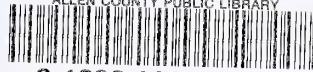




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COURT HOUSE. NEW LISBON, O.

HISTORY
OF
COLUMBIANA COUNTY

OHIO,

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

Wm. H. ...

PHILADELPHIA:

D. W. ENSIGN & CO.

—1879.—

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PREFACE.

AUTHENTIC written history supplies one of the chief wants of the highest civilization, and the character and culture of the people of a nation are in no small degree measured by their published records. Barbarians, living only in the present and guided alone by their traditions, remain in a state of barbarism, unenlightened by the experience of their predecessors. The broken tablets of Nineveh,—the uninterpreted inscriptions of the extinct populations of Yucatan,—even the vague, cabalistic figures of the Dighton Rock are clues by which the authors of each are assigned their proper place in the scale of intelligence.

Local history stimulates that just local pride which is a bond of sympathy in the smaller communities,—the surest safeguard of liberty and the staunchest champion of right and justice.

Although it is but three-quarters of a century since the first pioneers raised their homely cabins in the wilderness immediately west of the Alleghanies, that wilderness has already become a garden, and in turn has sent many of its first-born—pioneer sons of pioneers—to lands still nearer the “Father of Waters” and to the rich plains beyond.

It is the aim of the following pages to record the facts concerning the early settlement of that part of the State of Ohio which was embraced within the limits of the County of Columbiana immediately prior to the assignment of five of its townships to the county of Mahoning, in 1846, and name in each township the principal settlers who began the work which has wrought so wondrous a change in so short a period.

The first chapters are devoted to the general history of the County, and are introduced by such an account of French and Spanish discoveries as was deemed of value in connection with that history. Other general chapters treat of Indian Occupation, Land Titles, Geology of the County, Organization of the County, of the Courts and County Buildings, Statistics, Political History, County Civil List, followed by chapters on Education, Authors, Physicians, Societies, Sources of Wealth, Internal Improvements, and conclude with the County's Military History, and a Roster of the early militia and of the soldiers from Columbiana County who served in the late civil war.

Following the general history are the histories of the several townships, in which are given accounts of the earliest pioneers, and, so far as obtainable, the history of each township's organization, and a list of those who have served in its civil offices down to the present time. The records in many cases are imperfect or have been destroyed, and the names of some of the civil officers are wanting and could not be supplied from other sources. There are also given sketches of church and other organizations, schools, manufacturing and mining interests, thoroughfares, and much other matter of special local importance.

The histories of the five townships—Beaver, Goshen, Green, Smith, and Springfield—which became a part of Mahoning County in 1846, are placed for convenience in a separate division of the work.

In the compilation of this history of the County of Columbiana valuable aid has been rendered by many of its prominent citizens. Among those whose courteous assistance has been of especial value are Hon. W. D. Henkle, Hon. J. K. Rukenbrod, of the *Salem Republican*, Messrs. E. T. Rukenbrod and J. D. Fountain, of the *Salem Era*, Jacob Heaton, Mrs. Sarah Hiddleston, Col. T. C. Boone, Capt. M. F. Edwards, and Capt. T. J. Walton, all of Salem; and Messrs. John Frost, Henry H. Gregg, H. W. Brown, of New Lisbon, and the several county officers, access to whose records has been generously granted,—Hon. William G. Wells, Probate Judge; William Monaghan, Clerk of the Courts; Stacy Pettit, Auditor; William G. Bentley, Treasurer; James Atchison, Recorder; Jehu B. Strawn, Surveyor; Gen. E. S. Holloway, of Columbiana, and Uriah Thomas, of Middleton. Special aid was rendered by Mr. Frost, who furnished the sketch relating to the “Manufacturing Industries” of Centre township, and valuable data used in the compilation of other portions of its history.

H. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1879.

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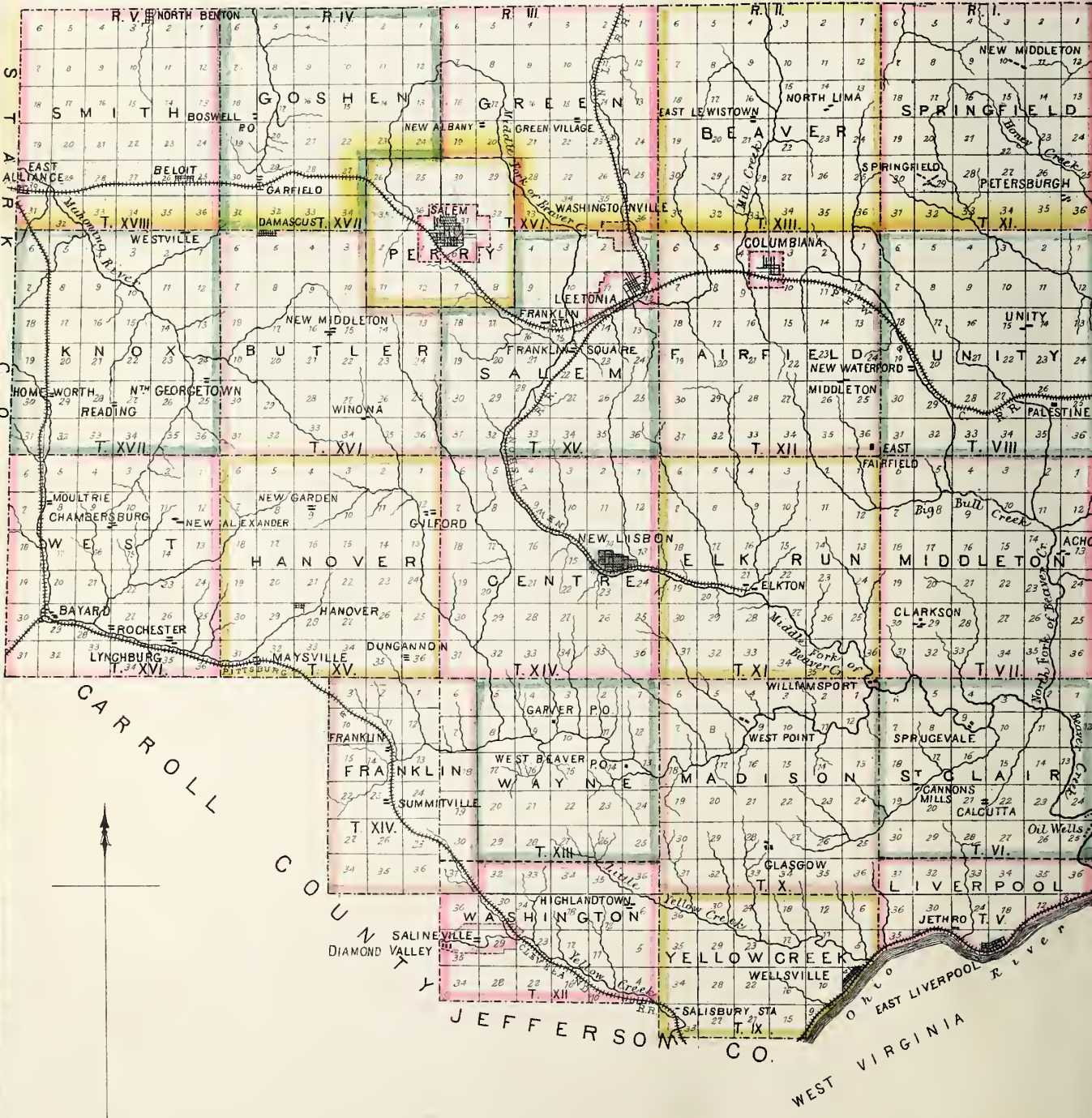
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OUTLINE MAP OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY AND THE SOUTHERN PART OF MAHONING CO. FORMERLY A PART OF COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO.



HISTORY

OF

COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO.

BY HORACE MACK.

CHAPTER I.

VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

SPANISH DISCOVERIES IN THE NEW WORLD.

THE discovery of San Salvador by Columbus was an event which aroused the latent powers of England and France, and stimulated the already awakened energies of Spain to efforts in what promised to be a rich field for conquest and dominion. Though at war among themselves, the possessors of the unexplored land to the westward were doomed to an unequal conflict, which was to result in practical extirpation at the hands of peoples of whose existence they had not dreamed, and who appeared to come up in swarms from the prolific ground or from the heaving sea.

The discovery of the mainland of the Western Continent was reserved for John Cabot, a Venetian, who, under a commission from Henry VII., King of Great Britain, issued May 5, 1496, sailed westward, and after a tedious voyage reached the coast of Labrador. After exploring the country he hoisted the English flag, and in the name of the king took formal possession of the country. "Near the flag of England he planted the banner of the *republic* of Venice, little thinking, doubtless, that as the centuries rolled on not the flag of proud Albion, but that of a *republic*, would float from ocean to ocean."*

Columbia, as the newly-discovered continent should have been named, became the land of adventure, and the country drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, since known as the "Valley of the Mississippi," did not long remain unknown to Europeans. Among the rival nations Spain, by the patronage of whose king and queen, Ferdinand and Isabella, the success of Columbus was insured, was the first to obtain, through her adventurous subjects, a knowledge of the existence of the "Father of Waters;" the first to plant her standard upon its border; the first to carry it in gloomy triumph to the mouth of the majestic river.

Moved by the fabulous tales concerning vast riches hidden in the unexplored regions around the Mexican Gulf, Spain and Portugal sent forth numerous fleets and

armies on errands of discovery. While the principal efforts of these powers were directed towards the treasures of Mexico and Peru, individual adventurers came forth; among them was Ponce de Leon, a former companion of Columbus, and ex-governor of Porto Rico. He discovered the peninsula of Florida on Palm Sunday (Paschua Florida), March 27, 1512, while upon an insane expedition in search of the Fountain of Youth, "whose waters, it was said, possessed the property of perpetuating youth beyond the power of time and disease," and which was reputed by tradition among the Indians to be situated in one of the Bahama Islands. De Leon, as the reward for his discovery, was subsequently appointed governor of Florida by Charles V., and landing again upon the inhospitable shores of that country, in an attempt to plant a colony, was driven off by the natives, himself receiving a mortal wound of which he died soon after reaching Cuba.

The second adventurer within the limits of Florida was Vasques de Ayllon, who sought to secure numbers of the natives to serve as slaves in the mines of Mexico. In 1520 he landed on the eastern coast of Florida, "where the vessels were anchored in a river, in latitude 32° north, in a country called by the natives Chicorea." Enticing many of the natives on board his ships, he treacherously confined them below decks, and set sail for St. Domingo. One of his two vessels was lost; the other reached its destination, but "the Indians on board remained sullen and gloomy, and, refusing all food, most of them died of famine and melancholy." In a subsequent visit, in 1525, with an outfit which cost him his fortune, having authority from the Emperor of Spain to subdue and govern the country of Chicorea, nearly all his soldiers were entrapped and slaughtered by the natives, who exercised a strategy and duplicity fully equal to his own. Some accounts say that Vasquez himself was slain.

In 1528, Pamphilo de Narvaez was appointed governor, with the title of commander-in-chief, over "all the country of Florida from Cape Sable as far as the River of Palms" (probably the Colorado), "in the west of Texas." Narvaez sailed in March, 1528, from Cuba, and entered the bay of Espiritu Santo, or Tampa Bay, with four ships, and landed his forces, consisting of three hundred men and forty-five horses. The

* Henry B. Peirce, in the History of Tioga, Chemung, and Schuyler Counties, N. Y. L. H. Everts, Philadelphia, 1879.

reputed wealth of the interior was still the spring of action, and deluded by the belief that the country he was about to visit embosomed populous and wealthy cities, such as Mexico, he boldly pushed forward. Perpetrating outrages and cruelties upon the natives as he advanced, such as usually characterized the progress of the armies of Spain, the commander drew upon himself and followers the vindictive hatred of the Indians, whom he forced to serve as guides. These led the army tedious marches through swamps and thickets, while the land of gold, like an *ignis fatuus*, remained provokingly distant, while yet alluring. This land, the guides declared, was in what is now Georgia, "between the Alapahaw and Withlacochoy Rivers, east of Flint River." When finally they reached the place, they found, instead of a great city, a deserted village of "two hundred and forty huts and sheds," and their visions of rich plunder were dispelled. Their retreat was one of merited hardship and disaster, "through dismal swamps with deep lagoons," until finally in famishing plight they reached the village of Anté, recently deserted by the Indians, within a day's march of the sea and near the present site of St. Mark's. One-third of the force had perished in the campaign; the remainder embarked in five vessels, which had been provided with great labor.

Storms scattered and wrecked most of the vessels, and "out of the whole number who landed at the bay of Espiritu Santo for this expedition only five escaped, Alvar Nunez Cabexa de Vaca and four of his companions. They were in the other bark that remained after the night storm, and were afterwards cast upon the inhospitable shore; and, as Mr. Irving* observes, 'After the most singular and unparalleled hardships, they traversed the northern parts of Florida, crossed the Mississippi, the desert mountainous regions on the confines of Texas and the Rocky Mountains, passing from tribe to tribe of Indians, and often as slaves, until, at the end of several years, they succeeded in reaching the Spanish settlement of Compostella. From thence Alvar Nunez proceeded to Mexico, and ultimately arrived at Lisbon in 1537, nearly ten years after his embarkation with Pamphilo de Narvaez.'"†

Nunez and his companions were doubtless the first white men who looked upon the broad expanse of the Mississippi; but from their discovery nothing practical resulted. Despite his harsh experiences and the fate of Narvaez, Nunez encouraged further exploration in Florida, which land he represented as richer than Mexico, and was the chief inciting cause of the hapless campaign of Hernando de Soto.

De Soto sailed from Spain, April 6, 1538, for Havana, and on May 12, in the following year, with eight large and three small vessels, and a force of one thousand men, inclusive of three hundred and fifty horsemen, set sail for the bay of Espiritu Santo, where in a fortnight they arrived. By permission from Charles, Emperor of Spain, De Soto had undertaken the conquest of Florida, "at his own risk and expense;" and the entire army engaged with him were no less than a horde of unscrupulous freebooters. His

* Theodore Irving, author of *Conquest of Florida*.

† *History of the Discovery and Settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi*, by John W. Monette, M.D., 2 vols., Harper Brothers, 1848.

march through the country of the Indians was one of exceeding cruelty, unequalled by that of his predecessors, but was not exempt from serious disaster to his own followers. Notwithstanding his great losses in a conflict with the warriors of the native King Tuscaluza, at the ancient town of Mauvile, or Mobile, De Soto pressed forward, and in March, 1541, reached the eastern bank of the Mississippi. "At this place," says the Portuguese historian, "the river was half a league from one shore to the other, so that a man standing still could not be seen from the opposite shore. It was of great depth and wonderful rapidity. It was very muddy, and was always filled with floating trees and timber, carried down by the force of the current."

Having crossed the river at a point about thirty miles below the present site of Helena, he made, with his fast lessening army, numerous expeditions towards the north and west in a vain search for gold, and having penetrated to near the present western boundary of Arkansas, in latitude 36° north, returned at the approach of winter to the Mississippi. He reached the river at the native town of Capaha, which, it is supposed, was situated about eight miles below the site of Helena. Here, discouraged by his fruitless search for the precious metals and by the prospect of evils to come, he relapsed into melancholy, fell ill of a fever of which he died about the 5th of June, 1542, and was buried in the depths of the magnificent river.

Luis de Moscoso, whom De Soto had appointed to command as his successor, led the remnant of the army westward, reached the Red River a little north of the present State of Texas, and in October again turned eastward and gained the Mississippi near the mouth of the Arkansas. Having constructed rude vessels, the Spaniards embarked upon the former stream July 2, 1543, and after serious conflicts with the savages, who in their light canoes swarmed around them from the eastern shore, in twenty days reached the open sea at the river's mouth.

Florida, according to the claims of Spain after the campaign of De Soto, extended from the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the St. Lawrence; but this immense province, now that the dreams of mineral wealth were dissipated, was practically abandoned for a considerable period as unworthy of the Spanish arms.

CHAPTER II.

FRENCH DISCOVERIES IN THE NEW WORLD.

WHILE the Spaniards were making voyages and military excursions to the West Indies, Mexico, and Florida, the French directed their vessels to the coast of the New World, in a more northerly latitude. The Normandy fishermen visited the Banks of Newfoundland as early as 1504; and four years later a number of the natives of America were taken to France.

Under authority from Francis I., John Verrazzoni, a native of Florence, in 1523 discovered the mainland in the latitude of Wilmington, and thence coasted in a northerly direction until he reached Newfoundland, landing at intervals to traffic with the Indians, who received him in

friendship. He named the country New France, claiming the same in the name of the king.

In the year 1534, Jacques Cartier descended the St. Lawrence, giving the gulf that name which was afterwards extended to the river. On his second voyage, in 1535, he ascended the river to the Island of Orleans and gave the name "Mont Real" to a hill, now the site of Montreal. At what is now Quebec he fell in with the native "King of Canada." In his third voyage he explored the Saguenay country.

At this period the French made numerous unsuccessful attempts to plant colonies along the North Atlantic coast of America, continuing their efforts through a number of years, but gained only a temporary lodgment at "Acadie"* and "Cape Breton."

Henry Dumont, or De Monts, who had received a grant from Henry IV.,—one of the first of those European potentates who made prodigal disposition of lands in America which they did not own,—sailed in 1604 with five vessels to search for mines. Attended by a "mixed company," he settled at St. Croix, and it is said that these were at that time the only whites in the present United States north of Florida. He settled Annapolis,† Newfoundland, which is the second oldest city founded by Europeans in the New World.

Samuel Champlain in 1608 visited the Island of Orleans, cleared ground, and in July erected a few cabins on the site of Quebec, which proved the foundation of that city. He obtained a monopoly of the fur trade and fisheries, and established a trading-post at the new settlement.‡ Under the auspices of Champlain, the policy of establishing missions was introduced. "Such a policy was congenial to the Catholic Church, and was favored by the conditions of the charter itself, which recognized the neophyte among the savages as an enfranchised citizen of France."§

To the remote country of the interior the missionaries made their advance by the rivers and lakes, those natural highways supplied by the unequalled water-system of this portion of the New World.

In 1634 the French Jesuits, Brébeuf and Daniel, journeyed as far as the Straits of St. Mary and Lake Superior, following the Ottawa and French Rivers. Champlain had

* Acadia, or Acadie, the name of the peninsula now called Nova Scotia from the time of its settlement by the French in 1604 until its cession to the English in 1713. In the original commission of the King of France, New Brunswick and a part of Maine were included in *Acadie*, but practically the colony was restricted to the peninsula. The English claimed the territory by right of discovery.—*Am. Cyclop.*

† Annapolis is the capital of Annapolis County, in the province of Nova Scotia. Under the name of *Port Royal* it was the capital of the French colony of Acadia, after the conquest of which, by the English in 1710, the name of the town was changed. The capital was removed to Halifax in 1750.

‡ Champlain had been many years engaged as a mariner in exploring the northern coasts near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, comprising the provinces now known as Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Cape Breton, south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which were embraced in a grant made by Henry IV. of France to a company of merchants and others of Rouen, of whom Pontgrave and Chauvin were principal.—*See Martin's Louisiana*, vol. i. pp. 34 to 45, ed. of 1827.

§ See Baneroft's History of the United States, vol. iii. pp. 121 and 127.

given aid to the *Huron* and *Algonquin* tribes in their struggles with the fierce *Iroquois*, whose "Five Nations" occupied the country south of the St. Lawrence and Lake Erie, and thus drawn upon the French the implacable hostility of that confederacy. In consequence of this the better route to the westward, by the upper St. Lawrence and the great lakes, was practically closed to the Jesuit missionaries. Their route is described as leading "through a region horrible with forests. All day long they must wade or handle the oar. At five-and-thirty waterfalls the canoes were carried on the shoulders for leagues through thickest woods and over the roughest regions; fifty times they were dragged through shallows and rapids and over sharpest stones."||

Others of the Jesuit fathers followed to the country on the borders of Lake Huron during the seven years succeeding 1640, among whom were Charles Raymbault, Claude Bejart, Isaac Jogues, and Father Bressani. Jogues and Bressani were captured by the *Iroquois*, and suffered at their hands tortures the most excruciating; but were ultimately rescued and ransomed by the Dutch on Hudson's River. Jogues returned in 1647, after a visit to France, and sought to conciliate the powerful *Iroquois*. In this effort he lost his life, and directly following this event the missionary settlements in Canada were assailed by the savages and destroyed. The zeal of the Jesuits would not permit a cessation of their efforts in the new land. Missionaries in greater numbers entered upon the work so fatiguingly begun, and in a few years brought about friendly relations with their former enemies.

In 1667, Father Claude Allouez, while in missionary service among the *Chippewas*, first learned of a river to the westward, called by the natives "Mesissippi" or Great River. Two years later, Claude Dablon and James Marquette were sent to establish the mission of St. Marie, which formed the oldest settlement by Europeans within the present limits of Michigan.¶

In 1673, Father Marquette, who four years previous had resolved upon the discovery of the great river, was chosen with M. Joliet, a trader of Quebec, to effect that purpose. Father Marquette had gained the good-will of the natives, and such was their veneration for the gentle father that for a long time after his death, when their canoes were storm-tossed on Lake Michigan, it is said they "called upon the name of Marquette, and the wind ceased and the waves were still."** Marquette and his companion, with five other Frenchmen, left Michilimackinac May 13, 1673, coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan, entered the bay of Puants (now Green Bay), ascended Fox River to the village of the tribe so named, then the "extreme limit of missionary effort in those western regions, where Allouez had already planted the cross."††

Having procured Indian guides, they crossed the portage to the Wisconsin, carrying their canoes on their backs, and stood for the first time in the valley of the Mississippi, at a point beyond which no Frenchman had ventured. Aban-

|| Baneroft's Hist., vol. iii. p. 122.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 152.

** Letters of Charlevoix.

†† See John W. Monette's Valley of the Mississippi, vol. i. p. 124.

doned by their guides, they floated down the Wisconsin, and after seven days entered the great river June 17, 1673.*

One hundred miles below the mouth of the Wisconsin an Indian town near the western shore was discovered, where Marquette announced "the one true God, their Creator, and related how the French governor of Canada had humbled the *Iroquois*." The savages were rejoiced, caused the party to tarry six days, and suspended from the neck of Marquette the sacred calumet, or "peace-pipe," as a "safeguard among strange tribes." Floating down the river, they passed the Missouri, or Pekitanoni, and the Ohio, and continued their voyage down to latitude 33° north, a considerable distance below De Soto's point of crossing one hundred and thirty-two years before. Father Marquette and his party returned to the lakes by way of the Illinois River.

The task of completing the exploration of the great river was undertaken by the ambitious, hardy, and enterprising Monsieur la Salle, a native of Rouen, in Normandy. The hope of reaching the South Sea and China by means of some of the western tributaries of the Mississippi, as suggested by Marquette, was still entertained in Europe, and was shared by La Salle. His plan to push French settlements westward and provide them with proper defenses was favorably entertained by the king. He was appointed to the command of Fort Cataracoui, afterwards called Frontenac, on the site now occupied by the city of Kingston, on Lake Ontario.

On the 18th of November, 1678, he set out from the fort in a bark of ten tons, and, reaching the head of Ontario, spent the winter in making further preparation for his expedition. Unable to ascend the falls of Niagara with his vessel, he built upon Lake Erie the "Griffin," of sixty tons burden, which was finished Aug. 7, 1679, and was the first sailing-vessel upon that lake. Three monks were of the company, one of whom was "Father Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, a man full of ambition for discoveries and fame; daring, hardy, energetic, vain, and self-exaggerating almost to madness." The route of the expedition led through Lakes Huron and Michigan to Green Bay, where they arrived in October. From that place La Salle sent the "Griffin" upon a return voyage, richly laden with furs. The vessel was wrecked and the cargo lost; but La Salle, impatient for the "Griffin's" re-appearance, did not learn her fate until the ensuing January. Meantime he had proceeded southward, and passing around the lake to the river St. Joseph, secured consent of the *Miamis* for the erection of a stockade-fort and trading-post at the mouth of that river. He passed over to the Illinois, and descended that river to the broad portion of it called Lake Peoria, where he built a fort which, because of despondency occasioned by signs of mutiny among his men, he named "Crève Cœur," or Broken Heart.

The Indians became suspicious of the designs of La Salle, but fortunately serious trouble was averted. In February, 1680, before his return to Fort Frontenac, he arranged an expedition, under the lead of Father Hennepin, to explore

the upper Mississippi. After a delay of ten days, occasioned by floating ice in that river, Hennepin ascended to the "Falls of St. Anthony," so called by him in honor of his patron saint, St. Anthony, of Padua. His party spent several weeks exploring the country above the falls, "but never reached the real sources of the great river, as Hennepin falsely affirmed."†

In the latter part of the summer of 1680, Hennepin again entered the Mississippi through the Wisconsin, and proceeded to the mouth of the Arkansas, and from that point returned without reaching the mouth of the great river.

La Salle had named the Illinois "St. Louis," and the country traversed by it "Louisiana," both in honor of the King of France. Desiring to complete the work of exploration, he started from Fort Crève Cœur in 1682, and on the 2d of February entered the Mississippi, determined to carry his investigations to its union with the sea. A few days were spent at the mouth of the Missouri, which he named "St. Philip," and other days at the mouth of the Ohio, to arrange for trade with the Indians, and at Chickasaw Bluffs for a like purpose, where he obtained permission to build a fort. This post was called "Fort Prud'homme," after one who was left in command with a small garrison. He tarried at the mouth of the Arkansas, was well received by the *Tensas* Indians, whose village was situated, it is believed, upon the banks of what is now known as "Lake Providence," and reached Red River on the 27th of March. After a few days' delay he pursued his journey, and reached the goal of his endeavors—the confluence of the great river with the Gulf—on the 7th of April.

After a few days spent in making discoveries along the coast of the Gulf, he "planted the arms of France, erected the cross, and calling the country 'Louisiana,' he closed the ceremony with a display of the solemn and imposing rites of the Catholic Church."‡ Two years later the explorations of La Salle were extended to the country of Texas.§

By virtue of these discoveries, France made claim to all the territory drained by the "Great River" and its tributaries, including the country whose waters descend to the Ohio on the south and to Lake Erie on the north.

The undefined limits of the provinces in America claimed severally by the great powers, Spain, France, and England, and the greed for territorial extension, manifested most strongly on the part of the last named, gave rise to serious struggles, both diplomatic and military, covering the period from 1690 to 1821, when, by lot of war and by purchase, a power younger than either—the United States—acquired the largest part of her present magnificent domain, including the "Mississippi Valley." The treaty by which France ceded "Louisiana," west of the Mississippi, was signed April 30, 1803.

† Monette's Valley of the Mississippi, vol. i. p. 139.

‡ See Martin's History of Louisiana, vol. i. pp. 100, 101.

§ It has been claimed that La Salle, in the year 1670, proceeding from Lake Erie, reached the Ohio at the Forks, where now is the city of Pittsburgh, and from thence floated down the river to the Falls. The statement, however, is disbelieved by historians generally.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

WHEN white men first became acquainted with the region lying immediately south of Lake Erie, a tribe of Indians called *Eries* were in actual possession, and their claims doubtless extended over all of Northeastern Ohio and Western New York. They were brave, fearless, and disposed to boast of their strength and prowess, and were at the maximum in numbers and power at the period of the simultaneous advance of Champlain upon the St. Lawrence and of Hudson upon the "North River" in 1608.

Tradition asserts that, anticipating the union of the five tribes in the State of New York, whose power in that event they feared would be concentrated against them, under plea of a friendly contest they challenged these tribes to a trial of skill in wrestling, racing, and other Indian games. Equal numbers of their most athletic young men were chosen by each side, who met on favorable ground and struggled for the mastery in a manner worthy of the best days of Greece and Rome. In each particular the representatives of the five tribes were victorious, which only stimulated the *Eries* to prevent the combination, and to this end they planned the destruction of the tribes in detail by a sudden onslaught. The eastern Indians were warned of the design, quickly concentrated their warriors, and met the advancing *Eries* not far from what is known as Honeoye Falls, in the county of Monroe. At this place the *Eries* are said to have fallen almost to a man; after one of the most sanguinary and hotly contested conflicts known to Indian history.

The destruction of the *Eries* is by some writers alleged to have taken place in the year 1656.* The tradition above narrated relates to a period anterior to 1600, the probable date of the famous league of the Five Nations, "as it was a powerful organization at the date of Dutch occupancy in 1609."

The *Iroquois*, it is alleged, were at one time in subjection to the *Adirondacks*, against whom they arose unsuccessfully, and were obliged to retire from the north side of the St. Lawrence to the Seneca River. The league, from its formation until 1712, consisted of five nations,—*Onondagas*, *Oneidas*, *Mohawks*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas*.—when the organization became known as the "Six Nations" by the admission in that year of the *Tuscaroras*, "shirt-wearing people," who had been driven from the western part of North Carolina. Rising in their combined power and burning for revenge and conquest, they turned against and utterly annihilated the *Adirondacks*, and "conquered the *Hurons*, the *Eries*, the *Andastez*, the *Chauanons*, the *Illinois*, the *Miamis*, the *Algonquins*, the *Delawares*, the *Shawanese*, the *Susquehannocks*, the *Nanticokes*, the *Unamis*, the *Minsi*, and even the *Carnise* Indians, in their sea-girt home upon Long Island, found no protection against their attacks. The name of the *Iroquois* had become a terror to all the Indian nations."

Before 1720, the Ohio above the mouth of the Wabash was known as the "River of the Iroquois," which was

often called the *Hoio* by the Indians, and it is not definitely known whether the conquering *Iroquois*, prior to that period, actually occupied that part of the country of the *Eries* which is now a part of Ohio, situated between this warlike confederacy on the east and the equally warlike *Shawanese* on the west, who occupied the valleys of the Scioto and Miami. The intervening country is said to have been uninhabited except by bands of *Shawanese*—*Shawnees*—or war-parties of the *Iroquois* and *Miamis*. The *Wyandots*† are said to have made a treaty with the Five Nations about the year 1694, and to have "gradually extended and moved into what is now Ohio, the *Delawares* afterwards coming in from the east, the *Miamis* from the west, and the *Shawnees* from the south."

In the early part of the eighteenth century a portion of the Five Nations, mostly *Senecas*, called *Mingoes* by the Pennsylvanians, from the Delaware term Mengwe, occupied the northern part of Ohio.‡

The century opened auspiciously for the French by the conclusion of a treaty at Montreal in the summer of the year 1700, between the *Iroquois*, on the one side, and the French and Western Indians, on the other. "A written treaty was made, to which each nation placed for itself a symbol,—the *Senecas* and *Onondagas* drew a spider; the *Cayugas*, a calumet; the *Oneidas*, a forked stick; and the *Mohawks*, a bear." It was agreed "that war should cease between the French allies and the *Siouxs*; that peace should reach beyond the Mississippi."§ This bond of fealty and good-will was strengthened by the admission to the confederacy of the *Tuscaroras*, who had suffered wrongs in North Carolina at the hands of the English.

During the period extending from 1754 to the final treaty of peace between France and England in 1763, most of the Indian tribes from Lake Champlain to the Mississippi "were engaged as allies and auxiliaries to the French arms." At the latter period "some bands of the Six Nations dwelt on the sources of the Ohio, south of Lake Erie, and others as far west as Cuyahoga River, on Lake Erie."||

The *Iroquois* claimed by right of conquest "the whole of the country from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to Carolina."¶ Among the treaties made by the colonies with this powerful confederacy was one signed at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in June, 1744, whose grants of territory were very indefinite. By its terms were conveyed all the lands within the bounds of Virginia; but

† "Mr. Ferral, an old citizen of Fairfield township, tells me that in early times the *Wyandots* encamped near where Salem now stands, and being in a very destitute condition, the whites gathered up provisions and went to their relief, and in return for their kindness received as a present from the Indians a wampum or bead-belt (being the highest token of gratitude and friendship), which belt was afterwards kept and preserved in the family of old William Heald, who was one of the first government surveyors in our county, and towards the close of his life moved to Iowa, and died at over one hundred and two years of age."—H. H. Gregg's *Address before the Columbiana Pioneer Society, September, 1873.*

‡ See pamphlet, 1879, "Some Early Notices of the Indians of Ohio," Archives of the Western Reserve Hist. Soc., Cleveland.

§ Baneroff's *Hist. of the U. S.*, vol. iii. p. 194.

|| Monette's *Valley of the Mississippi*, vol. i. p. 323.

¶ Cadwallader Colden.

* See *Early Notices of the Indians of Ohio*, pamphlet, by M. F. Forbes, 1879.

the Indians subsequently claimed that they had been deceived, and "did not intend to cede any lands west of the mountains."* However valid or weak the claim of England to lands on the Ohio, it is evident that between French discovery and British diplomaey the Indian claims were of small significance.

The French and Indians resisted the encroachments of the English upon the territory north and west of the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers, and until the extinguishment of French claims by the treaty of Paris, in 1763, the din of arms continued, and that portion of the New World was a scene of war and massacre, the result of savage warfare instigated by rival Christian nations.

The uprising of Pontiac, an *Ottawa* chief, prolonged the strife until the adoption of the treaty of "German Flats," in November, 1764, by which the Six Nations ceded large tracts of land to New York and Pennsylvania. The tide of westward emigration received a new impetus; yet, notwithstanding the Indian title was not extinguished to much of the territory occupied by the settlers, the Indians maintained comparative quiet for ten years. The treaty of Lancaster, 1744, which the Indians had been induced to sign, after partaking freely of whisky-punch, "bumbo," and wine, duly administered by the honorable commissioners from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, was still vehemently repudiated by the savages, who were growing more and more restless, and ready to rise upon any fresh provocation. Sufficient incentive to armed hostility was furnished directly in the causes which led to

LORD DUNMORE'S WAR.

