time and attention to farming and with a success which speaks well for his efforts. He has long been one of the most active and leading citizens in agricultural and stock raising interests in the county, and his labors have been a potent force in making this rich agricultural region one of the best in the whole state. He has carried on general farming and while he has prospered he has also found time and ample opportunity to assist in the material and civic development of his county.

Lester H. Holycross, the son of Samuel Bradford and Elizabeth Ariette (Bidwell) Holycross, was born July 8, 1867, on his present farm in Darby township, Union county. Samuel Holycross was the son of David and Phoebe (Fenner) Holycross, natives of Virginia and Connecticut, respectively. Samuel Holycross was born in Madison county, this state, and moved with his parents to Union county when but three years of age. He was married September 3, 1865, and reared a family of three children: Lester H., of Darby township; Clifton, deceased, and Ida, who married A. L. Scheiblich. Ida has one daughter, Elizabeth, who is now in school.

Mr. Holycross received all of his education in the schools of Union county, and early in life decided that he would follow the vocation of a farmer. He remained at home until he was married and then began farm-

ing on his present farm in Darby township. He has one hundred and thirty-four acres near Milford Center and a farm of two hundred and thirty-nine acres near Plain City. His farms are both kept in a high state of cultivation and are equipped with every modern convenience for successful agriculture. He is an extensive stock raiser, and handles only the best grades of stock, having found by experience that it does not pay to keep any but the best.

Mr. Holycross was married February 28, 1895, to Althea Worthington, the daughter of John and Candace (Smith) Worthington, and to this union have been born three children, Candace, Clifton and Wendell. Mrs. Holycross' father was a native of Connecticut, and her mother of Madison county, Ohio. Mr. Worthington died in 1908 and Mrs. Worthington died in 1883.

Politically, Mr. Holycross is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in political matters. Mr. Holycross is a man who has shown good business qualities and in all of his financial dealings he has so conducted himself that he has won the hearty approbation of his fellow men. He is a worthy scion of one of the old and influential pioneer families of the county, and has kept untarnished the good name which his ancestors ever bore unsullied. He is a man of pleasing personality, who easily makes friends, and because of his splendid qualities of head and heart his friends are as numerous as his acquaintances.

SYLVANUS H. SKIDMORE.

For nearly sixty years Sylvanus H. Skidmore has been a resident of York township, Union county, Ohio. In this township he was born and here he has spent his life thus far. He is one of those sterling citizens who always stands for the best interests of the community in which they live, and it is safe to say that there is no more highly respected citizen in the township. He has been a life-long farmer and has met with excellent success in agricultural pursuits.

Sylvanus H. Skidmore, the son of Thomas and Hannah J. (Drake) Skidmore, was born in York township, Union county, Ohio, August 5, 1856. His father was born in Logan county, Ohio, February 13, 1825, and was a son of Joseph and Rebecca Skidmore. His mother was also a native of Logan county, her birth occurring in June, 1831, and she was the daughter of Chordy and Sarah Drake. To Thomas and Hannah J. (Drake) Skidmore were born five children: Sarah E., born July 2, 1850, the wife of Alonzo Ballinger; Spain A., born November 20, 1852, a farmer of York township;

Sylvanus H., born August 5, 1856; Roxanna, born July 7, 1863, the wife of Henry Powell; Eva M., born January 13, 1866, the widow of Willis Harvey.

Thomas Skidmore was one of five children born to his parents, Joseph and Rebecca (Garwood) Skidmore, the other four being William M., Isaac M., John F. and Hope. The first wife of Joseph Skidmore died, and he then married Rebecca Whittaker, and to his second union seven children were born: Lydia J., Nancy L., Rebecca E., Lavina, Joseph, Franklin H. and Josiah C. Thomas Skidmore was reared in Logan county, Ohio, where his father had moved about 1817. On August 24, 1848, Thomas Skidmore was married to Hannah J. Drake, and in November, 1851, he moved from Logan county to Union county and settled in the western part of York township, where he resided until his death. He had a fine farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres, on which he built a handsome country residence. He enlisted in February, 1865, in the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He and his wife were loyal members of the Baptist church.