Near the end of April, 1774, a party of land-jobbers gathered at Wheeling, Va., pretending to apprehend an attack from the Indians. Capt. Cresap, who was in command at Fort Fincastle, learning that two Indians, with their families, were coming down the Ohio, a few miles above Wheeling, proposed to slay them. Devoid of any spark of humanity, and regardless of the consequences to the settlements which the act would inevitably produce, of which he was duly warned by Col. Zane, the bloody design was fully carried out by Cresap, who shot the Indians in

* "The province of Virginia invariably took the lead in all movements for the occupancy of the Western lands. As early as 1774, two commissioners from Virginia, Col. Thomas Lee and Col. William Beverly, with others from Pennsylvania and Maryland, convened a portion of the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pa., for the purpose of treating with them for the sale and relinquishment of large bodies of land extending west of the settlements in the three provinces, from the Susquehanna to the Potomac. After a liberal use of whisky-punch, 'bumbo,' and wine, of which the Indians partook freely, the treaty was duly read and signed by the parties respectively. The amount paid the Indians for signing this treaty was two hundred and twenty pounds on the part of Maryland, and two hundred pounds on the part of Virginia, both in Pennsylvania currency, besides sundry presents, and abundance of whisky-punch and 'bumbo.'"

At subsequent treaties, held at Logstown, Winchester, and other places for the purpose, the Indians "indignantly refused to ratify the treaty of Lancaster." . . . "In all these treaties, whether ratified or rejected, the Virginians appear to have been determined to coerce a relinquishment of the Indian lands, either by fair means or foul, and no effort of negotiation or intrigue was omitted to accomplish this purpose."—See *Monette's Hist. of the Mississippi Valley*, pp. 348, 349.

their canoes, a few miles above Wheeling. This unprovoked and cowardly crime was followed by another at the mouth of Captina Creek, below Wheeling, where Cresap and his followers shot a number of Indians in cold blood, one man receiving in turn a severe wound.

A few days afterwards, Daniel Greathouse, claiming to fear mischief from a number of Indians who were encamped near the mouth of Yellow Creek, collected a party of thirty-two men, and proceeded to "Baker's Bottom," on the east side of the Ohio, and opposite the Indian encampment. Greathouse crossed the river alone,—a spy in friendly guise,—but was warned by an Indian woman to return, because the warriors were drinking, were exasperated at the recent murders, and might do him some injury. The force of savages being too great, a plot was laid by which many of them were decoyed across the river and made helplessly drunk on whisky supplied by one Baker. While in this condition they were wantonly murdered by Greathouse, aided by a few others of his bloody gang. The friendly squaw, who had warned Greathouse of his danger, was not spared. Those of the conspirators who calmly viewed the horrid work were equally guilty with the principals for permitting its consummation.

Among the victims in the murders at Captina and Yellow Creeks were the kin of the noble native chieftain Logan, of the *Cayuga* tribe of the *Iroquois*. From an influential advocate for peace, the slaughter of his entire family converted Logan into a determined enemy of the whites in Virginia. A timely message from the authorities of Pennsylvania, condemning the outrages and reminding the Indians that the wrongs had not been committed by the dwellers in that province, turned the fury of the onset chiefly against the Virginia settlements.†

The civil authorities rendered no redress for Indian grievances, but rather encouraged the lawlessness of the whites by their indifference. Numerous other acts of fiendishness than those related mark the sad history of that period, including the killing of "Bald Eagle," who had long been a friend to the pale-face. While alone in the woods, near the Monongahela, he was murdered by three white men, who afterwards "placed the lifeless body of their victim in a sitting posture in his canoe, and sent it adrift down the stream."‡

The *Shawanese* on the Scioto, as principals in the war, aroused other tribes on the north and west, and began the conflict by murdering all whites found within their territory.

Lord Dunmore, Governor of the Province of Virginia, took steps to protect the frontier settlements and chastise the hostile Indians. The ensuing war, called "Dunmore's War," lasted until Jan. 7, 1775.

"The Indian 'declaration of war' was made by Logan on the 21st of July, 1774, in company with a party of eight warriors. Having advanced into the settlements on the upper Monongahela, and having killed one man and taken two prisoners on the 12th of July, he returned on the 21st and left at the house of William Robinson, whose family he had murdered, 'the war-club,' to which was attached a note, written by a white prisoner who had been

† See Gordon's *History of Pennsylvania*, p. 475.

‡ *Monette's Valley of the Mississippi*, vol. i. p. 372.

adopted into Logan's family, in the following words, viz.:

"CAPTAIN CRESAP,—Why did you kill my people on Yellow Creek? The white people killed my kin at Conestago a great while ago, and I thought nothing of that. But you have killed my kin again on Yellow Creek, and took my cousin prisoner. Then I thought I must kill too, and I have been three times to war since; but the Indians are not angry, it is only myself. July 21, 1774.

'CAPTAIN JOHN LOGAN.'*‡

The first expedition, under Gen. McDonald, was directed against the Wappatomica towns on the Muskingum, sixteen miles below the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding branches, but was attended with small success. The route pursued to reach the towns was by the Ohio to Captina Creek, and thence westward. The most sanguinary battle of the war took place at the mouth of the Kanawha, Oct. 10, 1774. The Virginians engaged were twelve hundred in number, commanded by Gen. Andrew Lewis, and had recently made a difficult march through the wilderness down the valley of the Kanawha. The flower of the Indian tribes were engaged under Corustalk, the great *Shawanese* chief, aided by his son Ellinip-sico; Red Hawk, a *Delaware*; Chiyawee, a *Wyandot*; and Logan, a *Cayuga* chief.† The slaughter was terrible, but resulted in a victory for the Virginians.

A second division, under Lord Dunmore, which was not engaged in this battle, proceeded down the Ohio to the mouth of the Hocking, up that river to the falls, near the present town of Athens, and thence westward to the Scioto, and established its camp "in the margin of the Piqua plains, near Sippoo Creek." At this place was perfected a treaty of peace by which the Indians acknowledged the Ohio River as the boundary between the white man's territory and the Indian hunting-grounds.‡

The great chief Logan was unappeased and did not attend the council; but subsequently uttered, in the presence of Gen. Gibson, the words which have given him an undying name in history, and which, it is claimed, have received a more polished dress since they escaped the lips of the swarthy orator.

CHAPTER IV.

BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION—INDIAN TRAILS—INDIAN TOWNS.

IN 1754, a detachment of English, forty in number, under Lieut. Ward, erected a fortification at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, known as the "Forks" of the Ohio, now the site of Pittsburgh. The post was captured, in April of that year, by a strong force of French and Indians under Contrecoeur, who erected a fortification which he called "Fort Duquesne." On the 28th of May, Col. Washington surprised and captured without resistance a detachment of fifty men, under M. Jumonville, whereupon, anticipating an attack from a larger force, he fell back to the Great Meadows,

where he erected a defense afterwards known as "Fort Necessity." The fort was invested by a force of nine hundred French and Indians, July 3, and capitulated after a brave defense. One year afterwards, July 9, 1755, Gen. Braddock was slain and his army routed in a campaign undertaken for the reduction of Fort Duquesne. The scene of the conflict, called "Braddock's Field," was upon the Monongahela, ten miles above its junction with the Ohio. Another army was organized in 1758 for the reduction of the fort, upon whose near approach the French, "having dismantled the works, set fire to the buildings at night, and departed down the Ohio, in a blaze of light, to join the French troops on the Mississippi."

The Indian tribes were not parties to the treaty between England and France made in February, 1763; but continued to menace and assail the settlements, and began the "Pontiac War" in the same year. Having been sorely defeated at "Bushy Run," near Fort Pitt, by Col. Bouquet, August 5, the Indians retreated north of the Ohio, deserted their former towns, all the country between Presque Isle and Sandusky, and all of Eastern Ohio.

Determined to bring the Indians to submission, Gen. Gage planned two expeditions, of whose operations the following is a condensed narrative.§ Delays prevented the advance of the columns until the fall of 1764:

A body of troops under Col. Bradstreet was sent against the *Wyandots*, *Ottawas*, *Chippewas*, and other nations living upon or near the lakes; and another corps, under the command of Colonel Bouquet, should attack the *Delawares*, *Shawanese*, *Mingoes*, *Mohickons*, and other nations between the Ohio and the lakes.

Col. Bradstreet was to proceed to Detroit, Michilimackinac, and other places, return to Sandusky, and there remain to prevent assistance being sent by the Western Indians to their beleagured brethren in Ohio.

Col. Bouquet with his force of regular and provincial troops, amounting to about fifteen hundred men, after many delays, marched from Fort Pitt on the 3d of October.

On October 5 the army reached Logstown, Pa. (situated seventeen miles and a half, fifty-seven perches, by the path from Fort Pitt), a former trading-place of the French and English, which the *Shawanese* and *Delawares* had abandoned in the year 1750. On the 6th they came again to the Ohio, about three miles from Logstown, and continuing the march a half-mile farther, passed Big Beaver Creek. About a mile below its confluence with the Ohio stood formerly a large town, on a steep bank, built by the French of square logs, with stone chimneys, for some of the *Shawanese*, *Delaware*, and *Mingo* tribes, who abandoned it in 1758, when the French deserted Fort Duquesne. Near the fording of Beaver Creek also stood about seven houses, which were deserted and destroyed by the Indians after their defeat at Bushy Run. . . . About two miles before the army came to Beaver Creek, one of the people who had been made prisoner by six *Delawares* about a week before, near Fort Bedford, having made his escape from them, came and informed the colonel that these Indians had the day before fallen in with the army, but kept themselves concealed, being surprised at our numbers. Two miles beyond Beaver Creek, by two small springs, was seen the skull of a child that had been fixed on a pole by the Indians. The tracks of fifteen Indians were this day discovered. The camp No. 5 is seven miles, one quarter, and fifty-seven perches from Big Beaver Creek; the whole march of this day being about twelve miles.

Sunday, 7th October, passing a high ridge, they had a fine prospect of an extensive country to the right, which in general appeared level, with abundance of tall timber. The camp, No. 6, lies at the foot of a steep descent, in a rich valley, on a stony ground, three sides thereof

* American Pioneer, vol. i. p. 18, or Monette's Valley of the Mississippi, vol. i. p. 373.

† Butler's Kentucky, p. 61.

‡ Monette's Valley of the Mississippi, vol. i. p. 385.

§ Bouquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians, in 1764, with map, and preface by Francis Parkman. Ohio Valley Historical Series, Cincinnati, 1868.

surrounded by a hollow, and on the fourth side a small hill, which was occupied by a detached guard. This day's march was six miles, sixty-five perches. *Monday*, 8th October, the army crossed Little Beaver Creek, and one of its small branches. This creek is eight perches wide, with a good ford, the country about it interspersed with hills, rivulets, and rich valleys, like that described above. Camp No. 7 lies by a small run on the side of a hill, commanding the ground about it, and is distant eleven miles, one quarter, and forty-nine perches from the last encampment.

Tuesday, October 9th. In this day's march the path divided into two branches, that to the southwest leading to the lower towns upon the Muskingham. In the forks of the path stand several trees painted by the Indians in a hieroglyphic manner, denoting the number of wars in which they have been engaged, and the particulars of their success in prisoners and scalps. The camp, No. 8, lies on a run and level piece of ground, with Yellow Creek close on the left, and a rising ground near the rear of the right face. The path after the army left the forks was so brushy and entangled that they were obliged to cut all the way before them, and also to lay several bridges, in order to make it passable for the horses, so that this day they proceeded only five miles, three quarters, and seventy perches.

Wednesday, 10th, marched one mile with Yellow Creek on the left at a small distance all the way, and crossed it at a good ford fifty feet wide; proceeding, [passed] an alternate succession of small hills and rich vales, finely watered with rivulets, to camp No. 9, seven miles and sixty perches in the whole.

On the 11th the army crossed a branch of the Muskingham, and on the 13th the Nemeshelias,—a little above where it empties into that branch of the Muskingham,—and another tributary of that branch, and passed on to the main branch of the Muskingham, where they encamped, a short distance from Tuscarawas.

Two messengers who had been dispatched from Fort Pitt with letters to Col. Bradstreet were made prisoners by the *Delawares*, but were released when the arrival of the army became known, and ordered by their captors to inform Col. Bouquet "that the head men of the *Delawares* and *Shawanese* were coming as soon as possible to treat of peace with him."

Col. Bouquet, trusting nothing to their protestations, made safe arrangements for a meeting with the Indians at some distance from the camp on the following day, October 15th. Several large bodies of Indians were within a few miles of the camp, who were represented at the meeting by Kiyashuta, chief of the *Senecas*, and fifteen warriors; Custaloga, chief of the *Wolf* tribe, and Beaver, chief of the *Turkey* tribe of the *Delawares*, and twenty warriors; Keissinautchtha, a chief of the *Shawanese*, and six warriors.

The firmness of Col. Bouquet, backed as he was by a strong force, and, what was quite as influential, the prestige of victory achieved at Busby Run, brought the Indians to accord all that he demanded. "I give you," said he, "twelve days from this date to deliver into my hands at Wakatamake all the prisoners in your possession, without any exception,—Englishmen, Frenchmen, women, and children, whether adopted into your tribes, married, or living amongst you under any denomination and pretense whatsoever,—together with all negroes. And you are to furnish said prisoners with clothing and provisions, and horses to carry them to Fort Pitt. When you have fully complied with these conditions, you shall then know on what terms you may obtain the peace you sue for."

The Indians acceded to the terms, and by the 9th of November most of the prisoners had arrived, two hundred and six in number. Of these were—Pennsylvanians, forty-nine males and sixty-seven females and children; Virginians,

thirty-two males and fifty-eight females and children. The scene which followed the arrival of the prisoners has few equals in the world's history, and is described in the subjoined account:

"In the camp were to be seen fathers and mothers recognizing and clasping their once-lost babes, husbands hanging around the necks of their newly-recovered wives, sisters and brothers unexpectedly meeting together after long separation, scarce able to speak the same language, or for some time to be sure that they were children of the same parents! In all these interviews joy and rapture inexpressible were seen, while feelings of very different nature were painted in the looks of others,—flying from place to place in eager inquiries after relatives not found; trembling to receive an answer to their questions; distracted with doubts, hopes, and fears on obtaining no account of those they sought for, or stiffened into living monuments of horror and woe on learning their unhappy fate!

"The Indians too, as if wholly forgetting their usual savageness, bore a capital part in heightening this most affecting scene. They delivered up their beloved captives with the utmost reluctance, shed torrents of tears over them, recommending them to the care and protection of the commanding officer. Their regard to them continued all the time they remained in camp. They visited them from day to day, and brought them what corn, skins, horses, and other matters they had bestowed on them while in their families, accompanied with other presents and all the marks of the most sincere and tender affection. Nay, they did not stop here, but, when the army marched, some of the Indians solicited and obtained leave to accompany their former captives all the way to Fort Pitt, and employed themselves in hunting and bringing provisions for them on the road. A young *Mingo* carried this still further, and gave an instance of love which would make a figure even in romance. A young woman of Virginia was among the captives, for whom he had formed so strong an attachment as to call her his wife. Against all remonstrances and warnings of the imminent danger to which he exposed himself by approaching the frontiers, he persisted in following her at the risk of being killed by the surviving relations of many unfortunate persons who had been captured or scalped by those of his nation."*

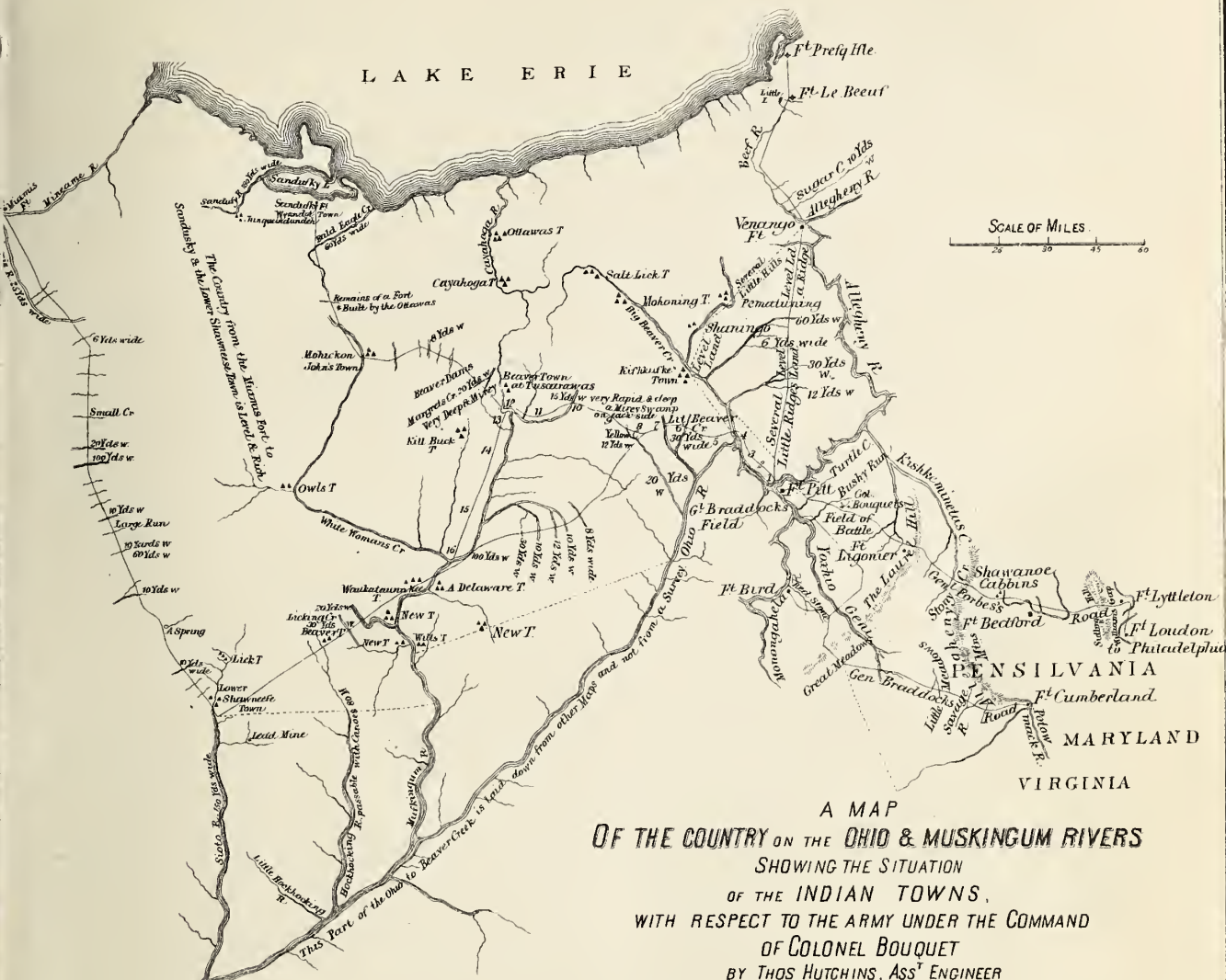
INDIAN TRAILS AND INDIAN TOWNS.†

The following trails led from Fort Pitt to Indian towns north of the Ohio River:

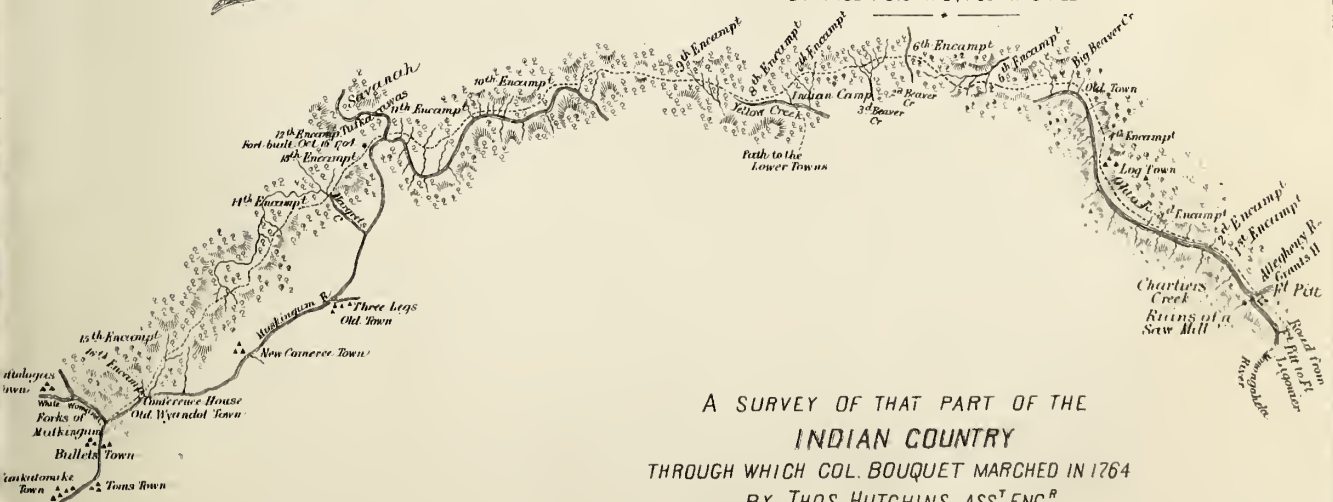
	Miles.	Miles.
From Fort Pitt to Kushkuskies town, Big Beaver Creek.....		45
Up the east branch of Beaver Creek to Shaningo.....	15	60
Up the east branch of Beaver Creek to Pematuning.....	12	72
To Mohoning, on the west branch of Beaver Creek.....	32	104
Up the branch Salt Lick.....	10	114
To Cayahoga River.....	32	146
To Ottawas town, on Cayahoga.....	10	156

* See Bouquet's Expedition, Ohio Hist. Series.

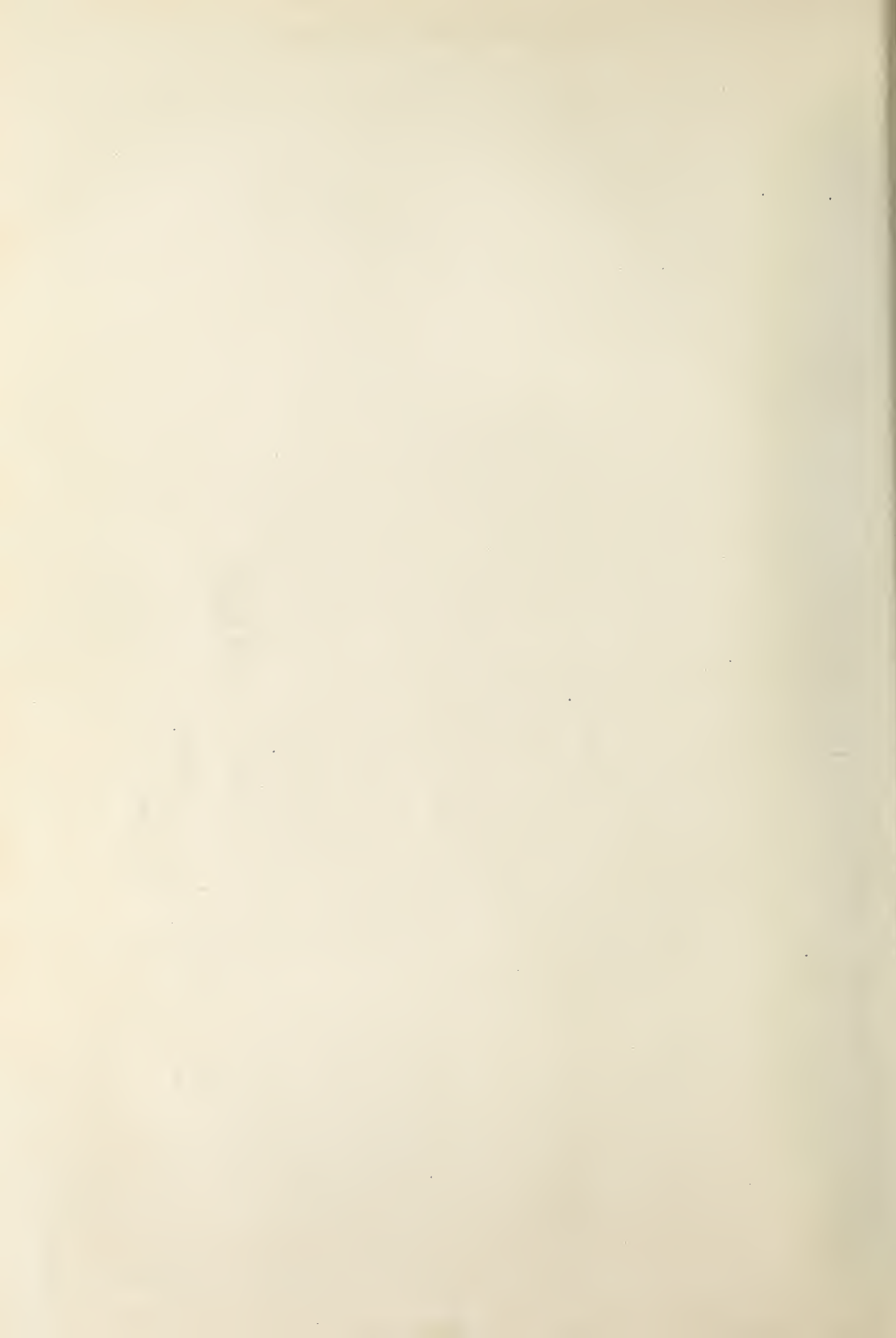
† See appendix to Bouquet's Expedition, Ohio Hist. Series.



A MAP
 OF THE COUNTRY ON THE OHIO & MUSKINGUM RIVERS
 SHOWING THE SITUATION
 OF THE INDIAN TOWNS,
 WITH RESPECT TO THE ARMY UNDER THE COMMAND
 OF COLONEL BOUQUET
 BY THOS HUTCHINS, ASS^T ENGINEER



A SURVEY OF THAT PART OF THE
 INDIAN COUNTRY
 THROUGH WHICH COL. BOUQUET MARCHED IN 1764
 BY THOS HUTCHINS ASS^T ENG^R



SECOND ROUTE, W.N.W.

	Miles.	Miles.
From Fort Pitt to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.....	—	25
To Tuscarawas.....	91	116
To Mohickon, John's town.....	50	166
To Junundat, or Wyandot town.....	46	212
To Sandusky.....	4	216
To Junqueindundeh, on Sandusky River	24	240

THE THIRD ROUTE led west southwest from Fort Pitt.

FOURTH ROUTE (in part).

	Miles.	Miles.
By water from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.....		27
To the mouth of Little Beaver Creek....	12	39
To the mouth of Yellow Creek.....	10	49

The following is a schedule of the Indian nations in Ohio at the time of Bouquet's expedition, with the number of fighting men in each :

<i>Wyandots</i> , near Lake Erie, warriors.....	300
<i>Miamis</i> , on Miami River, falling into Lake Erie, warriors.....	350
<i>Delawares</i> —Les Loups—on the Ohio, warriors.....	600
<i>Shawanees</i> , on the Scioto River, warriors.....	500
Total number of warriors.....	1750

CHAPTER V.

LAND-TITLES.

Colonial Charters—Indian Treaties—Government Grants.

COLONIAL GRANTS.

THE conflicting claims of European nations to lands in America were succeeded by those of rival companies, to whom grants had been issued by one or other of the rival powers.

Some of the early patents issued by Great Britain were, by reason of carelessness or favoritism, made to "overlap," giving rise to controversies which lasted until the year 1786.

The earliest grant for lands on this continent was probably that in 1603 to Henry De Mouts—or Dumont—by Henry IV., King of France, covering all the territory from sea to sea, lying between the parallels of 40° and 46° north latitude. Little claim seems to have been made under this patent.

The first English patent was issued by James I., in 1606, to the London and Plymouth Companies, the former receiving a grant for "South Virginia, extending from the thirty-fourth to the fortieth degree of north latitude, and from the Atlantic on the east to the South Sea on the west," and the latter receiving "North Virginia or New England."

The Plymouth Company was incorporated Nov. 3, 1620, as "The Great Council of Plymouth," and received a grant covering all of New England in America lying between the fortieth and forty-eighth parallels, north latitude, and extending from sea to sea, excepting lands "actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christian prince or state." Of this grant the Massachusetts Colony purchased, in 1628, a part whose southern boundary was afterwards settled to be the forty-second parallel of north latitude.

In 1681, Charles II., of England, by letters patent granted

to William Penn, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of land in America bounded "on the east by the Delaware River, on the north by the beginning of the forty-third degree of northerly latitude, on the south by a circle drawn twelve miles distant from New Castle town, northward and westward to the beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude; thence by the beginning of the said fortieth degree of northerly latitude to extend westward through five degrees of longitude, to be reckoned from the said easterly bounds." This grant covered a part of the previous grant to the Virginia colony on the south, and caused protracted lawsuits, and surveys which finally ended in compromise. It also trespassed upon the territory previously granted to Connecticut,—to the extent of one degree in width throughout the length of the present State of Pennsylvania,—and the conflicting grants of two colonies caused agitations, not unmixcd with riot and bloodshed, lasting for more than a century.

In 1754 a congress composed of deputies from the British colonies north of Virginia, held at Albany by direction of the Lords of Trade and Plantations of England, declared "the ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut were by their respective charters made to extend to the South Sea."*

The territory lying north and west of the Ohio was claimed partly by the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Virginia. The claims were based on the indefinite royal charters, with the additional claim, on the part of Virginia, of title by conquest. For the purpose of adjusting amicably the several claims, the four States named, with others of the old colonies, ceded their interests in the territory to the Federal government. Two reservations were made. One was made by Connecticut to compensate for lands lost under the charter to Pennsylvania, and embraced "that region of the present State of Ohio lying north of latitude 41°, and west of the Pennsylvania line. It was bounded on the north by Lake Erie, and was about one hundred and twenty miles in length from east to west, and its greatest breadth from north to south was about sixty-eight miles. The area comprised, by estimate, three millions of acres, and was known as the 'Connecticut Reserve.'"†

Virginia reserved the lands lying between the Scioto and Little Miami, to be appropriated to the liquidation of the claims of her Revolutionary soldiers. This reservation was known as the "Virginia Military District." In addition, Congress reserved or appropriated lands on the east side of the Scioto, known as the "United States Military District," for the payment of claims of Revolutionary soldiers upon the Federal government.

New York made the first cession, March 1, 1780; Virginia, April 23, 1784; Massachusetts, April 19, 1785; Connecticut, Sept. 13, 1786.

Commissioners from New York and Massachusetts met in convention at Hartford in December, 1786, and awarded to Massachusetts six million acres in the western part of New York, the latter retaining the jurisdiction. Thus the claims

* H. B. Peirce, in *Hist. of Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties*, New York. L. H. Everts, Phila., 1879.

† Monette's *Hist. of the Mississippi Valley*, pp. 236, 237.

of the individual States to lands north of the Ohio were fully extinguished, other claims adjusted, and the way prepared for the erection of the "Northwestern Territory."

INDIAN TREATIES.

The first line established between the Indian and English lands, termed the "line of property," was agreed upon at Fort Stanwix, on the Mohawk River, in 1768. This agreement was made by Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs in America, with the *Iroquois* on behalf of themselves and their dependent nations, the *Shawanese*, *Delawares*, *Mingoes* of Ohio, and other tribes.

This line began where the Cherokee or Hogohee River, then so called, emptied into the Ohio* River, and "running thence upwards along the south side of the said river to Kittaning, which is above Fort Pitt; from thence by a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of the Susquehanna; thence through the Alleghany Mountains, along the south side of the west branch until it comes opposite the mouth of a creek called Tiadaghton; thence across the west branch along the south side of that creek and along the north side of Burnett's Hills to a creek called Awandae;† thence down the same to the east branch of the Susquehanna, and across the same and up the east side of that river to Oswego;‡ from thence east to Delawar River, and up that river to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna; thence to Tianaderha, and up the west side of the west branch to the head thereof; and thence by a direct line to Canada Creek, where it empties into the Wood Creek at the west of the carrying-place beyond Fort Stanwix."§ In this agreement the lands east of the described boundary were recognized as the property of the whites; all west thereof as the exclusive property of the Indians.

The boundary described was repudiated by the *Chickasaws* and *Cherokees* south of the Ohio, in the present State of Kentucky, who denied the authority of the "Six Nations" to make the cession. Their protest was respected, and subsequent treaties made to confirm the English titles.

By the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in New York, concluded Oct. 22, 1784, the Indians ceded a large part of their possessions in the western part of that State, and on the 21st day of the following January the *Treaty of Fort McIntosh*, in the western part of Pennsylvania (where is now the town of Beaver), was concluded and signed. The treaty was effected by George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, commissioners on the part of the United States, and was subscribed by the *Wyandots*, *Delawares*, *Ottawas*, and *Chippewas*, who then occupied the country near Lake Erie, west of the Cuyahoga River. By the terms of the treaty the Indians relinquished all the territory in the present State of Ohio lying east of an irregular line, extending from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, which afterwards became the western boundary of the county of Washington.||

The Indians of New York were dissatisfied with the last treaty of Fort Stanwix, and the Northwestern Indians no less with that of Fort McIntosh. England had reluctantly

surrendered the country between the lakes and the Ohio, and through her agents and traders continually urged the Indians to claim to that river as the rightful limit of their lands, fixed by the treaty with Sir William Johnson, in 1768.¶ Thus pressed to renewed negotiations, Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwestern Territory, as commissioner, secured a treaty at Fort Harmar, signed Jan. 9, 1789, by which all the "Six Nations," except the *Mohawks*, reaffirmed the treaty of Fort Stanwix, and the six Northwestern tribes, *Wyandots*, *Delawares*, *Ottawas*, *Chippewas*, *Pottawatamies*, and *Sauks*, recognized both treaties, and the boundaries established by them respectively.

The *Shawanese* had made, Jan. 31, 1786, a treaty, confirming a prior treaty of Jan. 14, 1784, and reserving as their hunting-grounds "the territory lying west of the Great Miami, and north of a line drawn due west from the mouth of Mad River to River de la Panse, and down that stream to the Wabash."** They, and other Indians upon the head-waters of the Wabash and Maumee, refused to join in the treaty of Fort Harmar. Owing to this, and to adverse British influence, the treaty of Fort Harmar proved valueless.