Sylvanus H. Skidmore was reared on his father's farm in York township, and remained at home until he was about twenty-four years of age, when he began to work out by the month on farms in his home neighborhood and married and moved to his own farm in York township in December, 1880. He now owns a well improved farm of ninety-four acres, on which he carries on a diversified system of farming.

Mr. Skidmore was married on October 10, 1880, to Mary J. Coons, a daughter of Brice and Almira (Smith) Coons, natives of Union county, and to this union one daughter has been born, Bessie C., who is the wife of Paul Fallman, and has two children, Wendell M. and Harlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Skidmore are earnest and loyal members of the Baptist church at West Mansfield, and have always taken a very active part in all church and Sunday school work. Mr. Skidmore is now a deacon of the church, a trustee and has served as a Sunday school teacher and superintendent of the Sunday school for several years. He has been one of the most consistent attendants of the Sunday school of his church and now holds the Seven-Year Robert Raikes diploma signifying perfect attendance for that length of time and a Twenty-Year Robert Raikes diploma for perfect attendance. On January 1, 1915, he completed twenty years of regular attendance in the Sunday school of his church, a record which has seldom, if ever, been equaled in this county.

Politically, Mr. Skidmore is identified with the Republican party, but has never taken a prominent part in the political affairs of his township and

county. He is the owner of fifty-three shares of one hundred dollars each in the Clark Grave Vault Company, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Skidmore is a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen, who has always been interested in supporting every movement for the upbuilding and advancement of his community, and his influence has always been cast for all worthy measures, and by so doing he has won the regard of a large number of friends throughout the county where he has spent his whole career.

CHARLES W. CHAPPELL.

The career of Charles W. Chappell as a resident of Union county, Ohio, began in 1876, when he first located here. He has been actively identified with the history of Allen township since coming to this county and that he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that he has been one of the township trustees for the past twenty-two years and is still an incumbent of this office.

Charles W. Chappell, the son of Thomas and Ann (Horn) Chappell, was born August 6, 1855, in Chenango county, New York. Both of his parents were natives of England and lived there several years after their marriage, most of their children being born in England. They came to the United States about 1851 and located in the state of New York, where they lived for many years. Both parents died in New Berlin, New York. Of the twelve children born to Thomas Chappell and wife, only Charles is now living.

The early training of Charles W. Chappell was received in Chenango county, New York, where he was baptized and reared in the Episcopal church. He remained at home until he was fifteen years of age and then came to Ohio and lived two years at New Lewisburg. He then came to Union county, where he now resides.

Mr. Chappell was married May 12, 1875, to Alice Ann Abraham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Abraham, of this county, and located in North Lewisburg the following year. To this union have been born eight children: Nora Ann; Charley, who has gone before; Robert, who married Grace M. Green December 27, 1905; Sarah Arminta, the wife of Joseph Miller; Charles Beatty, who married Minnie Irene Weller December 25, 1912; Ora Blanche, who was a student of the Deaf and Dumb School at Columbus, Ohio; Florence E., a graduate of the Ohio Northern University at Ada; and

Guy McKinley, who was a student of the Allen Center high school, is still at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chappell began their married life in North Lewisburg, where Mr. Chappell was engaged in the meat market and grocery business; later he engaged in the livery business. In 1877 they moved to the farm. Through the earnest efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Chappell they have accumulated a well improved farm of eighty-one acres, which is a part of the Robert V. Abraham farm, where they carry on a general system of farming and stock raising.

Politically, Mr. Chappell gives his hearty support to the Progressive party and has always taken a deep interest in political matters. His record of twenty-two years of continuous service as trustee of his township cannot be equaled and is a glowing tribute to his worth as a citizen and his efficiency as a public official. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Marysville.

HENRY DORRETT GILL.

In a little log cabin on the corner of Ottawa and Clinton streets, Richwood, Ohio, there was born during the winter of 1848 a lad who was destined to become one of the prominent business men of Richwood, Ohio. The Gill family has been identified with the history of Richwood since 1835, and Henry Dorrett Gill has spent all of the sixty-six years of his life within the village where he was born. Most of his life has been spent in the buying and selling of grain and feed, and in this particular line of activity he has met with pronounced success. He has exercised good judgment and foresight in all of his business dealings, and by carefully attending to his varied interests has met with material prosperity.