It was not until after the campaign of Gen. Wayne against the tribes of the Northwest, resulting in the decisive battle of Maumee Rapids, Aug. 20, 1794, that a treaty was made effectually alienating the Indian title to the territory now constituting the State of Ohio. Such a treaty was made by Gen. Wayne, commissioner on the part of the United States, with the twelve tribes, called *Wyandots*, *Delawares*, *Shawanese*, *Ottawas*, *Chippewas*, *Pottawatamies*, *Miamis*, *Eel Rivers*, *Weas*, *Kickapoos*, *Piankeshus*, and *Kaskaskias*.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

There were no extensive tracts of land purchased within the present limits of Columbiana County by organizations such as the "Ohio Company," through whose instrumentality the first settlement in the Northwest Territory was made, in 1788, at Marietta.†† Grants were made by the

¶ "It is evident that the British Cabinet, in retaining the Northwestern posts, had not abandoned the hope that circumstances might yet compel the United States to recognize the Ohio River as their Northwestern boundary."—*Monette's Valley of the Mississippi*, vol. ii. p. 225.

** *Ibid.*, p. 219.

†† In June, 1783, the officers of the army, to the number of 283, petitioned Congress that the lands to which they were entitled might be located in "that tract of country bounded north on Lake Erie, east on Pennsylvania, southeast and south on the river Ohio, west on a line beginning at that part of the Ohio which lies twenty-four miles west of the mouth of the river Scioto, thence running north on a meridian line till it intersects the river Miami, which falls into Lake Erie, and thence down the middle of the river to the lake." They speak of this tract as "of sufficient extent, the land of such quality and situation as may induce Congress to assign and mark it out as a tract or territory suitable to form a distinct government (or colony of the United States), in time to be admitted one of the Confederate States of America;" and also as "a tract of country not claimed as the property of, or within the jurisdiction of, any particular State of the Union."

This petition was forwarded by Gen. Rufus Putnam to Gen. Washington, in a letter urging his co-operation. Gen. Putnam suggested the formation of townships six miles square, with reservations for the ministry and schools.

In January, 1786, at a meeting held in Boston on the 1st of March,

* Below the mouth of the Scioto. † Towanda.

‡ Owego, N. Y.

§ *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, vol. i. p. 587.

|| See chapter on Organization of Columbiana County.

United States direct to individual settlers. The greater portion of the following grant constitutes more than a quarter of the present corporation of Salem, in the northeast part thereof, and is introduced as an illustration.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: KNOW YE, That Samuel Davis, assignee of Samuel Smith, having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land-office at Steubenville, whereby it appears that full payment has been made for the Lot or Section of Land number Thirty-one of Township number Sixteen, in Range number Three, of the Lands directed to be sold at Steubenville by the act of Congress entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the Lands of the United States in the Territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky River,' and of the acts amendatory of the same, THERE IS GRANTED by the United States unto the said Samuel Davis the lot or section of land above described. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said lot or section of land, with the appurtenances, unto the said Samuel Davis, his heirs and assigns forever.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my Hand at the City of Washington, the Ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-first.

"By the President,

[SEAL]

"TH. JEFFERSON.

"JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State."

CHAPTER VI.

GEOLOGY.

PRACTICAL investigations, having in view the development of deposits of coal and limestone, have supplied the principal information so far obtained concerning the geology of Columbiana County. The groups which underlie the coal series are perhaps most definitely and accurately described by Col. Charles Whittlesey, in a recent paper upon the "General Geology of the Counties of Columbiana, Stark, and Tuscarawas."* He says,—

the "Ohio Company of Associates was organized, whose object was to raise a fund in Continental certificates, for the sole purpose of buying lands in the Western Territory, and making a settlement." The price of the land was one dollar per acre. The tract was bounded on the east by the seventh range of townships, south by the Ohio, west by the west boundary of the seventeenth range, extending so far north that an east and west line would embrace the number of acres, besides the reservations. These were, "section 16 for schools; 29 for the support of religion; 8, 11, and 26 to be disposed of by Congress; and two townships for a university." The company paid down one-half of the purchase-money, but were unable to fulfill the original contract, whose terms were subsequently modified. Patents were issued May 10, 1792, for one-half of the original tract, 750,000 acres; for one-seventh, 214,285 acres; and for 100,000, to be conveyed in tracts of 100 acres each, as a bounty to each male person of eighteen years of age, being an actual settler.

The patents were issued to Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver, and Griffin Groene, in trust for the Ohio Company of Associates. They were signed by George Washington, President, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. With the exception of one to the State of Pennsylvania, March 3, 1792, these are the first land patents issued by our government, and are deposited, together with the original contract of Oct. 2, 1787, in the library of Marietta College. See pamphlet address, by Israel Ward Andrews, D.D., president of Marietta College, 1876.

* Prepared for the annual report of the Secretary of State. See Ohio Statistics for 1878.

"Until it is definitely settled what is Portage and Chemung† in Pennsylvania, to the Ohio line, those terms cannot be used with much certainty in this State.

"The paleontologists have lowered the line of the carboniferous here until it lies below both of them.

"Stratigraphically, the following arrangement seems to me the nearest approach to solution:

"*First*.—Beneath the coal a 'conglomerate group,' embracing the flags and shales below the Berea grit, to the black or Huron shale. This is characterized by sandstone layers of a finer grain, a greenish-yellow color, and occasional pebbles, rapidly passing into olive or light-green shales, with thin plates of iron ore and ferruginous sandstone. The local subdivisions of these two groups, from the Lake to the Ohio River, yet remain to be worked up.

"We must keep constantly in mind the distinction between the general dip of the strata and their local irregularities.

"Locally they all present curved and warped surfaces, producing basins, troughs, mounds, and ridges of no regular pattern.

"Taking the lowest places in these basins, representing the swamps and swamps of the mines over large spaces, the elevations of such points show an inclination quite regular as to direction, but differing materially as to the amount or rate of inclination. Whenever we fix the elevation of three such points, we have a plane of dip for the space represented. Until this is done, there is ample room for mistakes in the identification of strata. Any survey where these data are neglected will soon require rectification. It is much easier to arrange them conjecturally, but quite unsafe. It would be reasonable to conclude that the upheavals of the Alleghany mountain chains, which occurred after the carboniferous epoch, would produce undulations, folds, or disturbances in the Ohio coal strata, but a close examination does not sustain such an hypothesis. The irregularities visible in these beds appear to be due to currents of deposition which swept about in channels and eddies, producing ridges and hollows on the ancient bottom, as the ocean waters do now.

"Beds of sandstone and shale are the most irregular of the series. Those of limestone, iron ore, and coal are more persistent, because their deposit is due not only to mechanical sediments, but to chemical attraction and segregation. The shales and sandstones are almost without chemical affinities, and were deposited by the currents, with a variable force, acting without system. The mineral substances with which the carboniferous seas were charged sank in comparatively quiet and muddy waters, and therefore with more regularity than the earthy matters; but in neither case with perfect uniformity. Theoretically, the thin mineral strata should be, and in fact are, about equally persistent; but it is not safe to assume that any of them are identical with other beds of the same mineralogical character, until the connection is made out by close examination in the field.

"We have now all the facts we are likely to have for

† The Portage and Chemung groups are extensively developed in Central and Western New York, disappearing under the coal measures near the Pennsylvania line. They are well exposed at the head of Lakes Seneca and Cayuga and along the Chemung River.—EDITOR.

many years to come relating to the physical geology of Ohio. Whoever looks through the reports on economical geology in the coal-producing counties of the northeastern district will be unable to reach satisfactory conclusions."

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Whether the several strata of coal and limestone known to exist in the county are continuous to any considerable extent, and what are their relations to similar formations in the counties west and south, are questions not fully answerable by geologists. The persistence of none of these strata can be said to be fully established, save, perhaps, that of the "Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and Pomeroy bed, above the so-called barren measures." Granting the permanence of this, and "using it as the only well-fixed horizon, there are below it, . . . in Columbiana and Jefferson Counties, ten (10) seams of coal and six (6) of limestone; in the Conotton Valley, according to Prof. Read, there are seven (7) beds of limestone and seven (7) of coal; in Muskingum County eight (8) seams of coal and twelve (12) of limestone. Farther south, in Hocking and Athens Counties, different observers do not agree as to the number of limestone, iron ore, and coal strata. There are profiles showing eleven (11) beds of limestone and seven (7) seams of coal. In Gallia and Lawrence Counties, on the Ohio River, Messrs. Andrews and Gilbert give, in the same vertical space, seven (7) beds of limestone and ten (10) of coal."*

A survey and map made in 1854 by Professor Forrest Shepherd, of New Haven, for the "Ohio Diamond Coal Company,"—whose property was situated in Jefferson County, on the left bank of Yellow Creek near its junction with the Ohio,—gives a vertical section of the various strata at that point. The lowest stratum, at the level of the river, was iron ore, which was succeeded by coal, three to five feet; a "great bed of fire-clay; coal; iron ore; slate; sandstone; white clay; very rich calcareous ore; fossiliferous limestone; coal; sandstone; coal, eight feet; sandstone; slaty limestone; coal; slate, thick bed; coal; iron ore; heavy bed of limestone; sandstone, good for building; coal, five feet. The total thickness of coal in the seven veins was about thirty feet, of which twenty-one feet were workable."

The eastern or most hilly portion of the county of Columbiana would doubtless reveal, in section, deposits of similar extent and character.

Analyses of specimens from three of the coal veins yielded, respectively, of

Volatile matter, including water..	43.04	43.76	40.53	p. et.
Carbon.....	52.51	48.70	57.32	"
Ash.....	4.45	7.54	2.15	"
	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Coke.....	59.96	76.54	59.47	"

IRON ORES.

Concerning the four considerable deposits of iron ore, the report of Professors B. Silliman, Jr., and J. A. Porter, of Yale College, as published in May, 1855, was as follows:

"These all belong to the class of calcareous ores or car-

bonate of iron, with various proportions of carbonates of lime and magnesia, alumina, etc. There are four seams of iron ore, . . . one below the lowest visible coal seams, one immediately over the Shepherd coal, one of very valuable calcareous ore not far below the 'Ray vein,' and above which occurs a stratum of fossiliferous limestone. The last bed of iron ore rests upon the uppermost coal seam save one. . . . Two of them which we have examined at several points are abundantly stocked with nodular iron, in masses from the size of a kidney to those which will weigh from one hundred to two hundred pounds.

" ANALYSES OF IRON ORES.

" BAND IRON ORE.

Carbonate of iron.....	88.05	p. c. =	42.51	p. c. of metallic iron.
Alumina.....	2.68	"		
Carbonate of lime.....	2.66	"		
Silicic acid.....	5.85	"		
Water.....	.76	"		
	100.00	p. c.		Sp. gr., 3.592.

" BALL IRON ORE.

Carbonate of iron.....	84.72	p. c. =	40.90	p. c. of metallic iron.
Alumina.....	6.12	"		
Carbonate of lime.....	2.43	"		
Silicic acid.....	5.82	"		
Water.....	.91	"		
	100.00	p. c.		Sp. gr., 3.460.

"The band, or stratum, which yields the so-called calcareous ore, appears to us peculiarly valuable, since the ore, as far as we are able to judge, contains sufficient lime to flux itself.

"Taken in connection with the coal, limestone, and fire-clay, these ores must be esteemed of great value.

"We broke very many of the nodules, with a view of determining the presence of other metals or of sulphur, but we did not find a trace of anything but iron."

The sandstone strata furnish good stone for buildings and other structures, and have been to a considerable extent utilized. Fossils are found in the rocks in some localities.

CHAPTER VII.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS.

THE earliest settlement in the county of Columbiana was doubtless made in 1792-93, by John Quinn,† who built a

† It has been supposed that the first settlement in Columbiana County was made by a family named Carpenter, in 1797, who located at West Point, in Madison township. The following story is told of an occurrence which happened soon after the settlement: "On one occasion Capt. Whiteyes, a noted Indian chief, stopped at the dwelling of Mr. Carpenter. Being intoxicated, he got into some difficulty with a son of Mr. C.,—a lad of near seventeen years,—whom he threatened to kill. The young man upon this turned and ran, pursued by the Indian with uplifted tomahawk, ready to bury it in his brains. Finding that the latter was fast gaining upon him, the young man turned and shot, wounding him so that he soon after died. As this was in time of peace, Carpenter was apprehended and tried at Steubenville, under the territorial laws, the courts being then held by justices of the peace. He was cleared, it appearing that he acted in self-defense. The death of Whiteyes created great excitement, and fears were entertained that it would provoke hostilities

* Col. Charles Whittlesey in Ohio Statistics for 1878.

cabin near Calcutta, in the township of St. Clair, where he seems to have led the life of a hunter. Liverpool was settled between the years 1795 and 1800; Madison, by the Scotch, in 1802; Washington—formerly Saline—by Scotch families, in 1803; Fairfield and Middleton, by Friends, in 1800-3; Wayue, in 1802; Perry, at Salem, by Friends, in 1803; Centre, at New Lisbon, in 1802.

After the organization of the State and the erection of Columbiana County—both in 1803—settlements rapidly increased. The growth of the county for the ensuing quarter of a century is illustrated by the additions of new townships to the tax lists, and by items of contemporaneous history, as given by the Hon. H. H. Gregg, of New Lisbon, in an address delivered before the Columbiana Pioneer Association, Sept. 13, 1873.

TAX LEVIES—CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

Said Mr. Gregg, "The first levy of taxes ever made in Columbiana County was made at a term of the court held at the house of Christian Smith (whose hotel was just in rear of the stone house on Washington Street), in New Lisbon, on the 6th of September, 1803, Robt. Simison, Henry Bachman, and Wm. Smith sitting as judges. The levy was made upon five townships, for the amounts following: Springfield, \$94.69, Peter Forney, Jr., Lister or Assessor; St. Clair, \$98.38, Hugh Clark, Lister; Middleton, \$88.62, Benjamin Bradfield, Lister; Salem, \$27.02½, George Bair, Lister; Centre, \$31.94½, Isaac Pearce, Lister. Total tax for 1803, \$340.66.

"At this day the people may wonder why the taxes were only levied upon the five townships named above. The reason is easily given. At that day Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem, and Centre were the centres of population, settlement, and civilization, and Salem and Centre were on the western frontier. The first county-seat, at Matthias Lower's barn, was fixed in the centre of this population, and all outside was pretty much wilderness and woods.

"Two years after, in 1805, when Mr. Blocksom came to New Lisbon, he gave me this description of his journey:

"On the 3d day of November, 1805, left Steubenville for New Lisbon, on horseback. Came on first day to Gillingham's salt-works, sixteen miles south of New Lisbon. At that time there were but three houses, or rather log cabins, between the salt-works of Mr. Gillingham and New Lisbon,—one three miles north, occupied by George Clark, who was afterwards elected to the Legislature, one about three and three-fourths miles, and the other at West Fork, north side, occupied by Thomas Hoovey, and afterwards by Peter Koffel. The country at that time, with the above exceptions, was a dense forest or wilderness, and but a very narrow road through it. And, Mr. Blocksom further says, 'at that time, on the road to Canfield, there were but three houses,—one about where Samuel Burger now lives, a very

from the Indians. Great exertions were made to reconcile them, and several presents were given to the friends of the late chief. The wife of Whiteyes received from three gentlemen the sum of three hundred dollars, one of the donors being the late Bezael Wells, of Steubenville. This was the last Indian blood shed by white men in this part of Ohio."—*Ohio Historical Collections*, by Henry Howe, Cincinnati, 1869.

small log cabin at the creek beyond Franklin Square, and also a house about where Green village now stands, the balance of the road being all woods.'

"Such is Mr. Blocksom's description of the country, south as well as north, two years after this levy of taxes was made, which fully explains the reason why the levy was only in five townships, and only for \$340.66. Collectors were then appointed for each township, and were ordered to have the money collected in three months, and the assessor, or lister, was generally the collector. If Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem, and Centre paid all the taxes, they also did all the voting; for the only persons paid for bringing in election returns were the following: Springfield, Moses Blackburn; St. Clair, Enos Thomas; Salem, George Baird; Centre, Isaac Pearce; Middleton, Jason Moreland and Benjamin Wright. And these election returns were for June and October elections, and had to be taken both to New Lisbon and Steubenville. The court allowed to the persons named for carrying the returns a total sum of \$40.

"The number of inhabitants in each township at that early period may be judged of by the following number of grand and petit jurors ordered at the court held Dec. 2, 1803:

	Grand Jurors.	Petit Jurors.
"Springfield.....	12	20
Middleton.....	12	20
St. Clair.....	12	20
Salem.....	4	6
Centre.....	5	6

"And, further, it must not be forgotten that the boundary lines of Columbiana County at this early day took in a great portion of Carroll County, including Carrollton, the county-seat, which was cut off in 1832, and nearly all of Stark to the Tuscarawas River, including the territory now occupied by the wealthy and prosperous towns of Massillon and Canton, and of Alliance and Minerva, which was cut off as early as 1808, and also five of the best townships in Mahoning County, which are bounded on the north by the forty-first degree of north latitude, or old Western Reserve Line, and which last-named five townships were cut off in 1845.

"If, however, the territory for taxation in 1803 only covered five townships, the court expenses were likewise reduced and very moderate, and the pay of jurymen was so small that they must have lived very cheap, or paid part of their expenses out of their own pockets. For instance, at the March term of the court, 1804, the following amounts were appropriated out of the county treasury, to pay the grand jurors:

"Thomas Gillingham, \$1.30; John Babb, \$1.30; John Hindman, \$1.10; John Quin, \$1.30; Jason Moreland, \$1; James McConnell, 85 cts.; Samuel Richardson, \$1.20; Peter Shriver, \$1.20; Francis Andrews, \$1.20; Matthias Lower, 95 cts.; Samuel Smith, \$1.05; Nathan Heald, Jr., 85 cts.; and John Gartner, \$1 as constable of court; making the whole expenses \$16.45.

"But our early settlers and pioneers lived economically in those days, had none of the luxuries of our time, and but few of the necessaries; and they cared so little for show or the glitter of our times, that it is told by reliable authority that one of our very early representatives actually rode to

the Legislature, at Chilliothe, on a sack well filled with straw,—from which we may conclude that saddles were scarce, and straw soft, comfortable, and legislators independent, and not afraid of losing votes. And I say, all honor to the old pioneer, who could take to the wilderness, on a sack of straw, and hunt his way to Chilliothe, through the woods, for the benefit of a constituency who had braved the dangers and hardships of the then Western frontier. Even in my day, the representatives of some of the Western Reserve counties came through Columbiana County to Wheeling, in order to get to Columbus by the national road. And our own representatives used to rely on Colonel Harper and his hack ('Perseverance' as it was called) to get to Columbus; and the colonel would always take along a hatchet to repair a wheel, in case one turned inside out. But I am digressing.

"In 1805 the commissioners added Unity, Fairfield, and Yellow Creek to the list of townships for taxation, showing some progress in the amount of revenue to be collected, as well as in the settlement of the county. For instance, the taxes of Springfield on personal property were returned at \$74.10; Unity, \$82.80; Middleton, \$67.40; Yellow Creek, \$57.50; Centre, \$174.71; Fairfield, \$53.90; Salem, \$81.80; making a total of \$668.41* to be collected in 1805; and eight per cent. was allowed for collecting the taxes in the remaining townships. And in the year 1805 elections were held in the eight organized townships named above.

"In 1806 the same eight townships were listed for taxation to the amount of \$666.97.

"June, 1807, the commissioners added to the tax list the recently or the newly organized townships of Elk Run, Green, Butler, Hanover, Wayne, and Lake, and, of course, with taxation comes the privilege of having elections and voting; Lake being the first organized township in the Territory, which was struck off to Stark County in the following year. The taxes in those six townships were listed as follows: Elk Run, \$47.86; Green, \$66.37; Butler, \$45.97; Hanover, \$66.37; Wayne, \$27.99; Lake, \$46.51. The total taxes on personal property, in fourteen townships, being listed in 1807 at \$880.27; land taxed on resident proprietors, \$464.86; making a total tax for the year 1807 of \$1345.13.

"Sept. 8, 1807, the first account of an organized township at Canton is the allowance of \$3.15 to Christian Bair for bringing in the returns of the election of Justice Leonard to the clerk of our court.

"Lake township having been struck off to Stark County, the addition of Knox still kept the number up to fourteen.

"June 14, 1808, the board of commissioners paid Eli Baldwin and Elijah Woodworth \$13 each, for serving as commissioners to fix the new county, having been created that year, and the county-seat fixed at Canton.

"The board of county commissioners at this time consisted of Daniel Harbaugh, Joseph Richardson, and George Atterholt; and James Craig was clerk.

"June 12, 1809, Madison township was added to the list of townships for taxation, to the amount of \$35.70

on personal property, and Thomas George was appointed collector.

"The land tax for 1809, upon resident land owned in the county, was \$1410.69.

"In 1810 the tax upon personal property was \$1187.04½, and was confined to the fifteen townships of the previous year, and the land tax amounted to \$2207.34¼; making a total tax of \$3394.39¼, and no doubt thought to be heavy taxes at that early day; but they were preparing to build a new court-house, and on the 15th of October adopted a draft for the same, for which they paid one dollar to Matthew Adams, and let the contract for building to William Harbaugh for \$1710, and in March, 1812, to Peter Spiker for finishing the court-house for \$3650.

"According to the United States census, taken in 1810, Columbiana County contained 10,879 inhabitants, and the county officers consisted of the following-named persons:

"*Associate Judges.*—Henry Baehman, Geo. Atterholt, and Wm. Smith. President Judge, Benj. Ruggles.

"*Commissioners.*—J. J. Bowman, Dan. Harbaugh, Joseph Richardson. Alexander Snodgrass, Clerk.

"*Treasurer.*—Thomas Rowland.

"*Clerk of Court.*—Reasin Beall.

"*Sheriff.*—David Seott.

"*Prosecuting Attorney.*—Elderkin Potter.

"*Recorder.*—Reasin Beall.

"*Coroner.*—David Hostetter.

"*Collector of Land Tax.*—Thomas Watt.

"*Road Commissioners.*—Wm. Morrison, Aaron Brooks, Wm. McLaughlin, Moses Marshall, David Hostetter.

"The vote cast in Columbiana County, at the election for governor and other officers on the 9th of October, 1810, was for Return J. Meigs, 373; Thos. Worthington, 352; making a total vote for governor of 725. In Stark County, Meigs, for governor, had 135 votes, and Worthington had 42 votes, making the total 177 votes in Stark County.

"June 18, 1812, Beaver and Goshen were added to the list of organized townships for taxation and for holding elections. Taxes in Beaver, \$35.25; in Goshen, \$36.79½.

"The land tax upon resident land-owners, collected by Thomas Watts, in Columbiana County, in 1811, amounted to \$1284.08. In 1813, the amount collected by David Scott was \$1706; and in 1814, Thomas Watt collected of land tax \$3100, showing a progress in wealth and taxation even at that early day.

"The commissioners, at their session on the 13th of June, 1815, added Augusta (now Carroll) to the list of townships, and assessed the tax at \$17.97. Columbiana County then consisted of eighteen organized townships, and the total tax on personal property was \$1585.03½.

"In 1816, West, Washington, and Franklin townships were added, and the personal property in the county assessed at \$1386.59½, and the land tax at \$6251.63,—not what is assessed and expended in a single Union School District of the present day; and to show the vast increase of wealth, as well as of taxation, at the present day, I will add that the tax duplicate of Columbiana County, in 1873, amounted to \$299,548.64, and I have no doubt the people of our county paid it with greater ease than they did the land and personal tax of 1816 named above.

* St. Clair evidently omitted—\$76.20.

"The United States census returns for 1830, as published in the *Ohio Patriot*, puts down the population of Columbiana County at that period at 22,033, being an increase of 11,154 over the census of 1810, and the returns are from twenty-three townships,—the townships of Fox and Saline being added to those previously organized. The number of inhabitants in New Lisbon is put down at 646, the town of Salem at 240, which is pretty well reversed at this day.

"The election returns in 1820 were also from twenty-three townships, and the vote on governor was for E. A. Brown, 1222; for Wm. H. Harrison, 984; making the vote east in Columbiana County 2206.

"The officers of Columbiana County in 1821 were as follows: President Judge, Benj. Tappan; Associate Judges, Geo. Brown, Wm. Smith, Jno. J. Bowman; Commissioners, Thos. Creighton, Jno. Crumbacher, Geo. Atterholt; Sheriff, Geo. Duck; Auditor, David Scott; Treasurer, Jno. Small; Recorder, Joseph Springer; Clerk of Court, Horace Potter; Coroner, Jno. Morrison. 1821 was the first election of auditor, the office having been created that year. Number of votes cast this year, 2438 for senator.

"The *Ohio Patriot* of December, 1811, contains over two columns of legal advertisements for Cuyahoga County, signed by Elisha Whittlesey, as attorney for the parties. At that time the Ohio River counties contained most of the population and representation, Geauga, Ashtabula, and Cuyahoga being the only lake counties represented in the House of Representatives by Samuel Huntington; and Cuyahoga, Geauga, and Portage by one senator, David Abbott. At the same session, Belmont, Hamilton, Washington, Butler, and Warren had each three representatives, and Jefferson County had four; Adams and Clermont each had two, and Ross and Pickaway had five, and the three counties of Columbiana, Stark, and Wayne but three representatives.

"The lake shores then were looked upon as almost a barren waste, never dreaming of the population, trade, and commerce of the present day, or of the great cities that would grow up around those inland seas, or of the vast wealth which would be accumulated in them. When we look at the growth of Cleveland, even within our own recollection, how easy it is to imagine a population of a quarter of a million, and to believe that our children will see the city extended to three or four times its present size and population, and witness our rich coal fields and hills hollowed out and transported in innumerable trains of ears to supply the necessary heat and steam to aid in building up manufactures and amassing wealth in that city. Like the wish of old Ben Franklin, who would not like to appear here in a hundred years, to see what was going on? And if the human family (as sometimes prophesied) have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic, or sailing around in balloons, or using patent wings, who would not be tempted to ask for a ride?

"Many of our old pioneers have departed for another world during the past year, among them Captain James Wormington, of Wayne township, who had arrived at the good old age of one hundred and two years, seven months, and twelve days. During the greater portion of his life he

had followed and encountered the dangers of the sea, and also suffered in prison during the conflict of the nations of Europe, for some trivial violation of the laws of war, the ravages and desolations of war generally extending both to sea and land."

The first paper-mill in Ohio, and the second west of the Alleghenies, was erected in 1805-6, on Little Beaver Creek, and was called the "Ohio Paper-Mill." The proprietors were John Bever and John Coulter.* The first grist-mill in the county was built by Joseph Fawcett, on Carpenter's Run, near East Liverpool; the first steam saw-mill in what was then Columbiana County, by Wilson Teeter and Edwin Webb, at New Albany, in Green township, in 1822; the first blast-furnace, by Gideon Hughes, at New Lisbon, in 1808; the first tannery probably, at the same place, by John Arter and Daniel Harbaugh, in or prior to 1805; a cotton-factory of brick, at Salem, by John Strawn and others, in 1814.

NEW STRUCTURES †

There were erected during the year ending April 12, 1878, many new buildings, as shown in the following list, which gives the number and value of the different kinds, respectively: one church, \$25,000; eighty-one dwellings, \$48,285; one factory, \$250; two flouring-mills, \$2950; two saw-mills, \$850; one public hall, \$7000; four school-houses, \$3200; six shops, \$1800; two other buildings, \$900. Total value, \$90,235. During the year fifteen buildings were burned, valued at \$7908.

In 1841, there were in the county 83 grist-mills; 167 saw-mills; 7 oil-mills; 2 paper-mills; 2 furnaces; 8 air-foundries; 37 tanneries; 6 salt wells, two of which were in operation, turning out 2800 barrels of salt yearly.‡ The following items were returned for taxation in 1840: mercantile capital, \$108,849; money at interest, \$44,265; 215 pleasure carriages, valued at \$10,443; 8619 horses, valued at \$344,760; 13,657 neat cattle, valued at \$109,256.§

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

THE ordinance by which the possessions of the United States lying northwest of the Ohio were erected under the name of the "Northwestern Territory" was passed by Congress, July 13, 1787,—exactly ten months after Connecticut had ceded her interest therein. The ordinance provided for the division of the territory into "not less than three, and not more than five States."

An ordinance constituting the territory had been reported to Congress in March, 1784, by a committee of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman. It prohibited slavery after the year 1800; but this restricting clause was stricken

* Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio, 1869. See also Hist. of Liverpool township in this volume.

† Ohio Statistics, 1878.

‡ Statistics on county map of I. G. Williard, 1841.

§ Ibid.

out, and the ordinance passed April 23, and remained on the statute-book till repealed by the new ordinance.

Concerning the later enactment Mr. Webster said, "I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character than the ordinance of 1787." Judge Timothy Walker said respecting it, "It approaches as near to absolute perfection as anything to be found in the legislation of mankind."*

This ordinance, so highly commended, is said, by good authorities, to have been prepared by Manasseh Cutler.

Almost simultaneously with the passage of the ordinance an agreement was made with the "Ohio Company," represented by Manasseh Cutler and others, for a large quantity of land in the new territory. The first colony planted upon the land so purchased arrived April 7, 1788, and settled at the mouth of the Muskingum, now Marietta.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ERECTED.

Gen. Arthur St. Clair, the first governor of the territory, and Winthrop Sargent, the first secretary, and three judges for the executive council, arrived in July. At the first meeting of the council, on the 26th[†] of the same month, the county of Washington was established, including all that part of the present State of Ohio east of the treaty line established at Fort McIntosh in 1785. This line connected the Cuyahoga River at Lake Erie with the mouth of the Scioto. The following were the bounds of the county:

"Beginning at the bank of the Ohio River where the western boundary line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of Cuyahoga River; thence up said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence adown the branch to the forks at the crossing-place above Fort Laurens;‡ thence with a line to be drawn westerly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort§ stood that was taken by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the lower Shawanese town to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River, down that to its mouth, and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning."

JEFFERSON COUNTY ERECTED.

The county of Jefferson was organized by act of General Assembly passed July 29, 1797, with the following boundaries:

"Beginning upon the bank of the Ohio River, where the western boundary of Pennsylvania crosses it, and down

* See Historical Address, delivered by Israel Ward Andrews at Marietta, O., July 4, 1876,—pamphlet.

† Commonly supposed the 27th. According to papers in the State Department at Washington, D. C., the county of Washington was established July 26, 1788.

‡ Erected in 1779, on the Tuscarawas, below the mouth of Sandy Creek.

§ A fort at the mouth of the Mad River. The "fort" was visited by Christopher Gist, in 1752, while making explorations in the country north and west of the Ohio, who found it to be only a trading-post with a stockade. He named the stream Mad Creek.—*Imley's America*, p. 120.

the said river to the southern boundary of the fourth township in the fourth range (of those seven ranges of townships that were surveyed in conformity to the ordinance of Congress of the 20th of May, 1785), and with the said southern boundary west, to the southwest corner of the sixth township of the fifth range; thence north along the western boundary to the said fifth range to the termination thereof; thence due west to the Muskingum River, and up the same to and with the Portage, between it and the Cuyahoga River; thence down Cuyahoga to Lake Erie; thence easterly, along the shores of the lake, to the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and south with the same to the place of beginning."

An act of Congress was approved by the President April 30, 1802, "to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes." The State constitution was adopted November 29th of the same year, at a convention held at Chillicothe, in which the following nine counties, then existing within the limits of the present State, were represented:

Washington, organized July 26, 1788; Hamilton, organized Jan. 2, 1790; Adams, organized July 10, 1797; Jefferson, organized July 29, 1797; Ross, organized Aug. 20, 1798; Trumbull, organized July 10, 1800; Clermont, organized Dec. 6, 1800; Fairfield, organized Dec. 9, 1800; Belmont, organized Sept. 7, 1801.

The county of Washington was represented in the constitutional convention, Nov. 29, 1802, by Ephraim Cutler, Rufus Putnam, John McIntyre, and Benjamin Ives Gilman; Jefferson County, by Rudolph Bair, John Milligan, George Humphrey, Bezeleel Wells, and Nathan Updegraff.

At the first session of the State Legislature, in March, 1803, at Chillicothe, eight new counties were erected,—Scioto, Warren, Butler, Montgomery, Greene, *Columbiana*, Gallia, and Franklin.

The following record of proceedings relative to the erection of Columbiana County is copied from the House journal:

March 10, 1803.—Mr. Thomas Kirker, of Adams, laid before the House a petition from sundry citizens of Jefferson County, praying a division may take place in said county, which was read and referred to a committee of five,—Messrs. Bair, Elliot, Reece, Russel and Sharp.

March 21, 1803.—An engrossed bill for the division of the county of Jefferson was read the third time:

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, and that the title be, "An act for erecting a part of the counties of Jefferson and Washington into a separate county, by the name of Columbiana."

Ordered that Zacheus A. Beatty carry the said bill to the senate, and request their concurrence.

March 23, 1803.—A message by Mr. Vance: The Senate have passed the bill entitled "An act for erecting a part of the counties of Jefferson and Washington into a separate county, by the name of Columbiana," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the House.

March 25, 1803.—Mr. Beatty reported back enrolled bill entitled "An act for erecting a part of the counties of

Jefferson and Washington into a separate county, by the name of Columbiana," whereupon the speaker signed the bill.

Wednesday, April 6, 1803.—The Legislature, in joint ballot, at the above date, elected as associate judges for Columbiana County the following persons: William Smith, Henry Baehman, and Robert Simison.

Friday, April 8, 1803.—The following persons, by joint resolution of the Legislature, were appointed commissioners to establish the seat of justice for Columbiana County: John Leavitt, Calvin Austin, and John H. Adgate.

The following is a copy of the act organizing the county:

"AN ACT for the erecting a part of the counties of Jefferson and Washington into a separate county, by the name of Columbiana.*

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: That all that part of the counties of Jefferson and Washington as comes within the following boundaries be and the same is hereby laid off and erected into a separate county, which shall be known by the name of Columbiana: beginning at the mouth of Yellow Creek, on the north side of the same; thence up said creek, with the meanders thereof, to the northern boundary of the eighth township in the second range; thence with the same west to the western boundary of the seventh range; thence north to the northwest corner of the sixteenth township of the said seventh range; thence west on the south boundary of the ninth township in the eighth and ninth ranges to the Muskingum River; thence up the said river, with the meanders thereof, to the southern boundary of the county of Trumbull; thence with the same east to the Pennsylvania line; thence with the said line south to the Ohio River; thence down the same, with the meanders thereof, to the beginning.

"SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of May next the said county shall be vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities of a separate and distinct county; *Provided always*, That all actions and suits which may be pending in the counties of Jefferson and Washington, on the said first day of May next, shall be prosecuted and carried on to final judgment and execution; and all taxes, fees, fines, and forfeitures, which shall be then due, shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had never been passed.

"SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That until a permanent seat of justice be fixed in the said county, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, the temporary seat of justice shall be at the house of Matthias Lower, in the twelfth township and second range; and courts shall be held thereat, in and for the county of Columbiana aforesaid.

"MICHAEL BALDWIN,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
"Speaker pro tem. of the Senate.

"March 25, 1803."

On the 10th of May, 1803, the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Columbiana County met at the house of Matthias Lower, in Fairfield township, on section 23, and proceeded to lay out the county and townships, and apportioned the number of justices to be elected in each township. They established by name five townships and defined their boundaries, as follows: "Springfield was made ten miles square, and commenced for boundary line at the southeast corner of Trumbull County.† Middleton town-

*"Columbiana is a fancy name, taken from the names Columbus and Anna. An anecdote is told pending its adoption in the Legislature, that a member jocularly moved that the name *Maria* should be added thereto, so as to have it read Columbiana-Maria."—*Hove's Hist. Col. of Ohio*, 1869.

† Meaning original Trumbull, whose southeast corner was at the intersection of the west line of Pennsylvania with the forty-first parallel of north latitude.

ship was ten miles square, immediately south of Springfield. St. Clair township extended south to the mouth of Yellow Creek, west with the creek and including parts of Jefferson and Carroll Counties as they now are, and north including part of Stark County, and east to Pennsylvania line, including what is now seventeen townships. Salem township was a small State when first described, commencing at the boundary line of Trumbull County, west of Springfield township, and running south ten miles to the southeast corner of section 20, in Fairfield township, thence west to Muskingum River (now called Tuscarawas), and from there to the south line of Trumbull. Centre township commenced at the northeast corner of section 29, in Fairfield township, and running south ten miles to the southeast corner of section 8, in Madison township, and including all west of these north and south lines."

The number of original townships (consisting each of an area of about thirty-six square miles) embraced within the county limits at the time of its erection was forty-seven. For a short time subsequent to the erection of the county, courts were held at the "house of Matthias Lower, in Fairfield township." Reasin Beall was appointed by the court to the offices of clerk (or recorder) and treasurer July 26, 1803; John Crozer was elected sheriff October 17th, in the same year; William Heald was either appointed or elected surveyor in 1803; Obadiah Jennings, of Steubenville, was the first prosecuting attorney, appointed soon after the county was organized; David Scott, the first auditor, was appointed in 1821; Calvin Pease, the first president judge, was appointed in 1808; Robert Simison, Henry Bachman, and William Smith were appointed associate judges in 1803, and constituted the first probate court.

The commissioners met March 4, 1805, and "fixed" the boundaries of the several townships, "as recorded in the township records."

TERRITORIAL CHANGES.

Since Columbiana County was erected its territory has been reduced at three separate times: by the formation of Stark County on the west, in 1808; Carroll County on the south, in 1832; Mahoning County on the north, in 1845.

Erection of Stark County.—Feb. 13, 1808, all that part of Columbiana west of the fifth range was cut off and attached to the new county of Stark, but continued for several years to participate with the mother county in the elections for senator, representatives, and members of Congress. The territory surrendered to Stark embraced but a single organized township (Lake) out of the following fourteen then existing: Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem, Centre, Elk Run, Green, Butler, Wayne, *Lake* and Hanover, Unity, Yellow Creek and Fairfield.

Erection of Carroll County.—Carroll County was erected by act passed Dec. 25, 1832, and took from Columbiana the townships of Saline, Fox, Augusta, and East, "being about three and one-half townships. This left Columbiana with twenty-one organized townships, and caused Saline to be named *Washington*."

June 3, 1833, upon the petition of "sundry inhabitants of the township of Wayne, and the fractional townships,

Franklin and Saline," the Board of County Commissioners altered the boundaries of such townships as follows: sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31 were taken from Wayne and attached to Franklin; sections 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 were taken from Wayne and attached to Saline, now Washington. They likewise provided for the election of township officers on the 25th of the same month: for Franklin, at Jacob Fox's residence; for Washington, at "Squire Gilson's." The commissioners present at the meeting at which the changes were made were Michael Arter, Isaac Wilson, and John Smith.

Perry township was erected, by order of the same commissioners, Dec. 5, 1832, for which purpose sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 were taken from Salem township; 29, 30, 31, and 32, from Green township; 25, 26, 35, and 36, from Goshen township; and 1, 2, 11, and 12, from Butler township.

A township called Damascus was formed by the Board of Commissioners, Dec. 2, 1833, from parts of Goshen, Butler, Smith, and Knox; but the order for the erection was repealed March 4, 1834.

The township of Liverpool was erected June 3, 1834, and was composed of fractional township 5, of range 1,—which had been a part of St. Clair, an original township whose boundaries were fixed by the commissioners March 5, 1805,—added to other sections of St. Clair, in township No. 6, viz.: 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36. The first election was appointed for June 23, at the house of Aaron Brawdy, in the town of Liverpool.

Erection of Mahoning County.—An act passed by the Legislature Feb. 16, 1846, authorized the erection of Mahoning County, and took from Columbiana the five towns, Springfield, Beaver, Green, Goshen, and Smith. Green and Goshen had each surrendered four sections, in 1832, to the township of Perry. The five townships continued to vote with the old county for State and National officers until a new apportionment was made.

Territory attached to Jefferson County.—By the act for the erection of Carroll County, passed Dec. 25, 1832, the following described territory was taken from Columbiana and attached to the county of Jefferson:

"Beginning at the northeast corner of section 3, in township 13, range 4; thence due east six miles to the northeast corner of section 3, in township 12, range 3; thence south one mile to the southeast corner of section 3, township and range aforesaid; thence due east to the Ohio River; thence down the river with the meanderings thereof to the termination of the eastern boundary line of Jefferson County, on the said river; thence west along the present boundary line between the counties of Columbiana and Jefferson, to the southeast corner of section 1, in township 13, range 4; thence north three miles to the place of beginning."

TOWNSHIPS.

The several townships whose history is given in this volume were organized, so far as can be ascertained, at the dates given in the following schedule:

Springfield, Middleton, St. Clair, Salem, Centre, May 10, 1803; Unity,* Yellow Creek,* Elk Run, Fairfield,* Green,

* Unity, Yellow Creek, and Fairfield appear upon the tax lists of 1805.

Wayne, Hanover, Butler, June 3, 1806; Knox, March 7, 1808; Madison, June 12, 1809; Goshen, Sept. 11, 1810; Beaver, April 1, 1811; West, Feb. 15, 1814; Franklin, March 4, 1816; Washington, as Saline, 1816; Smith, March, 1821; Perry, Dec. 5, 1832; Liverpool, June 3, 1834.

CHAPTER IX.

COURTS OF LAW.

THE first courts in the county of Columbiana were organized under the State constitution adopted Nov. 29, 1802. By that constitution the judicial power was 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 might from time to time establish. No others were established in the county under the first constitution.

The Supreme Court consisted of three judges, appointed for terms of seven years or during good behavior, any two of whom might form a quorum, and was held once a year in each county.

The Court of Common Pleas consisted of the president of the circuit (there having been one president appointed in each of the three circuits of the State) and at least two associate judges. The latter—at least two, and not more than three—were appointed in each county. The terms of members of this court were the same as of those of the Supreme Court,—seven years, or during good behavior.

The judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas had criminal jurisdiction as defined by law; the latter had common law and chancery jurisdiction, and also jurisdiction in matters testamentary, and were essentially a court of probate.

The judges of the Supreme Court were made conservators of the peace in the State, the presidents of Common Pleas the same in their respective circuits, and the judges of Common Pleas conservators of the peace in the county.

The constitution provided that each court should elect its own clerk, the term being seven years.

Section eleven provides for the election of a competent number of justices of the peace by the qualified voters in each township for terms of three years.

COURTS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The present courts are organized under the new constitution, adopted March 10, 1851, and are constituted as follows:

The Supreme Court consists of five judges chosen every five years by the electors of the State at large, any two of whom shall form a quorum.

District Court. The State is divided into nine common pleas districts, and each district into three subdivisions. In each sub-district one judge of Common Pleas is elected by the voters thereof. The District Court is composed of the judges of Common Pleas of the district, and one of the judges of the Supreme Court, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. This court is held yearly, and in

common with the Supreme Court has "original jurisdiction in *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus*, and *procedendo*, and 'such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.'" The constitution also provides that "Courts of Common Pleas shall be held by one or more of these (Common Pleas) judges in every county in the district."

The Probate Court is a court of record, "open at all times, and holden by one judge elected by the voters of the county for three years." It has jurisdiction in matters testamentary, and possesses the usual powers of a Probate Court.

A clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who is also clerk, *ex officio*, of all other courts of record in the county, is elected by the voters thereof "for the term of three years, and until his successor is elected and qualified."

SUPREME COURT.

The first court held in Columbiana County was a term of the Supreme Court, convened on the 14th day of June, 1803, "at the house of Matthias Lower," in Fairfield township. The judges present were the Honorable Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Esq.

The barn of Mr. Lower, built of logs, appears to have been the precise spot where that and the succeeding sessions of the court were held. The following certificate is the principal remaining evidence concerning the first court:

"STATE OF OHIO, }
"Columbiana County, ss. }

"I do hereby certify, that at a Supreme Court, held at the house of Matthias Lower, in the county of Columbiana aforesaid, the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, before the Honorable Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Esq., Judges of the said Supreme Court, that William Larwell, of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, Esquire, was admitted as attorney and counselor of this court, and authorized to practice as such in the several courts of record in this State.

[SEAL] "In testimony of which I have hereunto affixed the seal of the said court above written.

"REASIN BEALL,
"Clerk. Sup. Ct. C. Co'ty."

"COUNTY OF COLUMBIANA, STATE OF OHIO.

"Be it known that Reasin Beall, within named, is Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State, and as such is entitled to full faith and confidence in all his official acts and proceedings.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand the 14th day of June, 1803.

"SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
"Judge of the Supreme Court."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.*

The first session of the Court of Common Pleas was held July 26, 1803, and, like the first session of the Supreme Court, was held at the house of Matthias Lower, by Calvin Pease, President Judge, and Robert Simison, Henry Baehman, and William Smith, Associate Judges. Reasin Beall was Clerk; and John Crozer, Sheriff. The following persons composed the first grand jury: Enos Thomas, Foreman, Moses Blackburn, John Bradfield, Jason Moreland, William Wells, Isaac James, Rudolph Bair, Benjamin

Wright, Emanuel Dixon, William Ferrall, Lewis Kinney, Joseph Pennock, James McConnell, William Hatcher, Francis Andrews, Samuel Red, William Harra, Nathan Heald, Benjamin Anderson, William Heald. The attorneys were Obadiah Jennings and Samson S. King, from Steubenville, Benjamin Tappan, from Ravenna or Canfield, —afterwards President Judge and United States Senator, —and William Larwell, a resident of the county.

The first suit tried was that of the United States against Edward Campbell. It is said that the jury sat on a log while making up their verdict, and also that it was difficult to transact the business of the court because of the neighing of horses.†

On the 6th day of September, 1803, the court held a session at the house of Matthias Lower, and levied taxes on five townships, amounting to three hundred and forty dollars and sixty-six cents, and appointed as collectors thereof, for Springfield, Peter Musser; Middleton, John Gartner; Salem, George Bair; St. Clair, Hugh Clark; Centre, Isaac Pearce.

On the 9th of September, at an adjourned session of the same court, it was "ordered that the specified sum of money in an article between the associate judges and Lewis Kinney be appropriated and paid out of the county treasury to the said Lewis, when the said Lewis complies with his contract in building a court-house on lot numbered one hundred and sixty-six in the town of New Lisbon, to be erected forty feet back on said No. 166 and sixteen feet north of the south side thereof, which sum amounts to \$150;" and further ordered "that Reasin Beall ascertain by actual measurement the spot of ground upon which said court-house is to be erected."‡

Sept. 9, 1803, the court ordered that "there shall be paid out of the county treasury for this present year on the order of the clerk of said county, to be granted upon any justice's certificate of said county, one dollar and fifty cents for every wolf or panther's scalp not exceeding six months old, and the sum of three dollars for every wolf or panther's scalp of the age of six months and upwards."

At the same session the court ordered payment "to Robert Simison, Esquire, one of the associate judges of said county, of the sum of forty-three dollars and fifty cents, it being for services rendered in contracting for the building the court-house, jail, dividing the county into townships, laying the county rates and levies, clerking, fur-

† Recollections of Fisher A. Blockson, as related by H. H. Gregg.

‡ The same court ordered that Reasin Beall issue advertisements for proposals "for the erecting a stray-pen on the east end of lot numbered one hundred and sixty-nine, to be built with white-oak posts squared to the size of four by ten inches, to be sunk two and a half feet in the ground, and shew six and a half feet above ground and to be set ten feet from each other, with a sufficient number of rails put into the same to raise a fence six feet high, the apertures between the rails for two feet from the ground not to exceed three inches, and the apertures between the rails of the next two feet not to exceed five inches, and the rails of the succeeding two feet to be a reasonable distance from each other; a gate five feet wide and six feet high to be hung with iron hinges to sufficient posts, the gate to be of laths mortised into a frame, and the frame to be supported by two braces passing diagonally from each corner to be mortised to the frame aforesaid, for which the said Reasin is not to allow a larger sum than one dollar per panel, the pen to be 60 feet square."

* The first court held in the Northwest Territory was that of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Campus Martius, in Marietta, Sept. 2, 1788. Concerning this tribunal, General Rufus Putnam, who was present, said, "Happily for the credit of the people, there was no suit, either civil or criminal, brought before the court."

nishing stationery, and so forth ;” and to Henry Bachman thirty-five dollars for similar service, “except clerking,” etc. ; and to William Smith thirty dollars. Bachman and Smith were also associate justices.

On the 1st of December following, the court ordered payments as follows : to Reasin Beall as clerk of sessions, \$20 ; to George Atterholt as sheriff, \$20 ; and for two boxes for clerk of county, \$2 ; to Jesse Bachman for four election boxes, \$8 ; to William Smith for one ticket-box furnished, \$2 ; and to the same “when he pins the upper rails to the stray-pen,” \$1.

CHAPTER X.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY has provided good and substantial public buildings, a brief description of which is given in this chapter. The loss of a portion of the records makes it now impossible to procure a fuller history, in some cases.

COURT-HOUSES.

A special term of court was held at the public-house of Christian Smith, in New Lisbon, Sept. 9, 1803, when the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated to Lewis Kinney “for building a log court-house and jail upon lot 166,” in that place. This unpretentious structure stood upon ground occupied by the front part of the present court-house, its second successor. Such was the provision made for sheltering the courts of Columbiana until 1811, between which time and 1817 a brick edifice, with central dome and tapering spire, was erected by William Harbaugh and Peter Spiker. The new building appears not to have been completed until the year last named, as an entry on the commissioners’ record, Aug. 29, 1817, shows that John Ritz and others were paid “for examining the work done in the New Lisbon Court-House ;” while another entry, Dec. 17, 1817, shows a payment of thirty-eight dollars to Peter Spiker “in full for finishing the New Lisbon Court-House.” This building cost not far from the sum of four thousand seven hundred dollars, and remains in its original position on the county grounds, at the northwest corner of Market and Walnut Streets. Though now devoted to the uses of ordinary business, it is still the property of the county. The first bell was bought in May, 1815 ; cost three hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-eight cents, and was used nearly sixty years. The building was enlarged in 1823 by the addition of “public offices.”* In April of that year the commissioners, Thomas Creighton, George Atterholt, and Reuben Taylor, caused a plan of the offices to be furnished, and let the contract for their erection. The lower portion of the main building is at present (1879) occupied as the printing-office of the newspaper *Buckeye State*.

The third edifice is much larger and more imposing than its predecessors, and marks the increase of the county’s

* The clerk’s office was enlarged by William E. Russell, at a cost of one hundred dollars, under a contract dated June 7, 1839.

Gen. Reasin Beall, the first clerk and treasurer of Columbiana County, resided at what is now the southwest corner of Jefferson and Washington Streets, and transacted official business in an old log building then standing in the rear of his residence.

wealth no less than the growth of its demands upon the ministers of the law. This substantial building is of stone, and was erected in 1871, at a cost of more than one hundred and seven thousand dollars for building, furniture, and improvements. The tall dome is surmounted by a statue of Justice, with her suggestive symbols of authority and equity.

The following account of the proceedings of the commissioners in regard to the erection of this new edifice is taken from the records :

On the eleventh day of March, 1870, the board of commissioners—Samuel Burger, Andrew Armstrong, and Uriah Thomas—caused the following entry to be made upon their journal :

“NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the county commissioners of Columbiana County intend to build a new court-house in the village of New Lisbon in said county, the cost of which shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars. The commissioners will hear petitions for and remonstrances against said proposed improvement at their office in said county.”

The notice had been previously published.

On the twelfth day of March, 1870, the board took up the remonstrances on file against the building of the court-house, and carefully considered them, together with all the objections urged against said proposed improvement, and after full consideration of the subject, determined that “the board are of opinion that it is necessary to build a new court-house in New Lisbon, and hereby resolve and determine to proceed forthwith to take the necessary steps to build the same, in the manner provided by law.”

April 2, plans and specifications for the building were presented by H. E. Myer, architect, which were duly approved by the commissioners, and by John A. Myers, clerk, Thomas C. Morris, sheriff, and Solomon J. Firestone, probate judge.

On May 20, after due notice for sealed proposals for building the court-house, a contract was made with William C. Megown and Simon Harrold, the lowest bidders, who agreed to erect the same according to plans and specifications for the sum of \$98,717, and entered into a bond in the penal sum of \$75,000 with sureties for the faithful performance of their engagement. On the same day the commissioners awarded the contract for heaters for the new court-house to Peter Martin, who agreed to furnish the same for \$6500. The bell was purchased Oct. 19, 1871, at a cost of \$932.60, from A. Fulton, Son & Co. The tower clock was furnished by the Telegraph Supply and Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Feb. 8, 1873, upon a contract made by the commissioners with the Automatic Fire Alarm Company, of Leetonia, and cost \$735.

Matthew T. Orr was appointed janitor Oct. 22, 1872, at a salary of \$500 per annum.

The first floor of the building is occupied by the offices of the judge of probate, commissioners, auditor, treasurer, recorder, and surveyor ; the second floor, by the court-room, witness- and jury-rooms, and offices of the clerk of the courts, and sheriff.

JAILS.

The first jail was the humble contemporary of the first court-house, the lower story of that edifice having been

prepared as a place of confinement. Juries in the room above, at the bidding of the court, literally sat *over* if not upon the unfortunate prisoners. The first prisoner, however, one Mackinrue, who had been arrested for stealing a horse from a man named Willetts, and examined before John Crozer, justice, taking unfair advantage of the slender bonds provided, drew aside the old blanket which alone separated him from liberty and vanished, much to the chagrin of the court and the discomfiture of justice.*

Better means for securing prisoners were subsequently used, as the record discloses that on the 12th of June, 1817, there was allowed Thomas Watts, sheriff, pay for "irons furnished by I. Shanke and Jacob Frankenburg for guarding the gaol."

At the March term of the court, 1804, David Davis was paid one hundred and five dollars for building a house for the sheriff or jailor to live in, to feed and keep the prisoners safe.

The following unique entries appear on the records: "Pay Jonathan Whitacre, sheriff, two hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-two cents, for boarding prisoners, firewood, Guarding Gaol, Irons for prisoners, Summoning two Grand Juries, Candles and Stationery furnished the Courts. April 22, 1819." "Pay Jonathan Whitacre, sheriff, one hundred and nine dollars and ten cents, for boarding prisoners, paying and summoning Grand Juries, stationery, quills, blacksmith's bill, mason, Crying Courts, and firewood; the bill for firewood is to be considered till April term next. Dec. 9, 1819."

July 12, 1819, there was held a meeting of the commissioners,—John Crumbacher, Reuben P. McNamee, and Joseph Springer,—"on purpose of consulting of purchasing one lot of ground for a gaol and drawing a plan of a gaol house, and proceed drawing the plan and describing the same." The following day they proceeded, finishing the description of the gaol, and purchased of Matthias Springer lot number 119 in the town of New Lisbon, on the northeast corner of Chestnut and Beaver Streets, for the sum of two hundred dollars, "one hundred dollars payable on the 26th day of July, 1819, and one hundred dollars to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1820, next." The work of building the jail was let at auction July 26th, and was "openly struck off to John Beeson and Daniel Harbaugh, being the lowest bidders, for the sum of eighteen hundred and nineteen dollars, three hundred dollars to be paid at the time of entering into bonds for the performance, and three hundred dollars every three months' end."

In October the contractors were allowed fifty-three dollars "for extra work found necessary to be done to said gaol, of an alteration in the *petitions* of the entries between the entry and the Gaoler's parts above and below." Jan. 5, 1820, the work of the contractors was accepted. The finishing of the jail was struck off to David McCurdy, Jan. 4, 1820, for ten hundred and eighty-seven dollars,

* It is related that, about the year 1814, one John Peek, for stealing a pair of steelyards, was sentenced by the court to receive nine lashes upon his naked back, be imprisoned three days, and pay a fine of nine dollars; and further that the sheriff executed the sentence of whipping with a raw-hide.

whose work was completed and accepted Dec. 4, 1822. This jail, which is of stone, is now occupied by Mr. John W. Britton as a residence.

The old "jail and kitchen" were sold at auction May 4, 1821, the former to Joseph Morris for fifty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, and the latter to Daniel Harbaugh for fifteen dollars and twenty-seven cents.

After about seventeen years the prison of 1819-20 became unfit for occupancy, and on the 6th day of December, 1837, the Board of Commissioners—John Smith, George Burnis, and James Justice—took the following action concerning it: "The board having repaired to the prison of the county, to examine into the situation of the inmates who had been confined for insanity, found that the situation of the prison was such as to be deleterious to their health and adverse to their comforts; the board, upon due consideration of the matter, order that Mrs. Wise, William Smoot, and Thomas McCoy be discharged from confinement in the jail, in order that they may be sent to the poor-house of the county."

On the 8th of March following, after due deliberation, the board determined "to build a new prison on the public square on the hill," and authorized the auditor to give notice for proposals accordingly. On April 5th, not being satisfied with the proposals received, they postponed their award until the 23d, when a contract for erecting the new prison was made with Morris Miller and Nathaniel McCracken, their bid of seven thousand eight hundred dollars being the lowest bid presented. A change in the plan of the walls was made on October 1st, and the structure completed and accepted Sept. 9, 1839. Alterations were made in the northeast room of this jail by David and John Strickler, under a contract dated Feb. 3, 1840, and cost two hundred and ninety-one dollars and forty-five cents.

This—the present—jail is of brick, and is situate on the south side of High Street, between Market and Beaver Streets, occupying a part of two lots of ground belonging to the county.

POOR-HOUSE.

The first notice found in the commissioners' records concerning a poor-house is under date of Aug. 15, 1829, where it is stated that "The board proceeded to examine the old house on the land on which the poor-house is erecting, and order that it be repaired, and that certain other improvements be made on the land in relation to the well, etc.; to wit, the board order that a new sill be put under the sleepers, that the corners of the house be cut down and new floors be laid above and below, that a partition be put up, a chimney of brick in the inside be built large with a hearth, that a closed flight of stairs be built, and four twelve-light windows be put in—two above and two below—and that the house be chinked and daubed with lime-mortar, and a door be made and cased for the outside. They order that the old well be dug deeper and walled, or a new one dug and walled."

October 3d the contract for the repairs named was made with Andrew Scott, who was to receive therefor the sum of ninety-two dollars. March 23, 1830, it was determined by the board that the "work of the poor-house and the old house near to it" was not according to contract.

In 1872 the poor-house was succeeded by an institution of wider scope, which possesses ample means for the care of the infirm and unfortunates, and is called the

INFIRMARY.

The Infirmary farm is about three miles west from New Lisbon, on section 17. It contains three hundred and thirty-five acres of well-improved land, on which are a number of excellent buildings. The main building was erected, about 1872, of brick, is 45 by 100 feet in size, and is three stories high. It is intended for the general use of the infirm and well-disposed inmates. The hall for the insane is also of brick, and is three stories in height. There are on the farm several other large brick buildings painted red, and a fine frame barn painted white, whose contrast makes them conspicuous objects. About one hundred and fifty persons are cared for on the farm yearly.

CHAPTER XI.

VALUATION—TAXES—DEBT—POPULATION.

VALUATION.

REVALUATIONS of the property of the State were made for the years 1826, 1835, 1841, 1847, 1854, 1861, and 1871.

Prior to 1826, real estate was only subject to taxation for State purposes. Funds for county purposes were derived from a poll-tax and a tax upon horses, mules, and cattle; to which was added, by legislative appropriation, a percentage from one-fifth to one-half, varying with the several years, from the taxes levied upon real estate.

Under the act of Feb. 3, 1825, which took effect March 1, 1826, all taxable property was placed upon the grand duplicate, viz., lands and town lots, including buildings, horses, cattle, pleasure carriages, and merchants' and brokers' capital, to which was added "money loaned at interest," and manufacturers' capital, under the act of March 14, 1831.

Under the act of March 2, 1846, a new system of taxation was inaugurated, which, with various slight modifications, is now in force.*

VALUATION, 1878.—The number of acres of land in the county, as exhibited in the grand duplicate for the year 1878, is 335,429; valuation of lands, \$11,189,946; of chattel property, \$7,594,973; total valuation, \$22,886,799.

TAXES, 1878.

Tax for State Debt or Sinking Fund, $\frac{5}{10}$ ths mill.....	\$11,443.39
Tax for General Revenue Fund, $\frac{4}{10}$ ths mill.....	9,154.72
Tax for Asylum Fund, 1 mill.....	22,886.80
Tax for State Common School Fund, 1 mill.....	22,886.80

Total for State purposes.....	\$66,371.71
Total taxes for all other than State purposes.....	\$155,365.52

Grand total for all purposes..... \$221,737.23

The taxes for all other than State purposes were as follows:

County tax.....	\$13,732.07
Poor tax.....	4,577.35
Bridge tax.....	11,443.40
Road tax.....	12,012.04
Township tax.....	13,593.33
For all school purposes.....	68,469.03
Other special taxes.....	3,768.87
City, town, and village taxes.....	27,769.43

Total.....	\$155,365.52
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* Report of State Auditor for 1878.

The following receipt, dated Jan. 9, 1818, from the commissioners' records, illustrates the manner of making tax settlements with the State authorities:

"Received of Ebenezer Miller, resident collector of Columbiana County, three thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars of Bank paper, Road Commissioners' orders for a part of the three per cent. fund, to the amount of one thousand and seventy-five dollars, receipts for wolf-seals to the amount of sixty-two dollars, the whole amounting to four thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars, for which I promise to account for so much thereof as will be received of me by the Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

"\$4568.00.

"ALEX. PATTERSON, Collector,
"Fifth Non-resident Collection District, Ohio."

The following table gives the aggregate valuations of all real and personal property placed upon the duplicate for taxation in each township, town, village, and separate school district in the present county of Columbiana, and in the townships of Springfield, Beaver, Green, Goshen, and Smith, in the county of Mahoning, with the rates levied upon such property—stated in mills and decimals—for the years 1877 and 1878. The rate includes two and nine-tenths mills raised for State purposes, and shows, therefore, the entire tax for all purposes raised in each locality:

TOWNSHIPS, DISTRICTS, ETC.	1877.		1878					
	Valuation.	Rate Mills.	Valuation.	Rate Mills.				
Liverpool Township, } " School Dist., } " Corporation, }	\$1,369,958	8.5 17.3 23.1	\$1,075,015	7.4 15.4 20.6				
St. Clair Township.....		643,289		9.7	640,763	7.1		
Middleton Township.....		719,706		8.3	726,824	6.6		
Unity Township, } " School Dist. No. 1, } " " " 2, } " " " 3, } " " " 4, } " " " 5, }	1,628,434	14.2 8.8 8.6 9.6 8.2 10.1 14.2	1,631,725	10.8 8.4 7.6 8.2 7.4 6.6 12.8				
East Palestine Village, } Yellow Creek Township, } Wellsville School Dist., } " Corporation, }		1,789,671		16.1 11.7 10.5 13.3	1,728,319	13.6 7.8 9.8 12.2		
Madison Township, } " Union School Dist., }				827,204		8.6 8.6	810,065	7.4 6.2
Flk Run Township.....						915,819		7.5	919,751	6.3
Fairfield Township, } Columbiana School Dist., } " Corporation, }				1,633,810		8.2 13.0 22.1	1,656,055	7.5 12.5 21.8
Washington Township, } Salineville School Dist., } " Corporation, }		892,036			7.1 9.1 11.9	862,629		5.7 7.5 10.2
Wayne Township.....	567,768		7.9		573,331			7.1
Centre Township, } New Lisbon School Dist., } " Corporation, }	1,613,409		9.8 11.8 18.5	1,578,258	9.0 11.2 18.4			
Salem Township, } Washingtonville School Dist., } " Corporation, }		1,799,877	9.3 22.1 22.1		1,813,571	7.3 8.1 18.6		
Leetonia School Dist., } " Corporation, }			765,296			26.1 27.5	792,340	24.0 26.2
Franklin Township.....	765,296			7.9		792,340		5.9
Hanover Township, } " School Dist., } " Corporation, }	1,297,305	9.1 14.3 18.5	1,323,200	9.3 12.7 17.0				
Butler Township.....		1,035,755		10.8	1,027,428	8.7		
Perry Township, } Salem School Dist. and Corporation, }		2,902,796		6.3 12.1	2,859,625	4.6 10.8		
West Township.....	1,433,195		7.6	1,392,693		6.3		
Knox Township.....	1,203,990	9.4	1,175,207	6.5				
Springfield Township†.....	1,278,490	8.7	1,268,330	7.8				
Beaver Township†.....	1,259,236	12.0	1,261,206	10.0				
Green Township.....	1,081,239	11.6	1,067,734	9.6				
Washingtonville Corporation†.....	53,718	24.4	55,816	20.5				
Goshen Township†.....	1,314,616	10.9	1,313,076	10.2				
Smith Township†.....	1,171,317	9.7	1,188,538	8.7				

INDEBTEDNESS.

Columbiana and Mahoning, as counties, are free from debt. The following statement exhibits the entire township, village, and school district indebtedness, within the

† Now in Mahoning County.

territory covered by this history, on the first day of September, 1878:

Liverpool township, seven per cent. bonds.....	£3,000
Liverpool village, eight per cent. bonds.....	6,660
New Lisbon village.....	2,951
Washingtonville school district, eight per cent. bonds	13,800
Lectonia school district bonds.....	22,000
	\$48,411
Washingtonville school district, in Green township, Mahoning County, eight per cent. bonds.....	13,900
	\$62,311

The total indebtedness of Columbiana County in 1877 was \$63,759, showing a decrease within the succeeding year of \$15,348.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

The following is a list of the townships of Columbiana, in 1840, with their population, which aggregates 42,662:

Township.	Pop.	Township.	Pop.
Beaver	1973	Middleton.....	1601
Butler.....	1711	Perry	1630
Centre.....	3472	Salem.....	1903
Elk Run.....	873	Smith.....	2029
Fairfield.....	2108	Springfield.....	1994
Franklin.....	893	St. Clair.....	1739
Gosben.....	1397	Unity.....	1984
Green.....	3212	Washington.....	814
Hanover.....	2963	Wayne.....	1086
Knox.....	2111	West.....	1915
Liverpool.....	1096	Yellow Creek.....	2686
Madison.....	1472		

The population of the county in 1803 was 543; in 1810, 10,878; in 1820, 22,033; in 1830, 35,508; in 1840,* 42,662; in 1850,† 33,621; in 1860, 32,836; in 1870, 38,655. By the county map made by Jacob G. Williard in 1841, the population in 1830 is stated to have been 31,999, a discrepancy of 3509.

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN 1840.

The following statistics of population for the year 1840 are taken from a map of the county, published in 1841, by Jacob G. Williard: Benton, 74; Calcutta, 135; Clarkson, 63; Columbiana, 273; Chambersburg, 82; Dungannon, 47; Damascus, 99; Elkton, 68; Fairfield, 181; Franklin Square, 151; Georgetown, 219; Green Village, 351; Gillford, 216; Hanover, 424; Liverpool, 503; Lewiston, 79; Lima, 129; Middle Beaver, 27; New Lisbon, 1490; N. Middleton, 118; N. Springfield, 89; New Albany, 52; New Garden, 194; New Alexandria, 121; Petersburg, 187; Palestine, 88; Rochester, 65; Salem, 842; Unity, 204; Wellsville, 759; Williamsport, 84; Washingtonville, 107; Westville, 63.

CHAPTER XII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

For a period of twenty-three years after the erection of Columbiana County there were, strictly speaking, no political parties, no caucuses to lead, no "platforms" to mislead the possessors of the franchise.

A candidate for any office was usually such from his own choice, in compliance with the desire of friends. It therefore often happened that many candidates, all "regular," would run simultaneously for the same office.

Respecting the political situation in the first years of the county's history, Hon. H. H. Gregg wrote as follows in 1877:‡

"The first State election in Ohio took place before Columbiana County was created, and therefore our vote is merged in the vote of Jefferson. The first vote for governor was canvassed in joint session of the Legislature, March 3, 1803, when Edward Tiffin, of Ross County, was declared elected, having received four thousand five hundred and sixty-four votes and no opposition. This was twenty-two days before Columbiana was made a separate county. At the first enumeration our county was put down as having five hundred and forty-two free white male inhabitants. We were represented by Rudolph Bair in the first General Assembly, which convened at Chillicothe, on the 1st day of March, 1803, and by Richard Beeson in the second General Assembly, which met on the first Monday of December, 1803. In the third General Assembly, which convened at Chillicothe on the first Monday of December, 1804, Rudolph Bair is put down as *the* representative in the House from Columbiana County, showing that we were then a separate representative district. And so primitive and democratic were our manners and customs at this very early period that I have very good authority for saying that the *Honorable* Rudolph Bair, as we would style him at this day, *rode to Chillicothe on a sack well filled with straw!* This, however, is no disparagement to an honest representative, who rode through the woods and wilderness in this independent style to represent his constituents at the seat of government. Saddles were not as plenty as at the present day, when made with the aid of patent sewing-machines."

The election of Oct. 9, 1821, was of peculiar interest, and illustrates the independent manner in which political affairs were conducted before the method and madness of conventions and party organizations were introduced. In that year there were no less than three candidates for the office of senator, eighteen for that of representative, six for sheriff, four for coroner, nine for commissioner, and five for auditor; in all forty-five candidates for six offices.

The following spirited rhymes, concerning the candidates in that contest for the offices of senator and representative, appeared at the time, and were from the spiey pen of Jabez Coulson, Esq., then of Franklin township:§

"My friends, the day is drawing near
Which God of Nature gives,
For choosing our Senator.
Keen candidates are plenty, too,
On legislation bent.
Fifteen or twenty wish to go,
But Lord knows who'll be sent.
Some talked of starting *Johu* again,
But others think it best
To send a plainer-coated man,
And let the Doctor rest.

‡ *I*vide the *Ohio Patriot*, Sept. 6, 1877.

§ Those wishing to know who were candidates for the several offices, and to whom these lines were meant to apply, are referred to the columns of the *Ohio Patriot* for Sept. 6, 1877.

* Carroll County erected Dec. 25, 1832.

† Mahoning County erected 1845.

Old *Joey*, he lies still, for fear
 Of being sore perplexed ;
 But if he takes his wind this year,
 He'll speak the better next.
 Some say that *Wilson*, *Will*, and *Dan*,
 Each one a prize will take ;
 While others as sincerely plan
 For *Peter*, *George*, and *Jake*.
Alex. some say will scarcely crawl,
 And *Ike* will run but little ;
 But I say a fair race to all,
 Both Club and Hiltabiddle.
 Throw up the reins and let them run,
 Apply the whip and spur,
 And when the glittering prize is won
 They'll care for you no more."

The first regular organization of parties in Columbiana County was in 1827. A call was issued Nov. 10th, of that year, requesting the township sub-committees "to meet at John Morrison's hotel, in New Lisbon, on Saturday the 24th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Jackson convention to be held at Columbus, on the 8th of January, 1828." Col. Jacob Roller, Dr. Samuel Quigley, William Moody, and John Morrison were chosen as delegates to the convention.

The Adams—administration—party organized about the same time, and by preamble and resolutions passed at a meeting at New Lisbon, Dec. 3, 1827, favored the re-election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency, and Gov. John Andrew Shultze, of Pennsylvania, to the vice-presidency. George Eudly, De Lorma Brooks, Andrew W. Loomis, Albert G. Richardson, and Isaac Early were chosen as delegates to the Columbus convention of December 28th.

In 1832 the Anti-Masonic party was formed, and united with the Whig party in the gubernatorial election of that year, but were unsuccessful. The *Aurora*, edited by John Frost, was the Anti-Masonic organ. The Jackson, or Democratic, party were victorious, electing for the first time their entire county ticket, as follows: Auditor, William D. Lepper; Commissioner, John Smith; Representatives, Fisher A. Blocksom, Robert Forbes, and John Quin; Congressman, Dr. John Thompson.

The vote of the county, which in 1824 had been divided between Jackson, Adams, and Clay,—who received respectively 538, 190, and 173 votes,—gave Jackson, in 1832, a majority of 781 over Clay; and in 1836, with a Whig majority of 8720 in the State, gave Van Buren, Democrat, a majority of 334 over Harrison,* Whig.

Both parties in the county kept abreast of the excitements of the Clay and Harrison times, whose symbols, flaunted in wood-cuts in the papers of the day, and produced in "real life," were tall poles and crowing cocks, coons, cabins, and hard cider. A log cabin was built in 1840, at New Lisbon, and for a considerable time was a rallying-point for the Whigs.

* "On the 12th of July, 1838, Gen. Wm. H. Harrison arrived in New Lisbon, and was escorted into town by the New Lisbon Guards, commanded by Capt. John McCook, and on the next day partook of a public dinner, tendered him by his political friends, in the warehouse which then stood at the lower end of Market Street, and since burned. The general made a speech, and toasts were drank, etc. I cannot now recollect the president of the meeting, but I know there were several old soldiers present who were under Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812."—*Hon. H. H. Gregg, in Ohio Patriot, Sept. 6, 1877.*

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

The agitation which led to the anti-slavery movement in the county of Columbiana, and which in time made the towns of New Lisbon and Salem prominent points connected with that movement in the State, commenced more than fifty years ago.

The active opposers of slavery, for four or five years succeeding their first meeting, Dec. 12, 1826, made the subject of colonization a prominent or principal feature of their organized action, and embraced among their numbers many who, in after-years, did not sustain the doctrine of unqualified abolition; some, indeed, became bitter opponents of that doctrine.

Colonization.—The first step taken in support of the colonization movement was at New Lisbon, at the date above given, when, at a meeting of citizens, five of their number were chosen, who prepared an address to the people of the county setting forth the moral and political evils of slavery. This appeal was published in the columns of the *Ohio Patriot*, a Democratic paper, and made the startling announcement that the two millions then held as slaves would become ten millions in the succeeding half-century.

At the next meeting—held at the court-house in New Lisbon, Jan. 6, 1827—a society was organized and a constitution adopted. In this quarterly meetings were contemplated, but none other was held until the 30th of August ensuing. A later meeting was addressed by a member of the bar of New Lisbon. Enthusiasm waxed earnest, and auxiliary societies were formed in several townships, one of which was at Salem. Throughout this movement was felt the salutary influence of the Society of Friends, early settlers in different parts of the county.

In a speech delivered at the court-house at New Lisbon, in 1828, by Benjamin Lundy, then editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*,—a paper published at Baltimore,—the project was favored of freeing the slaves and colonizing them in Mexico.

Colonization schemes of whatever kind, whether holding in view the settlement of slaves in Liberia, Hayti, or Mexico, though earnestly presented, made little headway, and the movement in that direction was swallowed up in the succeeding wave of

Unqualified Emancipation.—The thundering denunciations hurled against the institution of slavery by William Lloyd Garrison in time bore fruit in further organized efforts towards its universal, unqualified abolition. The publication of the *Liberator* was commenced by Mr. Garrison in 1831, and the movement took shape in Columbiana County about three years afterwards. An anti-slavery society was formed at a meeting of citizens held at the school-house in Fairfield township, April 5, 1834, designed to co-operate with similar societies formed elsewhere, and the same year, or a little later, an organization was effected at the town of Salem. The latter was brought about chiefly by the efforts of Abraham Bair, whose previous influence had fully prepared the way.

The subject of emancipation was warmly advocated in the local papers, prominent among which was the *Aurora*, published at New Lisbon, distinguished citizens of the county—physicians, teachers, and others—contributing ably

to its columns. Long addresses were published, and lectures delivered by various speakers throughout the county, in 1835-36.

It was in these troublous days that the discussion of the slavery question among the students was interdicted by the Faculty of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, of which Lyman Beecher then was president. Many left its halls and became powerful instruments in aid of the anti-slavery cause. Augustus Wattles and James A. Thorne, two of the students, appeared in support of the cause before audiences at New Lisbon, in March, 1836. After their second meeting they were bidden not to use the court-house for such discussions, and resorted to the Friends' meeting-house, which was freely placed at their disposal. Their efforts extended through the week, and resulted in the formation of a local anti-slavery society for New Lisbon.

Other auxiliary societies soon sprang into life in the county, and their meetings elicited the extremes of opinion, not only, but all the delicate shades between. There were virulent opponents of the movement, which was characterized from the high places of authority, whether ecclesiastical or political, as "anti-Christian and treasonable."

The year 1840, when it was proposed to make the anti-slavery movement a power at the ballot-box, the Liberty party was formed for that purpose. From that time there existed two distinct organizations,—the Liberty party and the Disunion Abolitionists, the latter under the lead of Mr. Garrison,—but they worked in unison until 1845. The breach was made broad and deep in Columbiana County when, at an anniversary meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, held in the Disciples' Church, New Lisbon, June 5, in that year, Miss Abby Kelly appeared upon the scene, in her most aggressive attitude. There was a large attendance, and at the meetings, which continued through three days, "radical resolutions were proposed, discussed, and adopted, notwithstanding strenuous opposition on the part of some present." These resolutions embodied the phrase "no union with slaveholders," and denounced the constitution of the United States as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Miss Kelly afterwards addressed meetings at Salem, Unionville, New Garden, Salineville, and other places in the county.

Until 1840, little other force than moral suasion had been applied by the friends of emancipation to accomplish their object. In that year, the Liberty candidates for President and Vice-President, Birney and Earle, received a few votes in the county.

The Liberty party, in 1848, experienced a change of name, and became the Free-Soil party by action of the Buffalo Convention, which nominated Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams, and was finally merged into the Republican party in 1854, a few for a time dissenting. The history of the latter party is familiar to all readers of the present day.

While the political horizon was all aflame with the red and white heat of forensic pyrotechnics, many a fugitive turned his face northward, screened by the accompanying clouds of smoke.

Underground Railroad.—In the sketch of the anti-slavery movement, prepared in 1877, by Mr. John Frost,

of New Lisbon, secretary of the Columbiana Pioneer and Historical Association, the following account appears:*

"Columbiana County had, in the days of slave-holding ascendancy, not a few stations on what was called the underground railroad,—that is, places of safety where fugitives fleeing from oppression were concealed and protected from their pursuers, and who were aided on their journey toward the north star and freedom, in the British dominions of Canada. Many an escaped slave realized the beneficence of those good Samaritans at private houses, some of which were known by a sort of spiritual telegraph to the slaves within the borders of oppression, and especially to those who had reached the Canaan of Liberty. The records of these friends of liberty, if gathered and put in a volume, would tell many a thrilling tale, and thus form a most interesting link in the chain of anti-slavery history. The complete list would be a long one, of those who risked their liberty and their all in befriending the fugitive."

To mention all the citizens of Columbiana who were diligent or even prominent in promoting the cause of abolition, is not the aim of this article; to name the few more brilliant of the galaxy would seem invidious. The ardor of many is perhaps best described in the words of Mr. Frost: "In the early days of the anti-slavery cause it was regarded no hardship for some of the veterans to walk ten, fifteen, and twenty miles to be present at even small meetings; and as far back as 1840 and 1844, when State conventions were held at Massillon, quite a number of persons in our county traveled on Shanks' mare more than forty miles to that place. Such facts indicate the self-sacrificing spirit of those who early enlisted in this then unpopular cause."

Not alone did the white brethren give voice to the demands for universal freedom. The escaped slave himself joined in the mighty anthem whose quickening burden, swelling to amplest volume, rolled from sea to sea. Among the fugitives were William W. Brown—called William *Box* Brown, from having once escaped from slavery concealed in a box—and Jo Mason, who cheered on the cause with vigorous songs, adapted from plantation melodies, but not weighted with plantation sentiments. The following, with additional verses, as sung by Brown, was a favorite:

"Ho! the ear, Emancipation,
Rides majestic through the nation,
Bearing on its train the story,
Liberty, a nation's glory.
Roll it along,
Throughout the nation,
Freedom's ear, Emancipation!"

The newspapers of the county which, to a greater or less extent, were identified with the cause, were the *Aurora*, of New Lisbon, from about 1834; the *Village Register*, by B. B. Davis, established in 1838 or '39; the *Homestead Journal*, by Aaron Hinchman, of later date; and the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, founded in 1845. The last-named paper was first edited and conducted by a committee,—of which James Barnaby was chief,—appointed by the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society.†

The strength of the anti-slavery party, as represented by

* From Mr. Frost's sketch this article is chiefly compiled.

† See history of Salem, Perry township, in this volume.

the ballot at successive periods, was as follows: For President, J. G. Birney, in 1840, received 12 votes; in 1841, Dr. Stanton, for Senator, 78; 1842, L. King, for Governor, 211; 1843, Lewis Morgan, for Representative, 220; 1844, Birney, for President, 217; 1845, for Representatives, Sloan, 133, Snodgrass, 130; 1846, Lewis, for Governor, 119; 1847, McCurdy, for Representative, 81; 1848, Van Buren, for President, 861; 1849, Kerns, for Representative, 298; 1850, Smith, for Governor, 232; 1851, Lewis, for Governor, 337; 1852, Hale, for President, 903; 1853, Lewis, for Governor, 1503; 1854, Bingham, for Congress, 3584.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

An incident connected with the meeting at New Lisbon in June, 1845, is thus related by a participant in the affair:

Miss Kelly, who had been sent down by Judge King from Warren to Salem, stopped at the house of her old friend, J—— H——, and halting at the door, said to him, "I've come to Ohio to kill off the Liberty party, and if you say with such a mission in view you won't receive me, I'll go elsewhere."

"Walk in," was his reply; "we'll kill you with kindness."

At the New Lisbon meeting—Cyrus McNeeley presiding—were five or six able speakers from the East, Miss Kelly occupying the long box pulpit. The attendance was large, and the interest through the three days unabated. Miss Kelly charged that "Washington and Jefferson were slave-holding thieves, living by the unpaid labor of robbed women and children." Here J—— H——, getting the stand, said, "This is a slander upon Jefferson. I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just, and His justice cannot sleep forever!" At once, almost crowding off the speaker, she replied, "Ah! devils fear and tremble when the Almighty is thundering out his wrath upon them,—but are they any the less devils?"

At this point, a prominent Democrat excitedly exclaimed, "She is proving it all; but it will lead to war and bloodshed!" Just at this period of wild excitement burst forth the song,—

"We have a weapon firmer set,
And better than the bayonet;
A weapon that comes down as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God."

The following gives the votes in Columbiana County east for the principal candidates for the office of governor of Ohio, from 1805 to 1859. The names of the successful candidates are in italics:

1805.....	<i>Edward Tiffin,</i>	331	No opposition.	
1807.....	<i>Return J. Meigs,*</i>	548	Nathaniel Massie,	110
1808.....	<i>Samuel Huntington,†</i>	135	Thomas Worthington,	538
1810.....	<i>Return J. Meigs,</i>	373	Thomas Worthington,	352
1812.....	<i>Return J. Meigs,</i>	589	Jeremiah Morrow,	41
1814.....	Othniel Looker,	71	<i>Thomas Worthington,</i>	616
1816.....	Ethan A. Brown,	128	<i>Thomas Worthington,</i>	962
1818.....	<i>Ethan A. Brown,</i>	727	James Dunlap,	237
1820.....	<i>Ethan A. Brown,</i>	1222	William Henry Harrison,	984
1822.....	Allen Trimble,	1674	<i>Jeremiah Morrow,‡</i>	27
1824.....	Allen Trimble,†	2300	<i>Jeremiah Morrow,‡</i>	255
1826.....	<i>Allen Trimble,†</i>	2416	Benjamin Tappan,‡	326
1828.....	<i>Allen Trimble,†</i>	1998	John W. Campbell,‡	2022

* Elected, but declared by General Assembly not eligible.

† Election to fill vacancy.

‡ Whig.

§ Democrat.

1830.....	<i>Duncan McArthur,||</i>	1417	Robert Lucas,‡	1618
1832.....	Darius Lyman,†	2297	<i>Robert Lucas,‡</i>	2930
1834.....	James Findlay,†	1009	<i>Robert Lucas,‡</i>	1891
1836.....	<i>Joseph Vance,†</i>	2257	Eli Baldwin,‡	2595
1838.....	Joseph Vance,†	2799	<i>Wilson Shannon,‡</i>	3519
1840.....	<i>Thomas Corwin,†</i>	3518	<i>Wilson Shannon,‡</i>	3717
1842.....	Thomas Corwin,†	2809	<i>Wilson Shannon,‡</i>	3468
1844.....	<i>Mordecai Bartley,†</i>	3187	David Tod,‡	3729
1846.....	<i>William Bebb,†</i>	1836	David Tod,‡	2649
1848.....	<i>Seabury Ford,†</i>	2288	John B. Weller,‡	2739
1850.....	William Johnston,†	1723	<i>Reuben Wood,‡</i>	2318
1851.....	— Vinton,†	1547	<i>Reuben Wood,‡</i>	2615
1853.....	Samuel Lewis,¶	1503	} <i>William Medill,‡</i>	2361
	Nelson Barrere,†	681		
1855.....	<i>Salmon P. Chase,**</i>	3118	William Medill,‡	2139
1857.....	<i>Salmon P. Chase,**</i>	2949	H. B. Payne,‡	2334
1859.....	<i>Wm. Dennison,**</i>	3125	Rufus P. Ranney,‡	2235

The subjoined table shows the vote in 1876, 1877, and 1878, by towns:

TOWNSHIPS AND WARDS.	PRESIDENT, 1876.			GOVERNOR, 1877.					SECRETARY OF STATE, 1878.				
	Samuel J. Tilden.	Rutherford B. Hayes.	Total Vote.	William H. West.	Richard M. Bishop.	Henry A. Thompson.	Stephen Johnson.	Total Vote.	Milton Barnes.	David R. Paige.	Andrew Roy.	Jere. M. Robinson.	Total Vote.
Butler.....	112	278	390	220	95	...	7	323	229	79	8	...	317
Centre.....	307	524	834	451	261	...	13	730	462	245	26	...	737
Elk Run.....	171	175	346	154	143	...	19	317	166	134	17	...	318
Fairfield.....	251	343	594	269	231	102	606	283	188	99	...	570	
Franklin.....	159	57	218	46	130	...	21	198	39	120	30	...	190
Hanover.....	224	334	561	278	205	...	5	490	287	197	9	...	494
Knox.....	275	191	471	136	254	...	...	392	149	219	7	...	375
Liverpool.....	293	452	744	362	212	1	49	629	409	178	105	...	699
Madison.....	117	145	264	119	111	...	4	235	136	115	8	...	260
Middleton.....	104	255	362	185	116	...	...	302	181	74	27	...	282
Perry.....	255	763	1039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Ward Precinct.....	...	...	...	291	88	4	32	418	294	71	42	4	411
S. Ward Precinct.....	...	...	...	294	143	6	51	492	276	92	88	12	465
Salem.....	350	274	694	218	275	...	141	636	212	246	163	...	619
Leetonia Precinct.....	100	159	259	114	98	...	14	214	111	61	18	...	190
Franklin Square Precinct.....	129	123	254	96	115	...	1	215	90	89	4	...	183
St. Clair.....	347	273	623	233	292	...	25	553	211	281	28	...	521
Unity.....	200	301	571	233	157	...	59	450	248	119	153	...	523
Washington.....	115	66	183	50	107	...	2	139	68	103	...	...	171
Wayne.....	184	259	446	183	186	1	...	372	163	125	33	...	322
West.....	307	445	771	323	222	...	...	549	381	240	3	...	630
Yellow Creek.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	4000	5419	9724	4255	3441	13	545	8260	4395	2976	868	16	8277

CHAPTER XIII.

CIVIL LIST.

Officers of the Nation—Of the Northwest Territory and of the State —Of the Judiciary—Of the County.

The following is a list of the first civil officers of the Northwest Territory as organized in 1788, and of citizens of Columbiana County who have served as national, State, judicial, and county officers, including a complete schedule of territorial and State governors from 1788 to 1880.

IN THE NATION.

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- XIX. Congress, 1825-27.—John Thompson, sixth district.
- XXI. Congress, 1829-31.—John Thompson, twelfth district.
- XXII. Congress, 1831-33.—John Thompson, twelfth district.
- XXIII. Congress, 1833-35.—John Thompson, seventeenth district.
- XXIV. Congress, 1835-37.—John Thompson, seventeenth district.
- XXV. Congress, 1837-39.—Andrew W. Loomis,†† Charles D. Coffin,††† seventeenth district.

|| National Republican.

¶ Free Soil.

** Republican.

†† Resigned in 1837.

††† Vice Loomis, resigned.

- XXVI. Congress, 1839-41.—John Hastings, seventeenth district.
- XXVII. Congress, 1841-43.—John Hastings, seventeenth district.
- XXIX. Congress, 1845-47.—George Fries, seventeenth district.
- XXX. Congress, 1847-49.—George Fries, seventeenth district.
- XLI. Congress, 1869-71.—Jacob A. Ambler, seventeenth district.
- XLII. Congress, 1871-73.—Jacob A. Ambler, seventeenth district.

In other sessions of Congress, the county of Columbiana has been represented by members chosen from other counties in the same district, as follows :

- XX. Congress, 1827-29.—John C. Wright, of Jefferson, eleventh district.
- XXVIII. Congress, 1843-45.—William McCauslin, of Jefferson, seventeenth district.
- XXXI. Congress, 1849-51, and XXXII. Congress, 1851-53.—Joseph Cable, of Carroll, seventeenth district.
- XXXIII. Congress, 1853-55.—Wilson Shannon, of Belmont, seventeenth district.
- XXXIV. Congress, 1855-57.—Charles J. Albright, of Guernsey, seventeenth district.
- XXXV. Congress, 1857-59.—William Laurence, of Guernsey, seventeenth district.
- XXXVI. Congress, 1859-61.—Thomas C. Theaker, of Belmont, seventeenth district.
- XXXVII. Congress, 1861-63.—James R. Morris, of Monroe, seventeenth district.
- XXXVIII. Congress, 1863-65, XXXIX. Congress, 1865-67, and XL. Congress, 1867-69.—Ephraim R. Eckley, of Carroll, seventeenth district.
- XLIII. Congress, 1873-75, and XLIV. Congress, 1875-77.—Laurin D. Woodworth, of Mahoning, seventeenth district.
- XLV. Congress, 1877-79.—William McKinley, Jr., of Stark, seventeenth district.
- XLVI. Congress, 1879-81.—Jonathan T. Updegraff, of Jefferson, eighteenth district.

IN THE TERRITORY AND STATE.

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION.

The first civil organization in the Northwest Territory was constituted as follows :

Governor, Gen. Arthur St. Clair; Secretary, Winthrop Sargent; Territorial Judges, Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum, John C. Symmes; Justices of the Peace, Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper, Winthrop Sargent.

Supreme Court.

Territorial Judges, Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum, John Cleves Symmes; Clerk, William Callis.

Probate Court.

Judge, Rufus Putnam; Clerk, Return J. Meigs.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Justices, Archibald Carey, Isaac Pierce, Thomas Lord, Esqs.; Clerk, Return J. Meigs; Sheriff, Ebenezer Sproat.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS.

NAME.	County.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
Arthur St. Clair (a).....	.....	July 13, 1788	1802
Charles Willing Byrd *.....	Hamilton	1802	March 3, 1803
Edward Tiffin (b).....	Ross	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
Thomas Kirker (c) †.....	Adams	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808

(a) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

(b) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of United States senator.

(c) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs, on

* Secretary of the Territory, and was acting governor of the Territory after the removal of Governor St. Clair.

† Acting governor.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNORS—(Continued.)

NAME.	County.	Term Commenced.	Term Ended.
Samuel Huntington.....	Trumbull	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
Return Jonathan Meigs (d)...	Washington	Dec. 8, 1810	March 25, 1814
Othniel Looker †.....	Hamilton	April 14, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington.....	Ross	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
Ethan Allen Brown (e).....	Hamilton	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
Allen Trimble †.....	Highland	Jan. 7, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow.....	Warren	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble.....	Highland	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur.....	Ross	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas.....	Pike	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 13, 1836
Joseph Vance.....	Champaign	Dec. 13, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon.....	Belmont	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin.....	Warren	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 3, 1844
Wilson Shannon (f).....	Belmont	Dec. 14, 1842	April 13, 1844
Thomas W. Bartley ‡.....	Richland	April 13, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley.....	Richland	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb.....	Butler	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
Seabury Ford (g).....	Geauga	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
Renben Wood (h).....	Cuyahoga	Dec. 12, 1850	July 15, 1853
William Medill (j) §.....	Fairfield	July 15, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase.....	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
Willam Demison.....	Franklin	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod.....	Mahoning	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864
John Brough (k).....	Cuyahoga	Jan. 12, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
Charles Anderson ¶.....	Montgomery	Aug. 30, 1865	Jan. 9, 1866
Jacob D. Cox.....	Trumbull	Jan. 9, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Hamilton	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes.....	Hamilton	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen.....	Ross	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 14, 1876
Rutherford B. Hayes (l).....	Sandusky	Jan. 14, 1876	March 2, 1877
Thomas L. Young (m).....	Hamilton	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop.....	Hamilton	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 14, 1880

the ground that "he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election, as required by the constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint-convention, declared that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear, from the records, that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, acting governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until Dec. 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(d) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of postmaster-general of the United States.

(e) Resigned Jan. 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States senator.

(f) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of minister to Mexico.

(g) The result of the election in 1848 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of General Assembly until Jan. 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(h) Resigned July 15, 1853, to accept the office of consul to Valparaiso.

(j) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(k) Died Aug. 29, 1865.

(l) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

(m) Vice Rutherford B. Hayes, resigned.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1802.—Rudolph Bair, Jefferson.

1850-51.—Samuel Quigley, Columbiana.

1850-51.—Henry H. Gregg, Columbiana and Mahoning.

1873-74.—J. W. Reiley, Columbiana.

STATE SENATORS.

1803-4.—Joseph McKee, Columbiana and Jefferson.

1805-6.—James Pritchard, Benjamin Hough, Columbiana and Jefferson.

1806-7.—Benjamin Hough, John Taggart,—the latter in Unity township.

1807-8.—John McLaughlin, J. McConnell.

1808-9.—Lewis Kinney, Columbiana.

1811-12.—Lewis Kinney, Columbiana and Stark.

1812-13.—Lewis Kinney, Joseph Richardson, Columbiana, Stark, and Wayne.

1813-14.—Joseph Richardson, Columbiana, Stark, and Wayne.

1814-15.—John Thompson, Columbiana, Stark, and Wayne.

1815-19.—John Y. Young, Columbiana, Stark, and Wayne.

1817-21.—John Thompson.

1821-23.—Gideon Hughes.

1823-24.—John Laird.

1824-25.—Danl. Harbaugh. ¶

† Acting governor, vice Wilson Shannon, resigned.

‡ Acting governor, vice Renben Wood, resigned.

§ Acting governor, vice John Brough, deceased.

¶ Elected to fill vacancy of Laird, deceased.

1825-35.—William Blackburn.
 1834-35.—William W. McKaig.*
 1835-37.—Joseph Thompson, Jr., Columbiana and Carroll.
 1837-39.—James Thompson, Columbiana and Carroll.
 1839-41.—Joseph Thompson, Jr.
 1841-46.—Charles M. Aten.
 1845-47.—John Martin.
 1847-51.—Fisher A. Bloksom.
 1852-53.—James McKinney, Columbiana and Jefferson.
 1854-55.—Joseph E. Williams, Columbiana and Jefferson.
 1856-57.—Jonas D. Cattell.
 1858-59.—Joseph C. McCleary.
 1860-61.—Anson L. Brewer.
 1862-63.—Robert Sherrard.
 1864-65.—N. R. McKenzie.
 1866-69.—J. Twing Brooks.
 1870-71.—Jared Dunbar.
 1872-73.—J. T. Updegraff.
 1874-75.—J. K. Rukenbrod.
 1876-77.—J. T. Updegraff.
 1878-79.—Rees G. Richards.

COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Hon. W. D. Henkle was State commissioner of common schools in 1869 and 1870, and is the only person ever chosen to the head of a department in the State administration from the county of Columbiana.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

1803-4.—Richard Beeson, Samuel Dunlap, and John Sloane, Columbiana and Jefferson Counties.
 1804-5.—Rudolph Bair, Columbiana.
 1806-7.—John McConnell, lived in Salem or Butler.
 1807-8.—John Sloane, lived on a farm in Fairfield, afterwards moved to Wooster, and represented this district in Congress.
 1808-9.—William Harbaugh, John Crumbacher, Columbiana and Stark.
 1809-10.—Geo. Clark, Yellow Creek; John Crumbacher, Fairfield; William Harbaugh, Columbiana and Stark.
 1810-11.—John Crumbacher, George Clark, Wm. Foulks, St. Clair, Columbiana, and Stark.
 1811-12.—William Foulks, John Crumbacher, and Jacob Frederick, Centre.
 1812-13.—Jacob Bushong, Fairfield; George Brown, Hanover and Columbiana.
 1813-14.—Thos. Rigdon (was a school-teacher and Baptist preacher), John Young (lived in New Lisbon and kept hotel).
 1814-15.—Thomas Rigdon, David Hanna, Fairfield.
 1815-16.—Thomas Rigdon.
 1816-17.—John Thomson, David Hanna, and Jacob Roller.
 1817-18.—Jacob Roller, Joseph Richardson.
 1818-19.—Joseph Richardson and W. Foulk.
 1819-20.—Joseph Richardson, Jacob Roller.
 1820-21.—Joseph Richardson (elected speaker), Jacob Roller, and Jacob Brown.
 1821-22.—William Blackburn, Peter Musser, and Daniel Harbaugh.
 1822-23.—William Blackburn, Joseph Richardson, and Daniel Harbaugh.
 1823-24.—Joseph Richardson (speaker), Jacob Roller, and William Blackburn.
 1824-25.—William Blackburn, William E. Russell, and George Brown, Unity.
 1825-26.—William E. Russell, George Brown, and Joab Gaskill.
 1826-27.—Fisher A. Bloksom, John Hessen, and De Lorra Brooks.
 1827-28.—F. A. Bloksom, Robert Forbes, and Elderkin Potter.
 1828-29.—Elderkin Potter, James Early, and Nathaniel Myers.
 1829-31.—James Early, Jacob Roller, and James Marshall.
 1831-32.—Fisher A. Bloksom, James Marshall, and James Early.
 1832-33.—Fisher A. Bloksom, Robert Forbes, and John Quinn.
 1833-35.—Jacob Roller, Robert Forbes, and John Quinn.
 1835-36.—Samuel Creswell, William Armstrong, and Benjamin Blackburn.

* Extra session.

1836-37.—Samuel Creswell, William Armstrong, and Charles M. Aten.
 1837-38.—Thomas Cannon, George Smith, and Jacob Roller.
 1838-39.—George Smith, Jacob Roller, and John M. Jenkins.
 1839-40.—John M. Jenkins, Robert Filson, and William D. Lepper.
 1840-41.—John M. Jenkins and Charles M. Aten.
 1841-42.—John M. Jenkins.
 1842-43.—John Reed and John Martin.
 1843-44.—John Martin and Robert Filson.
 1844-45.—Robert Filson.
 1845-46.—C. L. Vallandigham and Joseph F. Williams.
 1846-47.—C. L. Vallandigham.
 1847-48.—James Patton and Joseph F. Williams.
 1848-49.—David King.
 1849-50.—John M. Gilman.
 1850-51.—Philip Mareh.
 1851-52.—Philip Mareh, Abram Croxton.
 1854-55.—Henry Hessen, William P. Morris.
 1856-57.—John Hunter and Moses Mendenhall.
 1858-59.—J. A. Ambler.
 1860-61.—J. K. Rukenbrod.
 1862-63.—James W. Reiley.
 1863-64.—James Boone (Reiley resigned).
 1864-65.—Samuel W. Clarke.
 1866-67.—Samuel W. Clarke, Samuel Fox.
 1867.—James Martin (Clarke resigned).
 1868-69.—Josiah Thompson and J. K. Rukenbrod.
 1870-71.—Garretson I. Young (died Jan. 27, 1871).
 1871-73.—Josiah Thompson.
 1874-75.—E. S. Holloway.
 1876-77.—E. S. Holloway.
 1878-79.—David Boyce, Samuel C. Kerr.

IN THE COUNTY.

JUDICIARY.

The county of Columbiana has furnished no representative to the bench of the Supreme Court under either the first or second constitution. The following have been the president and associate judges under the first constitution, 1802:

President Judges.†

Calvin Pease, 1808 to 1810; Benjamin Ruggles, 1810 to 1815; George Tod, 1815 to 1816; Benjamin Tappin, 1816 to 1823; Jeremiah H. Hallock, 1823 to 1837; George W. Belden, 1837 to 1844; John Pearce, 1844 to 1851.

Associate Judges.

1803-8.—Robert Simison, Henry Bachman, William Smith.
 1808-10.—Henry Bachman, William Smith, George Atterholt.
 1810-17.—William Smith, George Atterholt, George Brown.
 1817-25.—William Smith, George Brown, John J. Bowman.
 1825-32.—John J. Bowman, Thomas Creighton, George Endly.
 1832-37.—John J. Bowman, George Endly, George McCook.
 1837-38.—John J. Bowman, George Endly, William Armstrong.
 1838-42.—George Endly, William Armstrong, Daniel Harbaugh.
 1842-45.—George Endly, Daniel Harbaugh, Jacob Roller.
 1845-47.—Jacob Roller, Joshua A. Riddle, Samuel S. Clarke.
 1847-51.—Joshua A. Riddle, Samuel S. Clarke, John Dellenbaugh.

JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS, NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.‡

George W. Belden, 1852 to 1855; John W. Clarke, 1856; Lyman W. Potter, 1857 and to March, 1859; John W. Church, to March, 1861; Jacob A. Ambler, to September, 1866; Peter A. Laubie, from Nov. 1, 1875.‡

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

The following were elected in October preceding the earliest dates named, respectively for terms of three years, beginning and ending in February:

† Third circuit.

‡ Under the second constitution, 1851.

‡ Term expires Nov. 1, 1880.

1852-55, John Reid; 1855-61, James Martin; 1861-67, Cornelius Curry; 1867-73, Solomon J. Firestone; 1873-79, Simon Wisden; 1879, William G. Wells.

Clerks of the Courts.

Under the first constitution the clerks of the courts were also clerks of probate. The following served for the periods named respectively:

Reasin Beall, 1803 to April, 1813; Horace Potter, until August term, 1823; Charles D. Coffin, until May term, 1838; William E. Russell, until May term, 1845; Samuel B. McKenzie, until 1852.

The following under the new constitution (1851) were elected for terms of three years at the dates given:

Joseph R. Arter, October, 1854, and October, 1857; William J. Jordan, October, 1860; E. Coppock, October, 1863; William J. Jordan, October, 1866; J. A. Myers, October, 1869; William Monaghan, October, 1875, and October, 1878.

The following persons have served in the several county offices named, and were in most cases elected in October of the year preceding the earliest dates respectively:

Sheriffs.