Henry Dorrett Gill, the son of Joshua S. and Eliza (Haynes) Gill, was born in Richwood, December 22, 1848. His father was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and his mother in Licking county, Ohio. Joshua S. Gill came to Ohio with his parents when he was about six years of age and located in Fairfield county, where he grew to manhood. After his marriage he came to Richwood in 1835, and engaged in the manufacture of wooden bowls, although he followed farming at the same time. He bought a farm of seventy-two acres, the same now being occupied by the fair grounds, and on this farm he subsequently laid out the first and second additions to the village of Richwood. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and at the

time of his death, was serving as mayor of Richwood. Joshua S. Gill died March 8, 1880, at the age of sixty-two, and his wife died in 1898, at the age of seventy-five. Joshua S. Gill and wife reared a family of seven sons: William, who died at the age of two; Franklin, deceased; Henry D., of Richwood; Joshua S., Jr., of Columbus, Ohio; Thomas J., of Columbus; Charles F., of Richwood; Edwin S., of Wenacha, Washington.

The paternal grandparents of Henry D. Gill were Selmon and Henrietta (Dorrett) Gill, natives of Maryland and pioneer settlers in Fairfield county, Ohio. Later they moved to Iowa and located near Deverin, Lee county, and died there at an advanced age. They were the parents of several children, John S., William H., Edwin S., Ellen, Henrietta and Emma. The maternal grandparents of Henry D. Gill were Col. J. B. and Susan (Floyd) Haynes. Colonel Haynes was born in Virginia, March 9, 1793, and his wife was born in the same state, May 10, 1801. Colonel Haynes was in the War of 1812, and soon after that war, came to Ohio with his family and located in Licking county. In 1835 Colonel Haynes removed to Union county and settled in Richwood, where he lived until his death in 1869. In Richwood the Colonel kept a hotel and dealt in real estate. Seven children were born to Colonel Haynes and wife: Boni, James B., Thomas J., Benjamin L., Richard, Eliza and Susan.

Henry D. Gill has spent his entire life in Richwood. He attended the public schools and spent most of his boyhood days on the farm. Upon reaching manhood he engaged in the grain and feed business, and for twenty years gave most of his attention to that particular line of activity. He has extensive property interests, and for several years has been devoting his attention to looking after them. He rents sacks for threshing purposes during the summer seasons.

Mr. Gill was married November 29, 1877, to Anna Francis, the daughter of James and Margaret (Gwatkin) Francis, and to this union three children were born: Walter, Clarence and Albert. Walter died at the age of six with black diphtheria, and his brother, Clarence, died one week later at the age of three. Albert died at the age of thirteen.

Mrs. Gill was a native of England, her birth occurring at Deviza, January 26, 1853. She was reared in London and came to America in 1871, at the age of eighteen with her parents and located near Woodstock, Ontario. She came to Richwood, Ohio, to visit a sister, and while there she met and became acquainted with Mr. Gill, whom she afterwards married. Her mother died in Woodstock, Canada, in 1890, and her father then came to Richwood, and later returned to England and died at Hastings, in 1908, at

the age of eighty-two. Mr. Francis and his wife were the parents of several children: James, Harry, Walter, Clara, Edith, Fannie, Anne and Margaret.

Mr. Gill and his wife are loyal members of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Gill belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, is a Republican in politics and was acting mayor of Richwood during the absence and inability of Mayor H. M. Wright to fulfill the duties of the office. He also has served as city marshal for two years.

EDWARD PRATT PORTER.

There was never the demand for skilled photographers that there is today and the man who has the requisite mechanical and artistic ability along this line is always assured of plenty of work. It is not too much to say that Edward P. Porter, of the firm of Porter & Biddle, ranks high among the artists of his state. His father before him was an artist of exceptional ability and he has inherited much of his father's talent. He has made this profession his life work, starting to work in his father's gallery when a young man and devoting his whole life to the work.