John Crozer, from Oct. 17, 1803, to 1807; George Duck, 1808-13; Thomas Watts, 1814-17; Jonathan Whitacre, 1818-21; George Duck, 1822-25; Jacob Watson, 1826-31; I. Maus, 1832-33; Joseph Thompson, 1834-35; James McElroy, 1836-39; Andrew Roach, 1840-41; Peter Cornwall, 1842-45; William Jellison, 1846-49; John Morrison, 1850-53; James Martin, 1854-55; William M. Hostetter, 1856-59; Jesse Duck, 1860-63; Ammon Ashford, 1864-67; John McLeran, 1868; John P. Morgan, 1868-69; T. C. Morris, 1870-73; Joseph D. Fountain, 1874-77; William M. Hostetter, elected in October, 1877.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

Obadiah Jennings,* Fisher A. Bloekson, and Andrew W. Loomis were prosecuting attorneys, successively, between the years 1803 and 1834; but how long each held the position cannot be stated. The following have succeeded since the latter date:

Fisher A. Bloekson, 1838-43; T. Umb-tetter, 1844-49; John Clark, 1850-53; — Wallace, 1854-55; S. L. Wadsworth, 1856-59; Simon Wisden, 1860-63; S. L. Wadsworth, 1864; James L. Smith, 1865-68; W. A. Nichols, 1869-72; M. E. Taggart, 1873-74; — Potts, 1875-76; John McVicker, 1877-78, and re-elected in October, 1878.

Auditors.

The first county auditor, David Scott, was appointed in 1821, and served until March, 1823. His successors have been the following:

Edward Carroll, March, 1823, to March, 1827, and probably until March, 1829; De Lorma Brooks, March, 1829-32; William D. Pepper, Jr., elected October, 1832, served 1833-38; Robert Whitacro, 1839-44; A. McLean, 1845-48; John Watt, 1849-52; G. S. Vallandigham, 1852-54; Ephraim Colestoek, 1855-58; O. L. Lodge, 1859-62; Kersey F. Randolph, 1863-66; A. McLean, 1867-71; Joseph J. Seroggs, 1872 until November, 1875; Stacy Pettit, November, 1875, re-elected in October, 1877.

Treasurers.

The first treasurer of the county was Reasin Beall, who was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, July 26, 1803,† and served until June 15, 1808. His successors in office have been the following:

* Mr. Jennings was a resident of Steubenville, O., and subsequently moved to Washington, Pa.

† The first money received by the treasurer was upon the day of his appointment, and was "from Christian Smith, by the hands of the clerk, for a license to keep a tavern in the town of New Lisbon,

Thomas Rowland, June 15, 1808, to June, 1813; John Small, 1813-24; Joseph Gillingham, 1825-33; John Armstrong, 1834-39; John McCook, 1840-43; Jacob G. Williard, 1844-45; Thomas Caldwell, 1846-49; William D. Morgan, 1850-52; Joseph H. Quin, 1853-55; B. F. Thompson, 1856-59; Erastus Eels, 1859-61; Eli Sturgeon, 1862-63; Daniel Deemer, 1864-65; Edwin Dutton, 1866-69; R. C. Taggart, 1870-73; Daniel W. Firestone, 1874-77; William G. Bentley, elected October, 1877.

Recorders.

Reasin Beall was appointed recorder as well as clerk of the courts July 26, 1803,‡ and served in the former office until June 3, 1814. The following have been his successors:

Joseph Springer, June 3, 1814, until November, 1834; William D. Lepper, November, 1834, until April, 1842; Henry H. Gregg, April, 1842, until October, 1848; Thomas H. Huston, October, 1848, until October, 1854; Robert McCaskey, October, 1854, until January, 1861; Josiah B. Morgan, 1861-66; Christian B. Dickey, 1867-72; George F. Ball, 1873-78; James Atchison, elected October, 1878.

Surveyors.

The first surveyor of the county was William Heald, who held the office from the organization of Columbiana, in 1803, until 1830. The following have succeeded him from the date named, respectively:

Jacob G. Williard, 1830; Robert Chamberlain, 1844; John Spence, 1847; John W. Morrison, 1853; Harrison Gamble, 1859; Isaac P. Farmer, 1865; William Smiley, Jan. 1, to March 1, 1872;§ Stanley Smith,|| March, 1872, to August, 1873;¶ Jehu B. Strawn, appointed August, 1873, elected October, 1874, and again October, 1877.

COMMISSIONERS.

The first commissioners of Columbiana County were George Atterholt, of Centre, Enos Thomas, of St. Clair, and John Crumbacher, of Unity.

1805.—John Crumbacher, George Atterholt, Enos Thomas.
 1806.—John Crumbacher, George Atterholt, Daniel Harbaugh.
 1807-8.—Joseph Richardson, George Atterholt, Daniel Harbaugh.
 1809-12.—Joseph Richardson, John J. Bowman, Daniel Harbaugh.
 1813-14.—Joseph Springer, John J. Bowman, Daniel Harbaugh.
 1815-16.—Joseph Springer, John J. Bowman, Jacob Roller.
 1817.—Joseph Springer, George Atterholt, Daniel Harbaugh.
 1818-20.—Joseph Springer, John Crumbacher, Reuben P. McNamee.
 1821.—Joseph Springer, John Crumbacher, Thomas Creighton.
 1822.—George Atterholt, John Crumbacher, Thomas Creighton.
 1823.—George Atterholt, Reuben Taylor, Thomas Creighton.
 1824-26.—George Atterholt, Reuben Taylor, James Marshall.
 1827.—George Atterholt, Reuben Taylor, James Marshall.
 1828.—Record lost.
 1829-30.—George Atterholt, Robert Ramsay, Michael Arter.
 1831-32.—Michael Arter, Isaac Wilson, Robert Ramsay.
 1833.—Michael Arter, Isaac Wilson, John Smith.
 1834.—Michael Arter, Thomas Cannon, John Smith.
 1835-36.—George Burns, Thomas Cannon, John Smith.
 1837-38.—George Burns, James Justice, John Smith.
 1839.—George Burns, James Justice, Robert L. Fleming.
 1840.—George Burns, Peter Bushong, Robert L. Fleming.
 1841.—James McCaskey, Peter Bushong, Robert L. Fleming.

\$1." The first money paid was to Enos Thomas, Esq., foreman of the grand jury at July term, 1803, per voucher No. 1, \$16.85.

‡ The first deed recorded in the office of the recorder is from Robert Johnston, of Franklin County, to William Wells, of Washington County, and, in consideration of \$1446, conveys land in the county of Jefferson,—"lot number four and part of lot number five in the 9th township, 2d range, set at the mouth of Little Yellow Creek, which said lots were granted to the said Robert Johnston, by the United States, by patent bearing date on the 17th day of April, 1788." Record signed by Robert Whitacre, deputy recorder.

§ Reginald.

|| Appointed to vacancy, and elected the following October.

1842.—James McCaskey, Peter Bushong, Josiah Bowman.
 1843-44.—James McCaskey, Samuel Adams, Josiah Bowman.
 1845.—James McCaskey, Samuel Adams, James Justice.
 1846.—James McCaskey, Samuel Crook, Jacob Endley.
 1847-48.—Samuel Adams, Samuel Crook, Hiram Gaver.
 1849 to 1858, inclusive, records lost or mislaid.
 1859.—Peter Young, C. M. Foulks, R. M. Haines.
 1860.—Peter Young, C. M. Foulks, Henry McCann.
 1861.—Edward Pettit, C. M. Foulks, Henry McCann.
 1862-64.—Edward Pettit, David Boyce, Henry McCann.
 1865.—Edward Pettit, Samuel Burger, Henry McCann.
 1866.—Edward Pettit, Samuel Burger, William Ramsay.
 1867.—Andrew Armstrong, Samuel Burger, William Ramsay.
 1868.—Andrew Armstrong, Uriah Thomas, William Ramsay.
 1869-70.—Andrew Armstrong, Samuel Burger, Uriah Thomas.
 1871.—Andrew Armstrong, Samuel Burger, Joshua Lee.
 1872.—Andrew Armstrong, Jacob B. Roller, Joshua Lee.
 1873.—William McCracken, Jacob B. Roller, Joshua Lee.
 1874-76.—William McCracken, Jacob B. Roller, Hiram Gaver.
 1877.—William McCracken, Jacob B. Roller, Joshua Lee.
 1878.—William McCracken, Hiram Bell, Joshua Lee.
 1879.—Jacob Vanfossen, Hiram Bell, Joshua Lee.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL.

WHEN the ordinance of 1785, which is elsewhere mentioned, established the Northwestern Territory, provision was made for laying out the lands therein into townships six miles square, each containing thirty-six lots or sections of one mile square. Lot sixteen, near the centre of each township, was reserved "for the use of schools."

The succeeding ordinance of 1787, in Article III., affirmed that "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." In the State constitution, formed in 1802, this principle was recognized and guarded in the following language:

"SEC. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision not inconsistent with the rights of conscience.

"SEC. 25. No law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships within this State from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges, and universities within this State, which are endowed in whole or in part from the revenue arising from donations made by the United States for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of said schools, academies, and universities shall be open for the reception of scholars, students, and teachers of every grade, without any distinction or preference whatever contrary to the intent for which said donations were made.

"SEC. 27. Every association of persons, when regularly formed within this State, and having given themselves a name, may, on application to the Legislature, be entitled to receive letters of incorporation to enable them to hold estates, real and personal, for the support of their schools, academies, colleges, universities, and for other purposes."

In the constitution of 1851, now in force, the clause from Article III. of the ordinance of 1787 is substantially retained, with the following:

"SEC. 1. The principal of all funds arising from the sale or other disposition of lands, or other property granted or intrusted to this State for educational and religious purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income arising therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations.

"SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall make such provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State; but no religious or other sect or sects shall ever have any exclusive right to, or control of, any part of the school funds of this State."

The large reservations of territory by Connecticut and Virginia* within the limits of the present State—called the "Connecticut Reserve," or "Western Reserve," and the "Virginia Military Reservation"—prevented the uniform dedication in those tracts of section sixteen of each township for school purposes; and no provision had been otherwise made for the support of schools therein. These two tracts equaled in area one-fourth of the territory of the present State of Ohio. In addition, nearly four thousand square miles were set apart by Congress "to satisfy land bounties granted to officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution." This tract was surveyed into townships five miles square, without reservation for school purposes.

To provide equally for schools in each township of the State, Congress gave, in 1802, from unsold lands in the present counties of Guernsey, Coshocton, Muskingum, Licking, Delaware, and Morrow, one hundred and twelve and a half square miles, for school purposes in the United States Military District, which amount was equal to "one-thirty-sixth part of the estimated whole amount of lands within that tract;" and also gave, in 1807, lands amounting to one hundred and sixty-five square miles within the limit of the present counties of Holmes, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, and Morrow, and eighty-seven and a half square miles of land within the present counties of Tuscarawas and Holmes, for schools in the Connecticut Reserve. In 1834 other lands, amounting to fifty-nine square miles, were granted from public lands in the northwestern part of the State, to complete the provision for schools in that reserve. The Indians had occupied a portion of the reserve until after the grant of 1807.

The fractional townships along the Ohio River were allowed a generous share of the school lands. "Every fraction as large as three-fourths of a township was allowed a whole section; every fraction of more than half and less than three-fourths was allowed three quarter-sections; every fraction of more than a fourth and less than a half township was allowed a half-section; and every fraction of more than one square mile and less than a fourth part of a township was allowed a quarter-section. These lands were selected by the secretary of the treasury from public land either in or near the fractional townships." Also, to several whole townships, in which section sixteen had been disposed of by the government agents, a section of land was allowed as in case of fractional townships. Thus, finally, eleven hundred square miles—one-thirty-sixth part of all the land in the State of Ohio—was devoted to the maintenance of public schools."†

"In the ordinance of 1785, Congress reserved three Indian villages on the Upper Muskingum, now called the Tuscarawas, for the use of the Christian Indians. This grant was enlarged to include twelve thousand acres, and

* See chapter on Land Titles.

† "Education in Ohio," Centennial Volume, pp. 15, 16.

the title was vested in the Moravian missionaries in trust for the Indians; but in 1824, Congress making other provision for the Indians, the land was reconveyed to the United States. Then one-thirty-sixth part of the land was set apart for the use of schools, the title being vested in the State of Ohio."

To secure these appropriations from the public domain, it was agreed on the part of Ohio, at the adoption of the first State constitution, "that all lands to be sold by Congress should be exempt from taxation until five years from the day of sale."*

LEASES OF SCHOOL LANDS.

The first General Assembly, in March, 1803, provided that the sections sixteen should be leased for terms not exceeding seven years. The conditions required the lessee of each quarter-section of one hundred and sixty acres to clear within five years fifteen acres of land⁷ and fence it into three fields,—one of five acres, to be seeded down; one of three acres, to be set with one hundred thrifty apple-trees; and one of seven acres, for tillage.

Agents, appointed by the governor, were to make leases, have the care of the lands, bring actions for waste of timber, retaining one-half of the amount recovered and paying over the remainder for the use of schools.

In 1805 the township trustees were empowered to grant leases for terms not exceeding fifteen years, and enjoined "to see that the proceeds arising from the leases be duly and impartially applied to the education of youths, within the particular surveyed township, in such manner that all the citizens resident therein may be equal partakers of the benefits thereof."

Sections sixteen had been given for the benefit of the original townships, and these were liable to division by the erection of new counties and by the exercise of the lawful powers of the county commissioners. An act was therefore passed, in 1806, incorporating "every original surveyed township, even when there was a county line running through it," and providing for the election of three trustees and a treasurer, who were empowered to lease the lands, collect rents, and apply them to school purposes in such original townships." Other acts followed relating to the lease of sections sixteen. That of 1817 authorized leases for "ninety-nine years, renewable forever, at an annual rental of six per centum of their value as appraised by disinterested freeholders, but the lands were to be subjected to a revaluation every thirty-three years."

A number of modifications were subsequently made by confusing and contradictory acts, but the systems of leasing were finally abandoned as unprofitable. Said Governor Brown, in 1821, in his annual message, "So far as my information extends, the appropriation of the school lands in this State has produced hitherto (with few exceptions) no very material advantage in the dissemination of instruction—none commensurate with their presumable value."

In January, 1827, the General Assembly, convinced of their right to dispose of the lands in fee, secured an ex-

pression of the people in the matter, for and against such sale. The sales of section sixteen began in 1828, and now (1879) but few of the original townships own school lands.

The long leases worked disastrously for the school fund. Provision had been made that in such cases the lessees, after paying all rents due, should be "entitled to purchase the land at the *last appraised value*,—one-eighth cash down and the remainder in seven annual payments, with interest."

Said Hon. Samuel Lewis, the first superintendent of common schools, in 1838, "The tenant may surrender his lease, and, on paying the former appraisement, take a deed in fee-simple for the land, sometimes worth six times as much as he pays. Cases have come to my knowledge where land has been taken at six dollars per acre, worth, at the same time, fifty dollars. . . . The tenants, to be sure, make their fortunes, but the schools are sacrificed."

A law passed in 1839, whose operation was postponed by subsequent acts, provided for a new appraisement of such lands; and by an act of 1843, re-enacted in 1852 with slight change, the whole business was remitted to "the township authorities and the courts, except so far as frequent special and local laws have interfered." Of the school lands belonging to the Western Reserve, no perpetual leases had been made.

School Funds.—The proceeds from the sale of lands set apart for school purposes are credited by the State auditor to the proper township or reserve, the whole constituting an "irreducible fund." This fund, the aggregate of 823 separate funds, on the 15th of November, 1875, was as follows:

Connecticut Western Reserve.....	\$257,429.21
Virginia Military Reservation.....	181,290.79
United States Military District.....	120,272.12
Moravian towns.....	3,160.58
Section sixteen (819 distinct funds).....	2,972,674.08
	\$3,534,826.78

On the 15th of November, 1878, the section sixteen fund amounted to \$3,042,724.19.

By the law of 1827, the proceeds from the sale of salt lands were to form a common-school fund; and in 1873 the State assumed the payment of interest upon such receipts, which thus make a permanent fund.

Distributable Funds.—Since 1821, the common schools been in part supported by taxes, either local or general, or both. In 1838 a common-school fund was established, to consist of the interest on the surplus revenue at five per centum; the interest on the proceeds of the salt lands; the revenue from banks, insurance and bridge companies; and other funds to be provided by the State to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.†

In 1853, the surplus revenue fund—somewhat more than two million dollars, which the State had received from the general government in 1836—having been made a part of the sinking fund for the payment of the State debt, all special sources of revenue for the support of education were abolished. Since that time, contributions by the State for school purposes have been raised by direct and general tax, levied annually upon all the taxable property of the State.

* *Vide* "History of Education in the State of Ohio," Centennial Volume, p. 16.

† "Education in Ohio," Centennial Volume, pp. 32, 33.

Moncys arising from fines imposed against certain offenders, under the laws of 1827 and 1831, are distributed as other school funds among the districts.

DISTRICT TAXES.

The law of 1821, which authorized the division of townships into school districts, provided that each district might levy a tax, not exceeding one-half the amount of State or county taxes, "to build a school-house and make up deficiencies that might occur by schooling children whose parents were unable to pay their share of school expenses."

Previous to 1838, no tax could be levied for the purchase of sites for school-houses; but each district was permitted to receive for such purpose "a gift of ground not exceeding two acres."

A multitude of acts, amendatory and otherwise, were subsequently passed, from time to time, relating to the purchase of sites, building of school-houses, collection of taxes, and other matters. In 1846, "a district meeting was authorized to levy a tax of not over \$30 the first year, and \$10 each subsequent year, for the purchase of a school library and apparatus." In 1853, the voters of a district were authorized, if the Board of Education judged it necessary or desirable, to decide what amount of township tax should be levied to establish one or more central or high schools.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND GOVERNMENT.

In 1825 provision was made for districts composed of parts of several townships, and in 1843 for districts composed of parts of several counties. A power given to trustees by the law of 1825 to alter districts was modified in 1839, and such change forbidden except by consent of a majority of the householders of the district, expressed in writing. In 1850 any future alteration of a district, so as to include in one district parts of several townships or counties, was forbidden; and in 1851 the trustees were authorized, at the request of five freeholders, and after twenty days' public notice, to make, alter, or abolish a school district.

An act passed in 1853 aimed at an entire "reorganization of the district system, making each township a school district, and doing away with all the former districts which were parts of townships, except those districts which consisted in whole or in part of a city or village. The districts previously established in the townships were thenceforth to be sub-districts, with three directors, as formerly, but neither the sub-district meeting nor the directors had any powers of taxation. A township board of education was organized." The board of education for each township, by the law of 1853, consisted, and still consists, of the township clerk and the clerks of the several sub-districts, the township clerk being clerk of the board, but not entitled to vote.

"All previous acts were repealed by the act of 1873, and in their place a system was enacted which recognizes several distinct kinds of school districts,—viz., city districts of the first class, being cities of over ten thousand inhabitants; city districts of the second class, being all other cities; village districts, township districts, and special districts, being those not included in the other classes, and which have been established by a vote of the people, or by some general or

local law. Each district includes the territory attached to it according to law for school purposes.

"The board of education of first-class city districts consists of one or two members from each ward, elected for terms of two years, one-half each year. Such boards are required to hold meetings every two weeks, and they have power to fill vacancies that may occur in their number. The board of education of a second-class city district, or of a village district, consists of three or six members, according as the district had a board of three or six members previous to the passage of the law, elected for terms of three years, one-third each year; but such board has power to make the number of its members the same as the number of wards in the city, and in that case they are elected for terms of two years, one-half each year. Where the number is three it may be increased to six by vote of the district.

"The board in a special district consists of three members. Any special district is authorized, by vote of the people, to abandon its organization and become part of the township district in which it is located. The township board is organized as under the law of 1853; provided, that when a township consists of one or two districts, all the directors are members of the board. Any township district may decide by vote to be governed in the same manner as a village school district,—that is, it may abandon the plan of electing directors in sub-districts, with two sets of officers and jurisdictions more or less in conflict, and may place the control of all its school affairs in the hands of one single board, elected by the whole township. . . .

"Every board of education is required to organize on the third Monday of April in each year by choosing a member for president, and all boards, except in township districts, also choose a clerk, who may be a member of the board. In cities and townships, the city and township treasurers are respectively treasurer of the board of education. Other boards choose their own treasurer."*

SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY.

Columbiana County has from the first participated in the benefits arising from the liberal grants of land made for purposes of education within the limits of Ohio, and from the many acts passed by the General Assembly to facilitate and direct the development of a uniform system of schools throughout the State. A more exhaustive history of these matters than is given in the preceding pages would not be profitable to the general reader; yet, as the foundation of all education in the State, no history of the schools of Columbiana should wholly overlook them.

Prior to 1821 the State had provided no common system of education, and, in the absence of authority to tax, schools were supported by the voluntary contributions of the people. Rude school-houses followed the erection of dwellings quite as rude, and no visions of the grander structures of the coming days wrought in the pupils' mind discontent with the mud-chinked cabin and its rough slab bench,—that glorious seat of learning!

Often the school-house was delayed by the pressing needs of those who had yet to clear the way for Ohio's

* "Education in Ohio," Centennial Volume, pp. 55, 56, and 59.

advancing civilization. The boy and his sire wrought side by side until a clearing was made, when the light of the schoolmaster's face shone into it with a clear yet fitful ray,—not quite so brilliant as those of the sun.

The teachers of Columbiana probably occupied a medial position, as to worth and intellect, between the Yankee teachers of the Western Reserve and those of southwestern Ohio. While the former were often men of culture, it is said of the latter that they "were selected more on account of their unfitness to perform manual labor than by reason of their intellectual worth," and were often "cripples, worn-out old men, and women physically unable or constitutionally too lazy to scotch hemp or spin flax."* It was a common custom throughout the State to employ male teachers for a winter term and females for a summer term.

It was not to be expected that moral suasion would be a dominant instrumentality in securing discipline in the earlier times, when the near forests supplied sprouts which seemed divinely appointed to meet the ends sought in any well-ordered school. "Hickory oil was known to be a good lubricator for the mental friction of a schoolboy, and its use in liberal quantities by the master or mistress was rarely the subject of complaint or criticism on the part of parents."

The teacher, as in other parts of the country, sometimes "boarded around,"—an ingenious way of converting tuition into sustenance without the intervention of any other circulating medium than the schoolmaster himself, or school-mistress, as the case might be.

To the average schoolmaster of *this portion* of Ohio, in the days when cultivated intellects were as rare as cultivated fields, no words apply more fittingly, perhaps, than those of Goldsmith :

"Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way
With blossomed furze unprofitably gay,
There, in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school.
A man severe he was, and stern to view;
I knew him well, and every truant knew.
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laughed, with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.
Yet he was kind; or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault.
The village all declared how much he knew:
'Twas certain he could write and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And e'en the story ran that he could gauge.
In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For, e'en though vanquished, he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew.
But past is all his fame: the very spot
Where many a time he triumphed is forgot."

The following interesting extracts relating to the schools of Columbiana County are from the pen of a local writer, resident of Salem :†

"In these primitive schools Dilworth's, Webster's, and the United States spelling-books were used; for reading-books, the Bible, Testament, and the English reader. Some were so stupid as to think any book that they possessed would do for a school-reader. Daboll's, Jess', and Tike's were the arithmetics used, all of which were superseded, about the year 1827, by the *Western Calculator*. It and Kirkham's grammar were the standards in these branches for many years. In writing, metallic pens were unknown; it was an important item for a teacher to make a good quill pen. This will soon be one of the lost arts. The writing-exercises were first a straight mark between ruled lines, next a single curve, then a double curve, and the letters taken singly, beginning with 'o' and following with the simpler ones. Large hand was first taught, and then small hand. The teachers made pens and set copy. For the latter quaint precepts were used: 'A Man of Words, and not of Deeds, is like a Garden full of Weeds.' 'Command you may your Mind from Play.' 'Desire Wisdom from Experience,' etc. Windows were made in the old school-houses by having the space between the logs cut wider and a narrow sash inserted. This was made to extend to nearly the whole length of one side. Before glass had become plenty, oiled paper was used in place of it. On it the roguish boys marked in letters and hieroglyphics some of the vulgar ideas that were uppermost in their minds.

"As time advanced the log school-house gave way to a frame or brick structure, with an improved style of benches and desks. Progress was also made in the theory and practice of teaching. A session in a rural school becomes an important session. Before the free-school system was established, schools were made up by subscription. The teacher first went around with an article of agreement, promising to teach a quarter provided enough pupils could be obtained. Each subscriber agreed to send and pay for the tuition of the number affixed to his name. The usual rate was \$1.50 per quarter for each pupil.

"In the towns of Salem, New Lisbon, Columbiana, East Liverpool, Wellsville, and other places, a commendable degree of improvement in the educational interest has been made. In these places union schools are now supported, which rank among the best in the State, and in them first-class teachers are employed. Several good select schools have been kept in Salem and New Lisbon. These were the fruits of private enterprise, but in their time they performed good educational work."

"Many persons in this county have used teaching as a step to something that they considered higher. After a few terms of teaching they betook themselves to a business that appeared more permanent and lucrative. Two notable exceptions deserve mention, besides that of Mr. Anderson. Prof. W. H. McGuffey, author of the *Eclectic Readers*, commenced his career as an humble rural teacher near Calcutta, then called Foulkestown. Next he graduated at Washington College, and subsequently was professor in Miami University and president of Cincinnati College, the University of Virginia. George J. Luckey came from Maryland, kept school near Liverpool and in the western part of the county, then in the Columbiana union school; next he was principal of a ward school in Allegheny City;

* Education in Ohio, p. 86.

† Taken from the printed report of Mr. G. D. Hunt upon the "Educational History of Columbiana County," read before the Columbiana Pioneer and Historical Association, Sept. 14, 1875.

afterwards filled a similar position in Pittsburgh, and now he is superintendent of schools in that city. Rev. Alex. Clark's story of the 'Old Log School-House' will be read with great interest by every friend of common schools. The scene of the story is on the banks of Yellow Creek.

"The establishment of the union schools was an important era in the educational progress of the county. The same may be said of the inauguration of teachers' institutes. The union schools gave system and thoroughness to teaching, and their privileges were extended to a large number of those who were in their pupilage. It was about the year 1850 that these institutions went into operation, and since that time they have been growing in favor with the public. While they have done a good work in scientific and literary instruction, they have developed more rational views of education and of the theory and practice of teaching.

"The Society of Friends have always been especial friends of education. The schools under the direction of their 'monthly meetings' have a good record. At Salem, Middleton, and Damascus they have had excellent schools, in which a plain and unostentatious system of instruction was pursued. Their teachers were persons who liked the profession for the intrinsic worth of learning, and they were encouraged in commendable manner by their patrons. Joseph Shreeve, one of them, thus apostrophizes his labors for the youth:

" "Oh, he whose love can youthful throngs inflame,
Who bends the tender mind and forms it well,
Nor asks nor finds the meed of well-earned fame:
He proudly knows, and he could proudly tell."

CHAPTER XV.

AUTHORS AND PUBLICATIONS.

ABOUT the year 1829, Joshua Shinn, of New Lisbon, issued an arithmetic from the office of the *Palladium*. It was a small octavo volume.

Among the residents of Columbiana County, the principal contributor to technical literature is William D. Henkle, who has achieved an enviable reputation in the State and nation as an author and editor of educational works. Some of his works were prepared and published before his removal to Salem, where he now resides.

In 1857 he issued a large "University Algebra," of five hundred and twenty-seven pages; and in 1859 an "Elementary Algebra," through the publishing-house of Sheldon & Co., New York city. The latter work was written at Indianapolis, and a key to each was subsequently published. "Henkle's Test Spelling-Book" was published by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati, in 1872, and a "Primary Spelling-Book," which constitutes a part of the series of "Harvey's Graded School-Readers," was issued by Mr. Henkle in the same year.

Mr. Henkle has also prepared "Pronouncing Vocabularies" for three of the Eclectic Series of geographies and for "Guyot's Common School Geography;" also the "Ge-

ography of Ohio" for "Colton's Common School Geography."

As secretary of the National Educational Association, Mr. Henkle has edited the "Addresses and Journal of Proceedings" of that body for the sessions held in 1875, at Minneapolis; in 1876, at Baltimore; and in 1877, at Louisville—three volumes. The two periodicals, *Ohio Educational Monthly* and *National Teacher* and *Educational Notes and Queries*, are edited and published by Mr. Henkle.*

"The Old Log School-House," an entertaining volume, more or less familiar to readers young and old, was written by Rev. Alexander Clark, a former resident of the county,† and published at Pittsburgh.

Besides the story which gives the book its title, the volume contains many "fugitive sketches," written at different periods, from which, though all are of interest, the following is chosen for its local historic value:

"Passing up the fertile valley of the (Yellow) Creek three or four miles, the traveler is in the midst of one of the richest coal-regions west of the Alleghenies. The high hills and deep ravines, on every hand, are wildly romantic. In winter, when the clustered hemlocks along the shores, and the scattered and desolate pines farther up the slopes, are foliaged in evergreen, and when the hilltops are crested with snow, the effect produced by the contrast is enchanting. Or in summer, when the forest-trees are decorated with leaves and the woodlands are musical with birds, when the meadows and fields down in the winding valleys are luxuriant in their growths of grass and corn, the beholder may well take delight in rambling along the shores of Yellow Creek.

"While others may talk in raptures of the majestic Hudson, sing the praises of the 'Blue Juniata,' wander in silent admiration along the tuneful Tennessee, or weave fanciful stories of fairies and angel-loiterers in a thousand 'Sleepy Hollows' elsewhere in our broad domain, we remember our dear old Yellow Creek as the place of our earliest hopes and our purest joys. Near its rippling waters stands the Old Log School-House, a few of whose experiences we have attempted to relate in the first pages of this little volume; and were we so disposed, we could tell many a strange tale of wondrous deeds oft-times rehearsed at the humble fireside, years and years ago, by the story-tellers, who would linger beneath the cabin-roof of our early home on Yellow Creek hills. One, somewhat dim on memory's tablet, we shall attempt to narrate.

"A long time ago, before any of the pioneers had permanently settled in the valley of Yellow Creek, it was common for Virginians to make excursions over these hills, bringing their horses with them from the settlements, and hobbling them in the wild meadows to graze while they wandered off in search of game, in which the woods abounded. In such exploits it was usual to sleep on the grass with the far-off sky as the only shelter, and the distant howling of the wolves the only lullaby.

"About this time salt springs were discovered on the creek, and

* See "The Press," in history of Perry township, in this volume.

† Since the preparation of this chapter, notice has been widely published of the death of Dr. Clark, which occurred at Atlanta, Ga., in the first days of July, 1879. He was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, March 10, 1834, was trained in the Presbyterian faith, but afterwards united with the Methodist denomination. He served five years as teacher of a public school, and meantime founded *Clark's School Visitor*, a publication which was changed to the *Schoolday Visitor*, and finally was merged into the *St. Nicholas*, having attained a circulation of more than 30,000.

Dr. Clark entered the ministry in 1862, and served four years, from 1866, as pastor of the First Church, Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. In 1870 he became editor of the *Recorder*; in 1875 received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Delaware College, Ohio. In failing health, he went South, where, notwithstanding the tenderest care, he died, at the executive mansion, where he had been during his last illness the guest of Governor Colquitt.

rude furnaces were built for 'boiling salt.' The persons who first engaged in this business were a daring, reckless class of men, not particularly regardful of their appearance or habits. Commonly, two or three would join fortunes, erect a rough cabin, and build a furnace near a saline spring, there to spend weeks and months boiling salt in the wilderness.

"One of these establishments was owned and operated by a rough, mischievous fellow by the name of Miller, who was always ready for a joke, no matter how severe, or at whose expense. While Miller and his two associates in the enterprise were seated around the great roaring furnace one morning, a stranger, lean and lank, having every symptom of a genuine Vermonter, approached on horseback, and asked permission to leave his pack-saddle and other traveling appendages in their care, while he should spend the day in hunting. The favor being cheerfully granted, he dismounted, left his saddle, and wandered off in quest of deer.

"As soon as the new-comer was fairly out of sight, Miller, who looked upon him as an intruder, determined to annoy him; and as a convenient method of testing the calibre of the stranger he threw his pack-saddle into the furnace, where it was soon reduced to ashes. Towards evening the hunter returned, and on very deliberately making inquiry for his saddle was told the less he said about that the better, otherwise *he* might share the same fate. The remark was accompanied by a significant look towards the fire, which instantly suggested to the indignant stranger the whereabouts of his saddle. However, he said nothing, and was soon on his homeward way.

"In a few days he returned once more, seeming in a fine humor, and brought a new pack-saddle, which he left in Miller's care, as before, charging him emphatically not to burn *that* one, or else there would be a *noise* about it. Of course the warning not to touch the saddle was more than Miller was willing to bear, and he resolved to repeat the experiment as soon as the stranger should start on his day's hunt. No sooner had he turned his back upon the furnace than Miller called after him, 'Look a-here, mister! I'll show you who's agoin' to do the *orderin'* round here,' and into the fire went the saddle with a will! But in a moment the huge kettles, the walls of the furnace, and everything therunto pertaining, were scattered in one universal wreck; the hot fluid sprinkling freely over the unsuspecting heads of the salt-boilers, and the clouds of hissing steam completely blinding them for awhile, thus affording the revengeful stranger opportunity to make good his escape, which he did without the formality of bidding his victims 'good-bye!' The truth flashed upon Miller's mind about as soon as the hot ashes flashed in his face: *the pads of the new pack-saddle had been stuffed with gunpowder.*"

In a short poem in the same volume, entitled "My Early Home," are found the following charming verses:

"In fancy I wander, this sweet summer morning,
Away to the wheat-field just over the hill;
'Tis harvest-time now, and the reapers are coming
To gather the waiting grain, goldened and still.

"Many harvests have passed, many summers have ended,
Since here I oft toiled, with glad reapers, before,
And felt the great bounty of Heaven extended,
Giving joy to the worker, and bread to the poor.

"Long ago, I remember, when, thirsty and tiring,
The harvesters came to the old maple shade,
How they quaffed the pure water, so cool and inspiring,
That gushed from the fountain that Nature had made.

"And I think of the orchard, and the apples that yellowed,
Half hidden by leaves in the 'big early tree.'
Ah, the apples, how luscious when, ripened and mellowed,
They dropped in the clover for sisters and me."

Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, who was a native of Clark County, Ohio, and taught for a number of years prior to 1866 in the high school at Salem, and who is now professor of physics in the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan, has written many articles of general interest, which have

appeared in the *Educational Monthly*. He continues to contribute to that periodical.

Joseph Shreeve, a schoolmaster of the early days of Salem, was the author of several poems, two of which were rendered at the close of the schools at that place in each of the years 1831 and 1832, and published for the pupils of the poet-teacher, in pamphlet form, by John Watt, in 1832. A number of verses from these poems have been quoted in connection with the history of the Salem schools, as published in this volume.* He prepared also for the *Ohio Repository*, published at Canton, Ohio, several admirable New Year's addresses in poetic form, which contained many good political hits suited to the times. These, it is said, were chiefly composed while on his long "rides" as a medical practitioner at Mount Union.

In 1878, "Modern Pedagogy," a poem of eight hundred lines, by George D. Hunt, of Salem, was issued in pamphlet form from the press of W. H. Henkle.

Mrs. Rachel M. Watson, M.D., a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Salem in 1850. She attended medical lectures at Philadelphia, and became a physician of the school founded by Samuel Thompson, M.D., known as the Thompsonian school. She was the author of a work entitled "The Family Physician," of which one thousand copies were issued in 1868 from the press of J. K. Rukenbrod, of Salem. The work is "dedicated to the memory of Aaron Comfort, of Philadelphia, grandson of the late John Woolman." As the title-page claims, the book contains "simple remedies, easily obtained, for the cure of disease in all its forms." In the language of the author, the object of the work "is to diffuse information in regard to attendance upon the sick; how to cook for them, and to prepare drinks, poultices, etc., and how to guard against infection from contagious diseases. It gives the symptoms of fevers, with the best and simplest remedies for their cure. It also treats of the various diseases of children, of cholera in all its forms, with infallible remedies if timely and perseveringly applied."

The author, now in middle life, evidently seems actuated by motives of love for her kind, more than by hope of pecuniary reward, in what she has written and accomplished in the line of her profession. As she further says in her little work, "It was presented to my mind several years since to publish a work for the benefit of my fellow-creatures, especially those of my own sex, giving my experience in the treatment of disease, and observations on its nature."

The work contains, among other recipes, several for the treatment and cure of hydrophobia, one of which, known as the "Goodman Remedy," was the occasion of a long commendatory letter from Miss Swisshelm to a Cincinnati paper, in which she desired its reproduction and preservation.

Charles Williams, of Winona, published a book of travel after a visit to the continent of Europe. The volume was issued several years since.

* *Vide* history of Perry township.

CHAPTER XVI.

PHYSICIANS.*

MANY are the physicians who, following one or another of the different schools of medicine, have served the people of the county of Columbiana in years gone by. Some of these began their labors while both State and county were in the infancy of civil being, when the way to sick and sorrowing households was not, as now, strewn with roses, bordered with thrifty hedges, cheered by the nodding plumes of the harvest, and made fragrant with the odor of new-mown hay.

It is the purpose of this chapter to preserve a brief record of the medical practitioners of the county, so far as is practicable.†

BUTLER.

Damascus.—Dr. William Pettit practiced medicine at Damascus from 1824 to 1835, when he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Vale practiced from 1832 to 1844, when he removed to the West.

Dr. Solomon Shreeve was in practice from 1835 to 1849. He died at Damascus.

Dr. S. Sharpless practiced six years, beginning in 1836.

Dr. Edward Williams continued in practice from 1847 to 1862, when he retired from the profession and went to Texas, where he became a school-teacher.

Dr. John P. Grewel practiced at Damascus from 1848 to 1862, and then removed to Iowa, where he follows his profession.

Dr. J. Bricker, an eclectic physician, practiced medicine for three years,—1866 to 1869,—when he removed to the West.

Winona.—Dr. Kite was in advanced life when he settled in Winona,—in 1866,—where he died, after a practice of eleven years, in 1877.

The following are at present in practice in the township: at Damascus, Dr. S. F. Ballinger, since 1865; Dr. J. Farquhar, since 1870. At Winona: Dr. A. L. Cope, a graduate of Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

CENTRE.

Dr. Horace Potter first visited New Lisbon in 1805, but did not permanently locate for the practice of his profession until two years later. He had a large practice, his ride covering a district extending from twenty to forty miles in all directions. He continued in the faithful and untiring service of his patients for thirty-four years or more and until his death, in 1841.

Dr. John Thompson was perhaps the first permanently-settled physician in New Lisbon. He also came to that place in 1807, and served in a large field of professional duty as the contemporary of Dr. Potter and Dr. Springer. He served five consecutive terms—twelve years—in Congress as the representative of Columbiana County,—1825 to 1837. His death occurred in 1852.

Dr. Joseph Springer began the practice of medicine at New Lisbon in 1807, and discharged his professional duties with ability. He died in 1843.

Dr. John D. Gloss, who had been a surgeon in the Prussian army, began practice in New Lisbon in 1810, and eventually removed to Stark County.

Dr. George McCook began professional duty as a physician at New Lisbon in 1817. His practice became extensive, and his ability led to his appointment to a Chair in the Baltimore, Md., Medical College,—that of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. For his intelligent discharge of the duties of that position he was presented by one of the graduating classes with a golden lancet. About the year 1843 he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he continued practice until his death, in or near the year 1850.

Dr. Nicholas Ong began the practice of medicine at New Lisbon in 1820, and remained until his death,—a period of about ten years. He was in practice with Dr. Potter.

Dr. Marvin began practice with Dr. Potter in 1826; but it has not been ascertained how long he continued in New Lisbon.

Dr. John McCook, brother of Dr. George McCook, began practice in New Lisbon between the years 1827 and 1835, and continued until 1843, or thereabouts, when he removed to Steubenville.

Dr. George Stoughton, a relative of the McCooks, was in practice at New Lisbon, where he died about the year 1835.

Dr. George S. Vallandigham began practice as a physician about the year 1836. After a few years he studied for and entered the ministry. He died at New Lisbon in or near the year 1873.

Dr. Leonard Hanna practiced medicine at New Lisbon for nearly or quite fifteen years, beginning in 1836. He removed to Cleveland, where he remained until his death.

Dr. J. Green also settled in practice at New Lisbon about 1836, and continued, it is believed, about ten years.

Dr. B. W. Snodgrass was a physician at New Lisbon prior to 1840, but appears to have practiced but a short time.

Dr. Hiram T. Cleaver began practice at the same place about 1840, and continued about five years. He was a student of Dr. Hanna.

Dr. W. J. Parker practiced in New Lisbon for four or five years, beginning in 1849.

Dr. George McCook, Jr., began practice at New Lisbon in 1851, and continued until 1860.

Others, who subsequently practiced in New Lisbon, but have died or removed, are the following: Doctors J. A. Pritchard, — Seymour, — Bierdman, — Abbott, — Spear, and Charles L. Faucett.

Those now in practice at New Lisbon, with the date when each began so far as known, are as follows: Doctors Daniel Springer, 1840; A. Graham, 1843; William Moore, who practiced at Elkton fifteen or twenty years; Frank P. Moore, 1860; Hugh Gilmer, 1862; David Marquis; J. P. Tritt, 1874; — Stewart, 1874; Thomas B. Marquis; William A. Rankin. Dr. George W. Chandler has for a number of years been practicing in the western part of the township.

* Materials for this chapter supplied by Dr. L. C. Hole, of Salem.

† See also histories of Centre, Elk Run, Fairfield, Middleton, Unity, Beaver, and Springfield, in this volume.

FAIRFIELD.

East Fairfield.—Dr. Sylvanus Fisher began the practice of medicine in East Fairfield in 1826, and pursued it about seventeen years. He taught the healing art to a large number of young men, who came as students to his office. About the year 1845 he removed to Iowa, where he died. He was a man of strong sympathies, and gained an extensive practice without reaping corresponding wealth. The poor and the rich alike received his prompt professional aid.

Dr. Charles Kay established himself as a physician in East Fairfield in 1834, and was then a young man. He usually rode horseback, and acquired a large practice. After several years he removed to Alliance, Stark Co., leaving behind him a good name.

Dr. Ethan Allen Hole began the practice of his profession in East Fairfield in 1846, where he continued until his removal to Canfield, Ohio, in 1853. He died at that place in 1879, after an active practice of nearly thirty-three years.

Dr. C. P. O'Hanlon, a physician of good repute, began practice in 1861 at East Fairfield, where he died in 1876.

The following are at present practicing in the township: At Columbiana, Dr. George S. Metzger, who was born in York Co., Pa., in 1815, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and began the exercise of his profession in Columbiana in 1836. He married Margery Nichols of that place in the following year. As a physician and surgeon he has been active, with but little intermission, for nearly forty-four years, and formerly extended his rides into Western Pennsylvania. He has one son and two daughters, all married.

Dr. Daniel Deemer settled as a physician in Columbiana some time between the years 1846 and 1850. He is a liberal or "new school" physician, and one of the first of that school who practiced in the county. He served in the position of county treasurer in 1864-65.

Dr. John Metzger, born in York Co., Pa., graduated at the Baltimore Medical College, Md., and began his professional career at Columbiana in 1853.

Dr. Abraham S. Sampson began practice in Columbiana in 1868.

Dr. A. L. King, a graduate of Cincinnati Medical College, engaged in the practice of his profession at Columbiana in 1873.

Dr. Enos Greenmayer began practice at Columbiana in 1874.

Dr. J. B. Thompson, homœopathist, began his professional duties in Columbiana in 1875.

The following are practicing in East Fairfield:

Dr. William B. Granger, who began practice in 1875, and Dr. Frank Scott, in 1877.

HANOVER.

Dr. James Robertson, son of Rev. James Robertson, was born near the estate of the duke of Argyle, Scotland, in the year 1800. He studied medicine with Dr. McCann, and began his professional life in Hanover in 1823. Four years later he married Anna Eliza Scott, of New Lisbon, by whom he had three sons and four daughters, all living.

One son, Dr. S. S. Robertson, follows the profession of his father, and is practicing in Hanover. One daughter married Dr. J. M. Kuhn, now (1879) practicing in the town of Salem. Dr. Robertson was a firm adherent to the principles of anti-slavery and temperance, and never had occasion to prescribe for himself other remedies than light domestic teas, in mild potations. His practice in Hanover covered a period of forty-seven years, and was characterized by a kindly regard for those to whom sickness was a double burden,—the poor. He died in 1868.

Dr. George Freese began the practice of medicine in Hanover in 1833. He secured a large practice, and became a representative in Congress in 1845. Three years later he removed to Cincinnati, where he remained until his death.

Dr. James Graham opened an office in Hanover in 1842, and remained there in active practice until 1855, when he removed to Cincinnati.

Dr. George Saynor practiced in Hanover about ten years, after which he removed, and is now residing on a farm.

Dr. James Swearingen began practice in Hanover in 1850; soon removed to Lynchburg, where he remained about four years, and then removed to Iowa.

The following physicians are practicing in the township: at Dungannon, Dr. Patterson, who commenced practice in 1870; at Hanover, Dr. J. Yates, who studied with Dr. Robertson, and was one year at Salineville, and commenced practice in 1843; Dr. Samuel J. Hole, who began practice in Hanover in 1867; Dr. A. Battin, who opened an office in 1858; Dr. S. S. Robertson, who began practice in 1857; soon afterwards went West, and returned to Hanover in 1871; was in practice at Salineville from 1861 to 1867 or 1868; at New Garden, Dr. A. Teegarden, who has practiced in that place since 1869.

KNOX.

Homeworth.—Dr. James Gilson, the first physician in Homeworth, settled there in practice in 1830 and remained seven years, when he removed to the West, where he died.

Dr. Emanuel George began the practice of medicine and surgery at Homeworth (formerly called Winchester) about the year 1850. He died in 1860.

Dr. Neely practiced in Homeworth from 1866 until 1875, when he removed to Mt. Union, Ohio.

Dr. L. C. Rose practiced nearly or quite five years in Homeworth. He is now—1879—in Minerva, Stark County.

Westville.—Dr. J. D. Cope began practice in Westville in 1843, and after about two years removed to the village of Salem, where he organized a "water-cure."

Dr. William Gray practiced in Westville from 1844 until 1849, and then removed to the West.

North Georgetown.—Dr. Dellenbaugh, who practiced uroscopy, settled in North Georgetown in 1824 and remained there until his death, about the year 1853.

Dr. Alexander Tolerton practiced in North Georgetown from 1836 until 1847, when he removed, and is now—1879—in Iowa.

Dr. Moses Carey practiced in North Georgetown a number of years subsequent to 1837.

Dr. J. Boon practiced in North Georgetown about eight years, beginning in 1841, and then removed.

Dr. Grazer pursued his profession in North Georgetown for a period of about three years from 1845.

Dr. Brinton practiced from 1854 for about eight years.

Dr. L. Laymen practiced from 1856 for a number of years, when he removed to the West.

Dr. S. Beerie practiced from about 1865 to 1868.

Dr. David Williams settled in practice in North Georgetown near the year 1864. He entered the army, and at the close of the war removed from the place.

Dr. Robert Finney, who began practice in 1865, remained until his death, in 1872.

Dr. Allen settled as a practitioner about 1875, and left in 1877.

Dr. S. Dellenbaugh practiced medicine in North Georgetown about three years.

Dr. C. W. Dellenbaugh practiced two years, and, like so many of the profession, removed to the West.

The following physicians are practicing in the township: at Homeworth, Dr. H. B. Trollinger, since 1860-61, who now conducts a drug-store in connection with his practice as a physician; Dr. George S. Anderson, a graduate of the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, who began practice in Homeworth about the year 1866.

The following are at North Georgetown: Dr. Foulks, since 1875; Dr. Earnest, since 1876; and Dr. Trifogle.

LIVERPOOL.

Dr. B. B. Ogden began the practice of medicine in East Liverpool in 1829, and may properly be termed one of the pioneer practitioners of the county. By an extensive practice he became well known, and was highly esteemed as a physician and honored as a man. He bore well his part as a public-spirited citizen, and, after nearly half a century's active service in this profession among the people of Liverpool, died in the year 1878.

Dr. Samuel Quigly was Dr. Ogden's contemporary, and settled in practice in Liverpool about the same year,—1829. He was faithful and skillful as a physician, and a true man in all the relations of life. He died in 1869 at a ripe old age.

The following physicians practiced in Liverpool, some of them for a number of years, but the dates of their settlement and removal have not been ascertained: Dr. Josiah Forbes, Dr. W. L. S. Wilson, Dr. Paulty, Dr. W. F. Ball, Dr. Harrah, Dr. Stewart, Dr. William Rose.

The following are at present practicing in the township: Drs. I. W. Gardner, Hall, I. I. Ikard, George Ikard, R. Lyon, McCreehy, McCluer, Mrs. Mix, C. B. Ogden, Robinson, Russel, G. A. Scroggs, Stebbins, W. S. Thompson.

MADISON.

Dr. O. S. Williams began the practice of medicine at West Point about the year 1869, and is now (1879) doing professional service at that place.

MIDDLETON.

Dr. Golden Pearson, homœopathist, began the practice of medicine in or near Clarkson in the year 1846, where he has since pursued his profession.

Dr. H. W. Vail began practice at Clarkson in 1868-71, where he is still in active service.

PERRY.

Salem.—Dr. Benjamin Stanton began the practice of medicine and surgery in Salem, Dec. 12, 1815. He had studied with Dr. Hamilton, of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, and for a time had an office in Camden. Salem had then no resident physician, the people of that place depending principally upon the services of Dr. Potter, of New Lisbon. He was a man of fine moral and intellectual qualities, and continued to discharge the duties of his profession with zeal and ability until the time of his death, Feb. 28, 1861.*

Dr. Daniel Williams, a Friend, settled in Salem about 1827-28, and was considered a skillful physician. He subsequently, with his wife, took charge of the Friends' boarding-school, at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, at the opening of that institution, he acting as superintendent. After serving a number of years they returned to Salem, and thereafter occupied a farm, where Dr. Williams died in 1861.

Dr. Hazelet practiced in Salem several years,—about 1840 to 1848,—and then removed.

Dr. Abel Carey was born in Smithfield, Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1809. He was for eleven years associated in practice with Dr. Robertson, of Hanover, from which place he removed to Salem in 1843, and there continued practice until his death. Eight years of his busy life were passed in partnership with Dr. J. M. Kuhn, and the remainder, or a period of about five years, with Dr. J. L. Firestone.

In spite of limited means, by perseverance and application he secured a liberal education, scholarly and professional. He was of philosophic turn of mind, genial and sympathetic, and yet ready and cool in emergencies involving professional skill and judgment. Though self-educated, he advocated liberal provision for schools, and took prominent part in the educational affairs of Salem, and was quite as earnest a worker in aid of the reformatory and philanthropic agitations of his day. As a practitioner, he kept even with the march of discovery in the line of his calling. He married, in 1843, Maria Miller, of Brownsville, Pa., by whom he had five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. Dr. Carey died in 1872, from injuries received on New Year's day upon being thrown from his sulky.

Dr. Brinton also practiced in Salem a few years, probably subsequent to 1845, and then in turn went West.

Dr. Joseph Stanton graduated at the schools of Cleveland in 1847, and at once began practice in Salem. He remained until 1851, when he went to Akron, where he remained until his death, in October, 1855.

Dr. F. G. Young settled in practice of his profession at Salem in 1850, remained a number of years, and then removed from the place. He died about 1875 or 1876.

Dr. W. J. Hotchkiss was a physician in Salem from 1851 until 1855, when he left.

Dr. Reuben Schooly practiced in Salem from 1851 until his death, in 1862. He was of the botanical school, using chiefly "roots and herbs," and appears to have had a large

* For further account of Dr. Stanton, see history of Perry, in this volume.

and successful practice. He was deliberate in his movements, and yet quick at repartee. Once, when rallied by Dr. Carey for riding slow, he responded, "Oh, doctor, I am not like you, who need to ride fast to keep ahead of the hearse."

Dr. Clement Pearson, a homœopathic physician, practiced in Salem from 1852 to 1857, when he removed.

Dr. B. W. Spear came to Salem in 1855, and after a professional life of ten years retired from practice, and is now residing on his farm in Mahoning County.

Dr. S. D. Hardman practiced first in Salem in 1856, and seems to have made lung and kindred diseases a specialty. He died in Salem in 1876.

Dr. Byron Stanton practiced in Salem from 1858 until 1861, when he entered the army.

Dr. William Lyon, a graduate of Michigan University, began the practice of medicine in Salem in 1860. He was successfully practicing when attacked by heart-disease, of which he died in 1872.

Miss Elizabeth Grissell, M.D., began life as a physician in Salem in 1869. She was a graduate of the Philadelphia Female Medical College, and during her residence in Salem established a fair practice. She removed to California about 1877.

Dr. Shane practiced in Salem from 1873 until 1875, when he was succeeded by Dr. C. L. Faucett.

Dr. John Harris began his professional life in Salem in 1841, and in time turned his attention to dentistry. He is not now in practice, and is living a retired life. Two sons and their families reside in Salem.

The following are physicians now practicing in the township: Dr. J. M. Kuhn, born in Alleghany County, Pa., in 1811. He graduated from a literary course in college in 1836, and subsequently, in 1845, from the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He began his professional life in Hanover, with Dr. James Robertson, in 1846. Twelve years later he went West, and in 1859 settled in Salem.

Dr. James M. Hole came professionally to Salem in 1846, as partner of Dr. John D. Cope, in the management of a "water-cure" establishment. Notwithstanding these gentlemen held unqualified testimonials from leading allopathic authorities, the local adherents of that school did not take kindly to the unorthodox departure of these their brethren of the profession, but denounced it in severest terms. In 1849 Dr. Hole removed to Green Village, Mahoning Co., where he applied himself vigorously to the study and practice of eclectic medicine and surgery,—in fact, was one of the pioneers of eclectic medicine in Eastern Ohio. He obtained a large and lucrative practice. In 1858 he graduated with distinction at the Pennsylvania Eclectic Medical College, of Philadelphia, and thereafter practiced in Green Village two or three years, and later—1860 to 1867—in Damascus, Mahoning Co. He subsequently accepted a position in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, as "Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine," and, in addition, opened an office at 933 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Because of ill-health in his family, he resigned the professorship and returned to Salem, where he opened an office for the treatment of chronic diseases and diseases of the

eye and ear. In 1878 he was offered, and accepted, a position in the St. Louis Eclectic Medical College, as "Professor of Diseases of Women and Children," and also opened an office for practice at the corner of Thirteenth and Olive Streets, St. Louis. He lectured and practiced during the winter term of the college, and again returned to his permanent residence and office in Salem. Dr. Hole, besides the professorship, holds the positions of trustee and vice-president in the St. Louis Eclectic Medical College. He was born June 14, 1822; in 1846 married Hannah Baker, and has two children,—L. C. Hole, M.D., D.D.S., and the wife of John B. Park,—both living in Salem.

Dr. Eli Sturgeon began the practice of medicine in North Georgetown about the year 1851, where he continued fourteen years, removing thence to Salem. He at one time served as treasurer of Columbiana County.

Dr. R. B. Rush, homœopathist, began practice in Salem in 1858. He made a visit to Europe in 1876 or 1877.

Other prominent members of the profession in Salem are Dr. Eli Garretson, a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical University, settled in 1866; Dr. John L. Firestone, who opened an office in 1868; Dr. C. L. Faucett, who settled in practice in 1875; Dr. J. R. Williams, graduate of the St. Louis Eclectic Medical College, who opened an office in 1875; Dr. J. C. Yengling, graduate of Michigan University, who settled in 1876; Dr. James Anderson, graduate of the last-named institution, and also of New York University, who settled in 1877; Dr. J. A. McGuire and Mrs. Augusta Black, M.D., who each settled in practice in 1877; Mrs. Arter, a graduate of St. Louis Eclectic Medical College, who settled one year later; and Dr. L. C. Hole, who graduated in 1869 at the Philadelphia Dental College and soon afterwards began the practice of dentistry, and ten years later graduated at the St. Louis Eclectic Medical College and added the practice of medicine to his former business.

ST. CLAIR.

Dr. S. J. Quigley settled in practice at Calcutta about the year 1829; secured an extensive business in the line of his profession, which he continued until his death, a period of forty years.

Dr. Dustin practiced in Calcutta about five years, and then removed to Pennsylvania; and Drs. Richardson and Abraham (?) Sheets each practiced there for a time, and subsequently removed to the East.

SALEM.

Franklin Square.—Dr. Allen practiced medicine at Franklin Square for about sixteen years, and then removed.

Washingtonville.—Dr. D. K. Bertloett began practice in Washingtonville in 1837, and continued until his death, in 1872. His sons Henry and James are both physicians.

The following are in practice in the township: at Franklin Square, Dr. J. Burger, settled in 1859; at Lectonia, Dr. James Bertloett (son of Dr. D. K. Bertloett), commenced practice in 1865; Dr. E. Hahn, settled in 1867; Dr. G. W. Bloom, settled in 1878; at Washingtonville, Dr. Jacob Buzzard, who began practice in 1849; Dr. Henry Bertloett (son of Dr. D. K. Bertloett), who has practiced since 1860.

UNITY.

East Palestine.—Dr. Abraham Sheets practiced a number of years in this place, and is probably the same Dr. Sheets who practiced at Calcutta.

The following now practice in the township: at East Palestine, Dr. Haas, since 1869; Dr. McDonald, who has practiced there several years, and Dr. Wallace; at New Waterford, Dr. Frank Cox, since 1874; Dr. D. M. Bloom, since 1875; Dr. J. Scott, who began practice in 1878.

WASHINGTON.

Salineville.—Dr. William Farmer was the son of John Farmer, of salt-works fame, and began the practice of his profession in Salineville in 1832. He was a leading physician in the county among those of the "old school." He died in or near the year 1857.

Dr. W. J. Parker practiced medicine in Salineville from 1835 or 1836 until 1840. He is now at Albion, Ohio.

Dr. Aaron Connell, who began medical practice at Salineville in 1845, died in 1850.

Dr. Dearman Williams, who likewise began practice in the same place in 1845, died in 1849.

Dr. Joseph Hardman was in practice, as a partner of Dr. Farmer, from 1846 until 1849.

Dr. John Murray practiced in Salineville from 1850 until 1855, when he died.

Dr. J. R. Arter practiced in the same town from 1854 for seven years, when he removed to Oil City, where he died.

Dr. J. C. Hostetter, after practicing at Salineville three years, from 1855 to 1858, removed to Minerva, Stark Co., Ohio.

Dr. Shane, of the homœopathic school of medicine, practiced in Salineville from 1863 to 1868. He was the first practitioner of that school in the place. He is at present in Steubenville, Ohio.

Dr. G. White, after a year's practice in Salineville,—1876 to 1877,—went West.

Dr. W. H. Pool practiced in Salineville from 1874 until 1877, and is now at Sloan's Station.

The following, who are now physicians at Salineville, have practiced, so far as ascertained, from the dates given, respectively: Doctors J. A. Lindsay, 1860; George H. Saltzman, 1867; J. A. Sapp, homœopathist, 1878.

YELLOW CREEK.

Wellsville.—Dr. John McLean, who had served as a surgeon in the army of Gen. Harrison in 1812, at the declaration of peace settled in Wellsville in the practice of his profession, and there died in the year 1829.

Dr. William Rye practiced successfully in Wellsville from 1821 until the year of his death, 1829.

Dr. J. F. Patterson practiced with distinguished professional ability in Wellsville from 1833 until 1848, the year of his death.

Dr. McKay practiced in Wellsville for three years, ending about 1837, when he removed South.

Dr. Joseph Borie practiced in Wellsville, from about the year 1846, for a period of fifteen years. He then removed to Oregon, where he died in 1873.

Dr. Chapman was in practice in Wellsville for about ten years prior to 1850, when he died. He was a man of fine mental endowments and an excellent physician.

Dr. James B. Hill began the practice of medicine in Wellsville in 1851, and continued actively engaged in his profession until his death, in 1863. He was highly esteemed as physician, citizen, and friend.

Dr. James Stevenson practiced in Wellsville for about six years, when he removed to Madison, Wis. He died at Madison in or near the year 1859.

Dr. Jesse Smith practiced in Wellsville for a period of nearly or quite two years prior to 1856, when he died.

Dr. James Aten was for a number of years a physician at Wellsville, and died there in 1854.

Dr. George Friese practiced in Wellsville about four years, and removed to Cincinnati, where he died in 1869.

Dr. Daniel Bagnally practiced medicine in Wellsville for nearly twelve years, and then removed to Wheeling, W. Va.

Dr. William Mackintosh practiced about ten years in Wellsville, and removed thence to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Lewis Robe practiced medicine at Wellsville for about seven years, and subsequently removed to Illinois, where he has become a minister in the Presbyterian denomination.

Dr. Wright practiced his profession in Wellsville about ten years, and removed to Pittsburgh; Dr. Donahue, nearly three years, and removed to Iowa; Dr. J. G. Buchanan, eight years, and removed to Alleghany City; Dr. Copp, two years, and then went West.

The following are at present practicing in Wellsville: Dr. N. K. Mackenzie, who has practiced continuously since 1844, a period of thirty-four years, stands among the foremost of his profession in the county, and takes an active interest in public affairs.

Dr. David Silver opened an office for the practice of his profession at Columbiana about the year 1844, and continued there for nearly ten years. He began practice in Wellsville about the year 1858.

Dr. J. W. Hammond began practice in 1861, or near that time; Dr. J. McConnell, six or seven years later; Dr. Augustus Noble, about 1873; Dr. R. Johnson, in or near the same year; and Dr. J. Q. Hamilton, who practiced previously at Salineville, from 1873 until 1876.

BEAVER.

Dr. Nathan Hahn began the practice of uroscopy at North Lima in 1846, which he continued until his death, in 1877.

Dr. S. S. Schiller began practice at North Lima in 1870.

Dr. H. H. Hahn, son of Dr. Nathan Hahn, is now practicing in North Lima, where he opened an office in 1876.

GREEN.

New Albany.—Dr. Joshua Webb located at New Albany in the practice of medicine in the year 1838. Not satisfied with the revenue derived from a large practice, he began, about the year 1846, to deal in and otherwise manipulate counterfeit coin. His reputation as a counterfeiter extended throughout the country, and, though often arrested, his wealth of subterfuges as often procured his release. In

some respects he resembled Stephen Burroughs, famous in the annals of New England near the opening of this century. He indulged in the rôle of preacher, and, by his arts, secured a position as detective. In the latter capacity he would inveigle susceptible persons to a retired spot to inspect his coin and learn the art of making it, and at an opportune moment slip out, call assistance, and cause their arrest with all the evidences of guilt about them. It is said that he received fifty dollars for every such arrest, and caused the conviction of several innocent persons. He had a tunnel excavated, leading from the cellar of his house to a secluded spot not far away, and by this means for a long time baffled the officers sent to arrest him. He was finally caught in his underground trap, and in 1861 sent to the Ohio penitentiary.

Dr. John Moore practiced in New Albany from near the year 1846 until 1854, when he went West.

Green Village.—Dr. W. W. Durbin practiced at Green Village from 1830 until 1841; Dr. D. Griffith, from 1862, ten years; Dr. J. V. Lewis, from 1871, three years; Dr. D. Coy, from 1875, four years.

The present practicing physicians in Green are Dr. Andrew Weikart, who opened an office there in 1838, and Dr. Daniel Collahan, who began practice in 1874.

SMITH.

Beloit.—Dr. J. W. Webb practiced in Beloit two years, 1872 to 1874.

North Benton.—Dr. A. L. Clark practiced in North Benton from 1840 until the year of his death, 1861.

Dr. Robert Armstrong practiced at North Benton from 1851 until his death, in 1872 or 1873.

Dr. A. Miller settled in practice at North Benton in 1861. He left in 1867.

Dr. J. Coek, who began practice at Beloit in 1874, and Dr. Hoover, who began at North Benton about 1872, are now engaged professionally at those places, respectively.

SPRINGFIELD.

Petersburg.—Dr. John Wise practiced in Petersburg from 1840–41 for nearly ten years.

Dr. John Thomas also practiced in Petersburg from 1840 to 1844.

The following are now practicing in the township: at New Springfield, Dr. J. Stafford, since 1860; Dr. Wheelan, who has been there twelve or fifteen years; and Dr. Dustin, who began practice there a few years ago; at Petersburg, Dr. William Pettit, who began practice in or about the year 1856, and Dr. E. S. Warner, Jr., who began practice there in 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

SOCIETIES.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE Columbiana Medical Society, an institution now of the past, was organized as early as 1841, and founded in the principles of the "old school" of practice. The earliest

record of the society obtainable shows that a meeting was held on the 26th day of October in that year, and that the officers then were as follows: Benjamin Stanton, President; Leonard Hanna, Secretary; Benjamin Stanton, Abel Carey, and — McCoy, Censors.

At a subsequent meeting in May, 1842, it appears that Dr. Stanton was to read a paper, then or at an ensuing meeting, and that copies of the *Western Medical Journal* were to be supplied. April 19, 1842, John Harris, Corresponding Secretary, published a notice in the *Village Register*, published at Salem, for a meeting, to be held at Watson's Hotel, New Lisbon, on the 26th. The last meeting of which any record remains was convened June 28th in the same year. Of the members of this society, whose existence was continued about six years, only the names which follow could be secured: Benjamin Stanton, Abel Carey, Leonard Hanna, John Harris, — McCoy, John Vail, James Robertson, Solomon Shreve.

UNION MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Union Medical Society, of the counties of Columbiana, Mahoning, Portage, Stark, and Carroll, was organized, April 23, 1864, for the purpose of promoting harmony and good-fellowship, and elevating the cause of medicine and the kindred sciences among its members. This society was composed of physicians of the "old school," or what is termed by them the "regular practice," and from the original faith and practice it has never departed.

The names of the original members could not be clearly identified in the records, but are included in the appended list. So far as known, the following were residents of Columbiana County: Homeworth, George L. Auderson; Washingtonville, J. Bossert, D. K. Bertloett;* Damaseus, S. F. Ballinger; Salem, Abel Carey,* C. L. Faucett, J. L. Firestone, Miss Elizabeth Grissell, removed to San Francisco, J. D. Greenamyer, removed to Seneca, William B. Harrison, removed, Eli Sturgeon, G. A. Shane, removed to New Philadelphia, F. G. Young;* Caleutta, J. Calvin, S. Quigley;* Georgetown, Robert Finney,* — Foulks; Wellsville, John Hammond, — McKenzie, J. J. Hamilton; West Point, Hale B. Hart; Leetonia, E. Hahn; Columbiana, Albert L. King; Salineville, John A. Lindsay; New Lisbon, David Marquis, Albert Graham, William Moore, Thomas B. Marquis, G. S. Vallandigham, T. P. Moore; East Fairfield, C. P. O'Hanlon;* East Palestine, J. A. Sampsell; Hanover, James Robertson,* John J. Yates; Clarkson, D. B. Young; Dungannon, W. E. Paterson.

The following members resided in Mahoning County: A. Brooke,* J. W. Bye, G. W. Brook, T. E. Biery, J. A. Douglas, William K. Hughes, Jesse Miller, A. P. McKinley, G. E. Rose,* P. Tritt. Those practicing in Portage County were A. W. Alcorn and Joseph Waggoner, both of Ravenna; in Stark County, John H. Saynor, of Minerva, and Susan J. Tabor, J. B. Wilson, David Morse, and K. G. Thomas,* of Alliance. R. P. Johnson, of Alliance, removed to Canton, in the same county. Other members were Joseph L. Gilbert, who removed to Indiana; Wm. S.

* Deceased.

Bracken and P. F. Lines, who removed to the West; and G. W. Swearingen.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

The first notice of this association found in the society's records is the following, which was published in *The New Lisbon Journal*, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871: "In pursuance to the call published, a large number of citizens and pioneers of the county assembled in Salem, Thursday last, for the purpose of organizing a Pioneer Association for Columbiana County. Gen. J. B. Roller, of Centre township, was called to the chair, and J. K. Rukenbrod appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, a committee of three, consisting of James Leach, James Hiddleston, and Joel Yates, was appointed to present to the meeting a form of constitution and by-laws."