Edward Pratt Porter, the son of W. S. and Mariah (Pratt) Porter, was born August 23, 1857, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His father was born in Newport, Kentucky, and lived there most of his life, either in that city or in Cincinnati. His mother was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, and died while still a young woman. W. S. Porter died in 1900 and his wife in 1876.

W. S. Porter was one of the best photographers of his day and generation and one picture which he took in 1848 is now valued at ten thousand dollars and is the only one of its kind in existence. It is a panoramic view of Cincinnati made on silver plates, five by seven inches each, and measures four feet by eight feet framed. It has been shown at many art exhibitions throughout the United States and England and has been awarded no less than ten medals. His son particularly cherishes the medals which his father obtained on this picture in New York city and London, England.

Edward P. Porter was educated in Newport, Kentucky, and when still a young lad he worked with his father in the photograph business. His father being an expert, it was not long until the son knew all there was to be known about the business. He followed his profession in Newport, Kentucky, until he came to Marysville in 1910, and entered into partnership with Mr. Biddle. They now have the only up-to-date studio in Marysville and are

prepared to do all kinds of photographic work. There have been many advances made in the profession in the past few years and Mr. Porter prides himself on the fact that he keeps in close touch with everything pertaining to it, and the quality of his work at all times is sufficient proof that he does so. Many of the scenes illustrating this volume are the results of his handiwork and a large number of the best portraits in the biographical section were produced in his studio. The publishers of the volume have found him a man thoroughly in touch with all that the photographic art demands and are pleased to acknowledge their indebtedness to him.

Mr. Porter was married November 10, 1911, to Grace Groves, of Urbana, Ohio. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Marysville and give to it their hearty support.

JOHN BROWN.

A sterling farmer and highly respected citizen of Allen township, Union county, Ohio, is John Brown, the proprietor of the "Sugar Grove Farm" of one hundred and thirty-two acres, located two miles north of Milford Center. Born in this county three score years ago, Mr. Brown has devoted all of his life to farming, and is essentially a self-made man. He rented for several years and during that time saved his money and eventually purchased his present farm. He is deserving of much credit for the success which has attended his efforts, and it is safe to say that there is no more highly respected citizen in the township where he has lived so many years.

John Brown, the son of Martha and Dorthal (Luchenbell) Brown, was born in Dover township, Union county, Ohio, December 23, 1854. His father was born in Maryland and his mother in Pennsylvania, but they were not married until after they came to Union county. Eleven children were born to Martin Brown and wife, seven of whom are still living: Mary, the wife of Francis McDonald, of Missouri; Elijah, a retired farmer of Milford Center; Wilson, a farmer of Oklahoma; William, a farmer of Missouri; Martha, the wife of Charles Coyer, of Oklahoma; Anna, the wife of John Hinton, of Madison county, Ohio, and John, of Union county.

The childhood days of John Brown were spent on his father's farm in Dover township, and when only fourteen years of age, he left home to make his own way in the world. At that age he started to work out on farms in Union county by the month and so continued until his marriage. After his

marriage he began to rent and for twenty-six years lived on one rented farm in Union township. He then purchased his present farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres and has the satisfaction of knowing that he has earned it. His farm gets the name of "Sugar Grove Farm" from the fact that he has three thousand sugar trees, from which he makes from three to four hundred gallons of maple syrup each year. He is an extensive stock raiser and handles registered Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs.

Mr. Brown was married in July, 1878, to Abigail Miller. To this union three children have been born: Sylvia, Harry and Carrie K. Sylvia is a graduate of the Milford Center high school and is now the wife of Albert W. Downer, of Columbus, Ohio. Harry married Revilia Clark, of Champaign county, and is a farmer in Union township, in this county. Carrie K. is a graduate of the Milford Center high school and now the wife of Joseph Harris, of Milford Center. Mr. Brown and his wife have one granddaughter, Josephine, the daughter of Harry.

Fraternally, Mr. Brown is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a past grand of his lodge at Darby. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and is past chancellor and a member of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for any public office. Mr. Brown is a man of genial personality and has a large number of true friends who admire him for the honest life which he has led and for the success which has come to him as a result of his efforts.

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