The report made by this committee, which embodied the constitution and by-laws, was adopted. The constitution names the organization "Columbiana County Pioneer Association," and provides for the usual officers, to be chosen by ballot, to serve one year or until their successors are elected.

Section three defines the objects of the association to be "the promotion of social fellowship among the pioneers, and the collection and preservation of historic matter." Citizens of the county, male and female, are eligible as members who have resided in the county fifty years, and residents not fifty years of age may become honorary members.

The by-laws provide for the payment by male members of an annual fee of fifty cents; for annual meetings of the association; and, further, that "the secretary shall keep in a book, provided for the purpose, a complete record of the members of the association, with the occupation, full name, age, and nativity of each member, and the time of his or her residence in the county." The secretary is to keep a careful record of the proceedings of all meetings, and preserve its papers, books, and archives in convenient order for reference.

Section eight requires that "each member shall, as soon as convenient, prepare a sketch of his personal history and recollections of pioneer experience, said sketch to contain the author's name, nativity, age, occupation, date, and place of first settlement in the county, together with all such incidents and adventures, and all facts relating to other pioneers or to the early history of the county, as may be thought worthy of remembrance. The sketches prepared shall be read before the association, and carefully filed and preserved by the secretary, and may be published."

The first officers chosen were the following: President, Gen. Jacob B. Roller; Secretary, J. K. Rukenbrod; Treasurer, James Brown; Vice-Presidents, James Stewart, Yellow Creek; Sanford C. Hill, Liverpool; John Moore, St. Clair; Mahlon Underwood, Middleton; Benjamin Blackburn, Unity; John Reed, Madison; William Kemble, Elk Run; Samuel Erwin, Fairfield; D. McDonald, Wayne; Henry Brinker, Centre; James Hiddleston, Salem; Joseph Laeock, Washington; John Willyard, Franklin; Morris Miller, Hanover; Samuel Whiteleather, West; George Burns, Sr., Butler; David Fox, Knox; Stacy Hunt, Perry.

At the same meeting it was recommended that papers be prepared relating to each township, giving its original name and any changes of name, its topography, soil, ancient remains, Indian history, first white settlers, first birth, marriage, and death, mills and manufactories, merchants and trades, organization of township, educational and religious history, and other matters of interest.

No record of any meeting of the society has been preserved, subsequent to the first, until that of September, 1876, when the association met at East Liverpool on the 5th and 6th of that month. The names and ages of the pioneers present on that occasion were recorded, as follows: George Poe, of West Virginia, 86; residents of Columbiana County, Elizabeth Sims, near 70; James Little, 69; Keziah Ramsey, 59; S. W. Snodgrass, 69; Martha McClure, 65; James Kelley, 66; George Anderson, 62; Morris Miller, 77; Jacob Arter, 80; Richard Huston, 77; Henry Morlan, 74; George Bucherit, 68; James Logan, 74; James W. Gaston, 68; B. B. Ogden, 70; I. I. Ikard, 50; David Boyce, 52; James McCormick, 52; A. J. McCready, 54; W. H. Morrow, 57; William Bloor, 55; William Biggs, 77; W. Davidson, 67; Mrs. Davidson, 66; C. M. Aten, 71; Henry H. Gregg, 66; James Scott, 57; Dr. Aaron Connell, 70.

The sixth annual meeting of the association was held at Hanover, on the 5th and 6th of September, 1877, when the following were present: George Burns, 65; Catharine Vogelsong, 64; Henry Trunick, 79; Elizabeth Pettit, 54; James Jackson, 63; Lydia Burns, 58; George Cress, 59; Jesse Sloan, 75; Mrs. H. Keith, 70; Keziah Ramsey, 60; J. R. Arter, 60; John Frost, 71; Louisa J. Hostetter, 45; Margaret Keith, 64; Mary N. Hole, 46; Sarah Bailey, 47; Mary V. Griffith, 74; Abigail J. Bailey, 47; James Scott, 58; Ruth Heston, 64; Charlotte Arter, 67; Sarah A. Vogelsong, 45; Emeline G. Faucett, 53; Rebecca Coppock, 56; Mary Morlan, 74; Beulah Trunick, 75; Jonathan Andre, 73; Sarah John, 74; Jesse West, 62; Sarah S. Winder, 59; William Orr, 45; Charles Wilson, 52; H. H. Swearingen, 47; Alexander S. Reeder, 46; Naney Frost, 66; Joel Reeder, 46; Mary Arter, 53; Lydia Winder, 67; R. A. Jackson, 57; M. A. Pearee, 56; William Ramsey, 61; M. Root, 37; Thomas Temple, 61; Jesse Sinclair, 71; Mary Todd, 79; Rhoda Hamilton, 68; Benjamin Winder, 80; Elizabeth Milburn, 58; Joseph Milburn, 68; David Arter, 74; Jane E. Williams, 50; Morris Miller, 79; Joseph Pritchett, 56; Mahlon Briggs, 77; Phebe Pritchett, 57; W. Hicklin, 71; Mary A. Lininger, 45; Henry H. Gregg, 67; Ann E. H. Morgan, 41; M. Reeder, 71; Margaret Gates, 55; William Erhart, 60; William Lockard, 69; John B. Spidel, 43; Julia Briggs, 78; Israel P. Hole, 50; Hiram Chandler, 67; Margaret Chandler, 60; William Moore, 68; Eliza Moore, 68; Joel B. Taylor, 52; James Hindleson, 84; Joseph Winder, 72; Michael Arter, 83; Joseph H. Hellerman, 67; Jesse Duck, 57; Nathan Johns, 78; Henry Morlan, native of the county, 75; Jeremiah Coppock, 67; George S. Nace, 58; A. G. Shinn, 74.

From September, 1876, until September, 1877, there were sixty-six deaths in the county of persons over seventy-six years of age, and possibly others not ascertained.

The seventh annual meeting was held at New Lisbon on the third day of September, 1878. The following persons were present: H. Wines, 79; Peter Young, 79; Mahlon Underwood, 60; Freeman Morrison, 74; A. W. Allen, 83; James McLaughlin, 74; Samuel Bowman, 61; William Farmer, 75; John Fleming, 73; Jacob Arter, 82; Hiram Chandler, 68; Jacob Roller, 85; Mrs. S. D. Maus, near 90; James A. Morrison, near 89; Ira Dibble, near 88; Mrs. M. Green, 86; Henry Trunick, near 80; Maria Miller, 80; Mrs. McCook, near 80; Uriah Teegarden, 79; F. F. Beck, 79; Joseph Springer, 79; Simon Arter, 78; Auzey White, 78; Julia Briggs, 79; Mahlon Briggs, 78; L. B. McLane, 79; Henry Morlan, 76; Beulah Trunick, 76; Mary Morlan, 75; Andrew Roach, 75; James S. Shields, near 75; C. M. Aten, 73; John Ramsey, 70; Mrs. Roach, 68; Henry H. Gregg, 68; James Badger, 67; Hiram Gaver, 64; R. A. Gaver, 63; James Scott, 60; L. B. McLain, 78. During the year previous to this meeting there had died in the county sixty-eight persons over seventy years of age.

A considerable amount of information concerning the early times of Columbiana County has been gathered, and numbers of interesting relics of local and general interest have been secured from various sources. Of the newspapers published in the county, the archives of the association contain complete files of *The Aurora*, published by John Frost, from 1832 to 1856; of *The Patriot*, from 1822 to 1835; and of the *Buckeye State*, from 1852 until the present time,—August, 1879. The next meeting of the association is appointed to be held at the village of Salem, Sept. 17, 1879.

E. S. Halloway was chosen president to succeed Gen. Roller, and served until September, 1877, when Dr. J. M. Hole was elected to that office, and is now serving. John Frost succeeded Mr. Rukenbrod as secretary in September, 1876, and remains in that position.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting convened to organize a county agricultural society met at New Lisbon, April 15, 1846, Samuel Myers being chosen chairman on the occasion, and H. T. Clever secretary; William E. Russell, Jacob Harbaugh, B. W. Snodgrass, William D. Morgan, and S. Myers were chosen a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws, and Robert Hanna, C. M. Aten, William E. Russell, W. D. Morgan, and Jacob Harbaugh a committee to name persons to serve as officers for the ensuing year. April 16th the constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: Samuel Myers, President; William Kemble, Vice-President; John McClymonds, Secretary; Fisher A. Blocksom, Treasurer; Leonard Hanna, Warren Peters, James J. Caldwell, William E. Russell, and Jacob Harbaugh, Managers.

The society was reorganized March 5, 1851, when John Ferrall was made president and Leonard Hanna vice-president.

Feb. 2, 1853, the society voted to purchase a quantity of ground of John McClymonds, and on April 16th, the same year, voted to purchase six acres of William Harbaugh. These votes respecting land were reconsidered April

30th, and a vote passed to purchase from Mr. McClymonds the property north of New Lisbon known as the "Holmes" or "Seminary" property, containing between fourteen and fifteen acres, for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars. In May the society contracted to sell four and a half acres of the Holmes tract to R. D. Hartshorn, and made a contract with James Scott for the erection of a building, forty by one hundred feet in size, at a cost of four hundred dollars, the lumber being furnished by the society. They also engaged Joseph Springer to build a fence "around the fair-grounds" at fifty-five cents per lineal rod.

Several purchases of land have since been made, some of which has been sold, leaving as the present estate of the society an area of about thirty acres.

Since its reorganization the society has maintained its annual exhibitions with little or no serious interruption, and has been financially prosperous and otherwise a thriving organization.

The presidents, aside from those already mentioned, have been the following: Jacob Harbaugh, 1853-54; Abel Lodge, 1855; F. H. Zepernick, 1856; James Sterling, 1857-58; James H. Quin, 1859-60; William Hostetter, 1861; James Sterling, 1862; Dennis Harbaugh, 1863-64; C. Bowman, 1865; Henry Kreidler, 1866-67; William Mathers, 1868-70; John L. Crowell, 1871; John Robinson, 1872-73; John Spence, 1874-75; W. S. Smith, 1876-77; John Robinson, 1878; W. S. Smith, 1879. Secretaries, Kersey Hanna, 1852; A. McLean, T. S. Woods, 1853; T. S. Woods, 1854; J. H. Quin, 1855; Kersey Hanna, 1856; W. J. Jordan, 1857-60; T. S. Brown, Thomas G. Huston, 1861; B. F. Nichols, 1862-65; M. E. Straughn, 1866; John A. Myers, 1867-69; J. H. Hessin, 1870; J. F. Benner, 1871-72; H. E. Frost, 1874-76; Richardson Arter, 1877-79.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOURCES OF WEALTH.

COAL, IRON, AND CLAY.

THE wealth of the county of Columbiana lies not alone in her rich surface-soil, which yields so bountifully of grass and grain and fruit, but also in those other treasures which, at varying depths and in wonderful profusion, Nature has stored for her needs, and which have proven to be the foundation of a prosperous activity in trade, in art, and in manufacture.

Coal, as shown in the chapter on geology, exists in abundant deposits, and is mined to a considerable extent for shipment. At Salineville, one of the numerous mining localities, six hundred persons are sometimes employed in the mines, and take out daily thirteen hundred tons of coal.

Iron ore is also mined extensively in several localities, and, in connection with the coal, has given rise to smelting furnaces and iron-working establishments in different parts of the county, notably at Leetonia and Salem.

The deposits of clay have been worked to a large extent in a number of places, and one of the principal industries of the county consists in converting that material into ware

of various kinds and qualities. By far the larger number of potteries are at East Liverpool, where the first kiln was prepared and burned in 1840, by James Bennett, an Englishman. This kiln, which consisted chiefly of yellow mugs, yielded a net profit of two hundred and fifty dollars. From this small beginning the business has expanded, until in this present year—1879—there are at East Liverpool alone twenty-three establishments, having in use sixty-seven kilns.*

SALT, OIL, GAS.

It is probable that the existence of salt in the county was first discovered along the banks of Yellow Creek, and that the first well for its development was put down at Salineville, by George James, a Kentuckian, as early as 1809. Salt-making subsequently became an important industry at that place. Wells bored at East Liverpool and New Lisbon yield brine, from which considerable quantities of salt have been made.

The most remarkable, and perhaps the most valuable, of the products of the many borings is the natural gas, which at East Liverpool has superseded the artificial for purposes of illumination, and which also is used for heating, and in some instances for manufacturing purposes. So great is the supply that it is deemed practically inexhaustible, and even appears to be considered "cheaper than daylight," the public lamps being allowed to burn day and night. The well which supplies the gas was put down in 1860 to obtain oil; instead of oil, the well yielded a liberal supply of brine, but the gas, which was least thought of originally, has proven most profitable. In a well sunk years ago at New Lisbon, gas and brine were both obtained, and the former used for a time in the manufacture of salt.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

The following statistics show the products of mines and manufactories as given in the report of the Secretary of State for the year 1878: stone coal, bushels mined, 9,586,660; iron ore, tons mined, 26,410; salt, bushels made, 21,000; water cement, barrels made, 17,620; stoneware made, capacity in gallons, 125,000; pig-iron, tons of native or foreign ore smelted with stone coal, 38,400; sheet-iron produced, 2 tons; boiler-iron, 185 tons.

Castings and machinery: stoves and hollow-ware, 1200 tons; all other castings, 400 tons; steam-engines, number made, 42; steam-boilers made, 24; portable saw-mills, 7.

There was also built, for use on the Ohio River, one steamboat, value \$8000, and one barge, value \$500.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The report of the Secretary of State for the year 1878 gives the following statistics for the county of Columbiana for 1877:

Cultivated lands,† 107,303 acres; in pasture, 100,644 acres; woodland, 58,518 acres; uncultivated or waste, 3928 acres; field products, timothy hay, 38,592 acres, 47,828 tons; clover hay, 2769 acres, 3180 tons; flax, 229

* *Vide* history of Liverpool township, in this volume.

† Because of the defective reports, the total quantity of lands given in this schedule amounts to only 270,393 acres, whereas the number given in the grand duplicate is 335,429.

acres, 81,122 pounds of fibre, 2629 bushels flax-seed; potatoes, 1574 acres, 143,758 bushels; wheat, 20,003 acres, 313,770 bushels; rye, 1814 acres, 21,996 bushels; buckwheat, 547 acres, 5364 bushels; oats, 19,212 acres, 664,075 bushels; barley, 66 acres, 1385 bushels; corn,‡ 21,276 acres, 808,461 bushels; sorghum, 67 acres, 15 pounds sugar, 3989 gallons syrup.

Horticultural products: acres in orchards, 8347; apples, 157,578 bushels; peaches, 26,674 bushels; pears, 1618 bushels; acres in vineyards, 184½; grapes, 91,709 pounds; wine, 765 gallons. Dairy products: butter, 832,110 pounds; cheese, 164,175 pounds. Honey gathered, 17,896 pounds.

Live-stock: number of horses, 8714; mules, 206; cattle, 18,981; hogs, 15,545; sheep, 121,804. Value of live-stock, \$1,165,652.

The amount of wool shorn was 474,313 pounds; number of sheep killed by dogs, 683; value, \$2227; sheep injured by dogs, 361; damages, \$1050.

CHAPTER XIX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

TRAILS.

THE Indian trails which radiated in many directions from Forts Pitt and McIntosh and penetrated the forests of the north and west, connecting the head-waters of the streams or following their sinuous borders,—these narrow lines of travel were the principal highways by which the first settlers of Ohio entered her then half-hospitable borders. The war-path was destined to become a way for what is called civilization, and the Indian doomed to be elbowed and jostled from the narrow trail trodden for centuries by his ancestors.

In addition to the trails described elsewhere§ in this volume, there was one which passed through the southern portion of the present county of Columbiana, and led westward to the Moravian towns on the Muskingum. From information which has been collected by the Pioneer Society of the county, it appears that this trail entered Ohio about two miles south from Areher, in the present township of Middleton, traversed that township and Elk Run, entered Centre at section 25, passed through Wayne near what is known as "McKaig's Mill," and thence southwesterly through the township of Franklin. The trail, as remembered by the first settlers, was from two to three feet wide, and in many places higher than the ground on either side,—“no doubt from the passage of Indian ponies and the accumulation of ages in traveling in Indian file.”

MEANS OF TRAVEL.

For some years after the county was organized, 1803, there was no better means of travel provided than the back of the faithful horse or mule. Whether to carry grave

‡ The following was the average yield per acre, in the State of Ohio, in 1877, of each of the cereals named: wheat, 15.65 bushels; corn, 32.48 bushels; oats, 31.75 bushels; buckwheat, 10.15 bushels; rye, 12.21 bushels; barley, 29.02 bushels.

§ See account of "Bouquet's Expedition," chapter iv. of this work.

judges, and others "learned in the law," to their labors in some distant court, forward the weekly mail on its plodding journey, or transport merchandise between the settlements, the patient quadruped was saddled with the duty.

Duncan and Wilson, of Pittsburgh, as early as 1786, were engaged in forwarding goods and provisions upon pack-horses across the country to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, now Cleveland, from whence to be shipped on the schooner "Mackinaw" to Detroit. Six trips were made in the summer of that year for the firm by Col. James Hillman, of Youngstown. "His caravan consisted of ten men and ninety horses. They usually crossed the Big Beaver four miles below the mouth of the Shenango; thence up the left bank of the Mahoning, crossing it about three miles above the village of Youngstown; thence by way of the Salt Springs, in the township of Weathersfield, through Milton and Ravenna, crossing the Cuyahoga at the mouth of Breakneck, and again at the mouth of Tinker's Creek, in Bedford; and thence down the river to its mouth, where they erected a log hut for the safekeeping of their goods, which was the first house built in Cleveland. At the mouth of Tinker's Creek were a few houses built by the Moravian missionaries. They were then vacant, the Indians having occupied them one year only previous to their removal to the Tuscarawas River. These, and three or four cabins at the Salt Springs, were the only buildings erected by the whites between the Ohio River and Lake Erie."*

COUNTY ROADS.

A road was laid out from the State line to Peter Musser's mill, in 1803, by William Heald, surveyor, and James Taylor, Henry Forney, and Jacob Rudysill, viewers, for which the court allowed them "in full compensation" the sum of four dollars, September 9th of that year. The road was laid thirty-three feet wide, and confirmed by the court Dec. 1, 1803.

A road of the same width was laid in 1803 "from the west end of Walnut Street, in the town of New Lisbon, to Atwater's road, in section 5, in 14th township, third range," and confirmed also on December 1st.

In March, 1804, the court ordered payment of sixteen dollars to sundry persons as their total compensation for "services rendered in reviewing and laying out a road from the middle to the west fork of Little Beaver Creek, of the road from New Lisbon to Georgetown." Also, in the same month was laid a road thirty-three feet in width "from the Ohio River to John Myers'."

Nov. 6, 1804, a road was confirmed, extending "from the court-house to McKaig's, and thence to Tuscarawa Path." This also was two rods wide.

A road was surveyed by William Heald, in March, 1804, from New Lisbon to the Pennsylvania line in section 25, township 8, range 1, which was in length fourteen miles, three quarters, and thirty-six perches, and in width fifty feet.

June 11th following, a road was confirmed by the court which was laid fifty feet wide, extending from New Lisbon to section 3, in township 18, range 5; and Nov. 4, 1805,

a road of the same width, from State line to Jackman's mill, thence to New Lisbon; and on the same day, a road "from near Augusteen's, on section number twenty-four, eighth township, first range, to Connecticut line between sections numbers one and two in thirteenth township, second range." This also was fifty feet wide.

A State road was laid out by Lewis Kinney, road commissioner, Nov. 21, 1805, "from near the mouth of Little Beaver Creek by New Lisbon to the south line of the county of Trumbull."

In November, 1828, Joab Gaskill and Robert Lattimore, commissioners, and J. G. Williard, surveyor, laid out the road which extends from Canton through New Lisbon to the Pennsylvania line, beginning in the line between Stark and Columbiana Counties.

BRIDGE.

At a meeting of the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas at New Lisbon, Dec. 1, 1803, a petition was presented by John Bever and Thomas Moore, proprietors of Beaver Mills, "praying an order might be granted for building a permanent and free bridge across Little Beaver Creek, at or near Little Beaver Mills, which was accompanied by proposals by a certain Robert Kelly, guaranteed by John Bever, one of the aforesaid proprietors, for building the aforesaid bridge at their own proper costs and charges, of the dimensions and materials following, viz.: stone pillars or butments built for a frame of wood to rest on, and of such a height as will make it convenient for ascending and descending the banks of the creek aforesaid, and out of the reach of the freshets of the creek, the whole sufficiently strong for wagons loaded and other carriages that may pass over it. The floor of said bridge to be a proper thickness, and all to be completed in a workmanlike manner and within a reasonable period, which bridge they agree to keep in good repair for two years after the same is completed, and the same bridge to be of the width of twelve feet. Ordered by the court that the aforesaid proprietors be authorized, and they are hereby authorized, to build a bridge over the aforesaid creek, and of the dimensions and with the materials above specified, within one year from the date hereof, for which purpose the said John Bever hath this day entered into a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars to complete the aforesaid bridge in the time specified and of the materials within mentioned, in consideration of subscriptions to the amount of four hundred and ninety-four dollars, obtained by the aforesaid John Bever and Thomas Moore and other persons from sundry citizens of the county of Columbiana, and from sundry others of the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia."

MAILS.

Mr. Fisher A. Blockson, who was deputy postmaster at New Lisbon, under Captain Thomas Rowland, in 1812-13, stated to Mr. H. H. Gregg that "the mails then consisted of one weekly horseback mail from Pittsburgh to New Lisbon, *via* Greensburg and East Fairfield, and thence to Cleveland *via* Deerfield and Ravenna. There was also a weekly horseback mail from New Lisbon to Steubenville, *via* Gillingham's Salt Works, and a weekly mail to Canton,

* Henry Itow's Hist. Col. of Ohio, 1869.

via Grissell's post-office and Osnaburg, and that each of these horseback weekly mails were carried in the old-fashioned saddle-bags, with mail locks attached."

Horace Daniels, it is said, was the first mail carrier between Pittsburgh and New Lisbon.

STAGE LINES.

Lines of stages were first advertised in the *Ohio Patriot* of Saturday, May 23, 1829, and the notice, which is quoted, tells tersely its own story of the march of improvement in matters of travel and communication. The notice reads as follows:

"PITTSBURGH, BEAVER, NEW-LISBON, CANTON, AND WOOSTER,

"LINE OF STAGES.

"THE public are informed, that a regular line of Stages is now running from and to the above places, three times a week, leaving Pittsburgh on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock A.M. and arriving at New-Lisbon on the same day, at 7 o'clock P.M. —Leave New-Lisbon on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, at 3 o'clock A.M. and arrive at Wooster, at 7 o'clock P.M. the same day.

"Offices for the above line:

Griffiths', Wood street, Pittsburgh; M'Clures', Beaver; Watsons', New-Lisbon; Dewalts', Canton; Hempherlys', Wooster.

"To facilitate the transportation of passengers, arriving in New-Lisbon or Wellsville, on any other than the regular stage days, the subscribers have procured

Good Carriages, Horses, and Careful Drivers,

to ply daily between Lisbon & Wellsville, 14 miles from the former, at which place a

STEAM-BOAT

can ordinarily be procured, to proceed to PITTSBURGH, STEUBENVILLE or WHEELING. In addition to which a HACK will be constantly kept at the

STAGE OFFICE

of John Feehan, of Wellsville, to accommodate those preferring the latter mode of conveyance to any of the above places.

"The proprietors of the accommodation line, just established, pledge themselves to spare no pains to render the situation of those who may favor him with their patronage both comfortable and agreeable. Fare reasonable, and every attention paid to baggage, but in all cases it must be at the risk of the owner.

"JOHN FEEHAN,
"DAVID WATSON.

"N. B. Arrangements have been made to meet the Middlebury and Warren Stages in New-Lisbon, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, which stages will leave town regularly every Wednesday and Sunday mornings.

"J. F.
"D. W.

"New Lisbon, May 23, 1829—69s."

This enterprise was but the prelude to others in the same field, and in the following week notice was published of another line of stages, of which and other matters Mr. Gregg wrote for the Pioneer Society in part as follows:*

"On the 30th of May, 1829, a flaming advertisement came out also in the *Ohio Patriot* for a 'New Lisbon, Wellsville, and Steubenville mail stage,' also to run three times a week, and signed 'M. Seydel, Union Hall Stage Office, New Lisbon.' This line was to leave the house of M. Seydel, New Lisbon, sign of the Union Hall, every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at six o'clock A.M., and arrive at the stage office of John M. Jenkins, of Wellsville,

at nine o'clock A.M., and to leave Wellsville at ten A.M., and arrive at Dohrman's Hotel, in Steubenville, at six o'clock P.M.,—that is, twelve hours from New Lisbon to Steubenville.

"Soon after the publication of this latter advertisement the public were again notified, by advertisement of Feehan & Watson, that their line was to extend from Wooster to Mansfield, and that the line was also to run daily from Pittsburgh to Beaver. Such were the great mail-routes run by the old-fashioned stages forty-seven years ago.

"When the writer of this essay came to Columbiana County, in March, 1835, the contracts for carrying the mails daily in old-fashioned stages or post-coaches were from Wellsville to Fairport, on the lake, and from Pittsburgh to Wooster; and I well recollect seeing the tired horses come in daily, dragging the heavy stages, filled with passengers, through the hard roads, and sometimes the mud up to the axles. When the customary change of horses took place at the old Watson or Cross Keys Hotel, in New Lisbon, the horses would then move off as gayly as a new circus, and the poor tired and sleepy passengers, too, even seemed to be cheered up at the prospect of a new team; and the driver would crack his whip, and swing himself on the stage-box, and look as if he felt as happy as Napoleon when he crossed the Alps to defeat the Austrians in Italy."

The following stage-routes were in use in 1835. The tables give the distances between stations, and the total distance of each station from starting-point:

From Ashtabula to Wheeling, Va.

Stations.	Miles.
To Jefferson.....	9
Austintown.....	6 15
Morgan.....	3 18
Orwell.....	11 29
Bloomfield.....	5 34
Bristolville.....	4 38
Warren.....	11 49
Canfield.....	16 65
Columbiana.....	11 76
New Lisbon.....	10 86
Wellsville.....	12 98
Knoxville.....	8 106
Steubenville.....	13 119
Wellsburg.....	8 127
Wheeling.....	16 143

From Beaver, Pa., to Lower Sandusky.

Stations.	Miles.
To Ohioville.....	11
Foulkstown.....	7 18
New Lisbon.....	14 32
New Garden.....	9 41
Paris.....	14 55
Osnaburg.....	6 61
Canton.....	4 65
Massillon.....	8 73
Dalton.....	11 84
Wooster.....	11 95
Jeromesville.....	15 110
Mifflin.....	10 120
Mansfield.....	8 128
Truxville.....	12 140
New Haven.....	11 151
La Fayette.....	5 156
Norwalk.....	13 169
Monroeville.....	6 175
Lyme.....	6 181
York.....	9 190
Lower Sandusky.....	9 199

From Beaver, Pa., to Cleveland.

Stations.	Miles.
To Griersburg.....	12
Petersburg.....	9 21
Poland.....	9 30
Boardman.....	3 33

* *New Lisbon Journal*, Sept. 11, 1876.

Stations.	Miles.	
Canfield's	5	38
Elsworth	5	43
Milton	8	51
Palmyra	3	54
Edinburg	7	61
Ravenna	6	67
Stow	10	77
Hudson	6	83
Twinsburg	5	88
Bedford	7	95
Newburg	5	100
Cleveland	5	105

A stage-route was established in 1833 from Wellsville, in Columbiana County, to Fairport, on Lake Erie; and another, in 1835, from Wellsville to Cleveland. Both routes passed through New Lisbon and Salem. Before these lines were in operation mails were borne by carriers *on foot* from Salem, and probably from New Lisbon, to connect at Palmyra with the stage-route between Beaver and Cleveland,* named in the last schedule.

FERRIES.

June 13, 1818, the following rates were established by the commissioners: "for each ferry-keeper to demand and receive for the transportation of persons and property over the Ohio River: for each foot person, 6½ cents; man and horse, 12 cents; loaded wagon and team, \$1; every four-wheeled carriage, empty wagon and team, 62½ cents; for loaded cart and team, 50 cents; for empty cart and team, sled, or sleigh and team, 31½ cents; for every horse or mare, mule, or head of neat-cattle, 6¼ cents; for every sheep or hog, 3 cents."

The ferriage "on all other waters in the county" was fixed at four cents for each foot person, one cent for every hog and sheep, and in other cases about one-half the rates charged for ferriage across the Ohio.

STEAMBOATS.

The first steamboat for navigating the Ohio River was built and launched in 1811, and was a joy and wonder to the inhabitants of the river townships who saw it pass on its first voyage from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Down to the year 1832 there had been built for navigating the Western rivers three hundred and forty-eight steamboats, of which one hundred and ninety-eight were then running. Of the latter number there were built at Cincinnati, sixty-eight; Pittsburgh, sixty-eight; Louisville, two; New Albany, twelve; Marietta, seven; Zanesville, two; Fredericksburgh, one; Westport, one; Silver Creek, one; Brush Creek, one; Wheeling, two; Nashville, one; Frankfort, two; Smithland, one; Economy, one; Brownsville, six; Portsmouth, three; Steubenville, two; Beaver, two; St. Louis, one; New York, three; Philadelphia, one; not known, ten.

Of the total number there were built in 1811, one; 1814, four; 1815, three; 1816, two; 1817, nine; 1818, twenty-three; 1819, twenty-seven; 1820, seven; 1821, six; 1822, seven; 1823, thirteen; 1824, thirteen; 1825, thirty-one; 1826, fifty-two; 1827, twenty-five; 1828, thirty-one; 1829, fifty-three; 1830, thirty; 1831, nine. Of these, one hundred and eleven were built at Cincinnati.

CANAL.

The Sandy and Beaver Canal Company was incorporated by act of Assembly passed Jan. 11, 1826. The act was

* *Vide* history of Perry township, in this volume.

amended March 9, 1830. Nearly nine years after the former date,—Nov. 24, 1834,—the work was formally begun at New Lisbon amid great rejoicing, Elderkin Potter performing the ceremony of "breaking ground" near the old furnace. Because of various embarrassments, the canal was not completed until 1846, the first boat from the East reaching New Lisbon October 26th, under command of Capt. Dunn. The arrival was the cause of great rejoicing. A jubilee meeting was held at Hanna's warehouse, at which William E. Russell made an appropriate speech in behalf of the citizens, to which Dr. Leonard Hanna gave an earnest response in behalf of the directors of the canal corporation. The day's celebration was closed with an exhibition of fireworks, and a supper and ball at the Watson House.

One of the many packets which plied between New Lisbon and Pittsburgh was the "David Begges," commanded by Capt. George Ramsay, "one of the jolliest fellows that ever trod shipboard." A number of boats were built at New Lisbon.

About a mile east of Hanover the canal was conducted through a tunnel nearly three-quarters of a mile in length to a point about one mile west of Dungannon. North of the latter place there was a smaller tunnel about three hundred and fifty yards in length. At Gilford there were two reservoirs,—one of an area of four hundred and ninety acres, and one of less than half that size. Traces of the tunnels and reservoirs are yet plainly visible, and will be visible for years to come as reminders of an unfortunate project. The track of the canal may be traced over its entire original course through the township, but passing time is gradually obliterating the faint evidences of what at one time promised to be an important highway for traffic.

RAILROADS.†

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was opened between Salem and Alliance, a distance of thirteen miles, Nov. 27, 1851, and on the third day of January following cars ran from Columbiana to Pittsburgh.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was opened for business between Wellsville and Cleveland in 1852, and between the former place and Pittsburgh Sept. 16, 1856. Prominent citizens of the county projected this road, chiefly residents of Wellsville.

The Niles and New Lisbon Railroad was opened for passengers and traffic in 1865.

The total length of the main lines of these railroads within the county of Columbiana is nearly one hundred miles, the first two embracing between them nearly the entire territory of the present county.

CHAPTER XX.

MILITARY HISTORY.

MILITIA.

THE Columbiana militia were first mustered in 1806, in the spring of which year the first battalion, under Maj.

† See history of the townships of Hanover, Washington, Yellow Creek, Liverpool, and Centre, in this volume.

Lewis Kinney, gathered on the farm owned by Jonah Robinson, situated on the Georgetown road and on the west side of the west fork of Beaver Creek, where musters were held for many years.

The first muster of the second battalion, under Maj. John Taggart, took place on the farm of Matthias Lower, in Fairfield township, where the first Supreme and Common Pleas Courts were held.

Many who were originally officers in the militia, or were promoted to such positions afterwards, became prominent in various capacities, civil and military. Brig.-Gen. Robert Simison became Associate Judge; Lieut.-Col. Reasin Beall, Clerk of the Court, Treasurer, and Recorder; Maj. Lewis Kinney served in the State Senate from 1808 to 1813; Maj. John Taggart, who lived in Unity township, near Palestine, became senator in 1806-7; Capt. Israel Warner was a captain in the war of 1812, and marched a company to the northern frontier; Lieut. Jacob Gilbert became captain, and Ensign Lindsey Cannon a lieutenant, in the war of 1812, as did also David Graham. Lieut. Peter Musser was afterwards brigadier-general, a major in the war of 1812, and a member of the House of Representatives in 1821-22; Dr. Horace Potter, surgeon, was afterwards Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and Maj. Thomas Rowland, the first quartermaster,—who was subsequently County Treasurer,—marched a company of volunteers to the relief of Gen. Hull in 1812, and afterwards, having received the appointment of captain in the United States infantry, enlisted a company and again marched to the relief of the frontier; Fisher A. Blocksom, clerk of the regiment, became a representative in the General Assembly in 1826, and served until 1828, and again served from 1831 to '33. He was also senator in that body from 1847 to '51, and for several years "prosecuting attorney" of the county.

The following item of history connected with the early operations of the county militia is introduced in the language of Mr. H. H. Gregg, as published in 1873:

"As early as March 28, 1809, a call was made by the governor of Ohio, through Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth, upon Brig.-Gen. Beall to take effectual measures to arm and equip, according to law, one hundred and forty-four of the militia of his brigade, and hold in readiness to march, at a moment's warning, to meet some great national emergency. This emergency having passed, an order was issued by Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth, dated Canfield, June 8, 1809, in which the troops were discharged, with the thanks of the President of the United States 'to those volunteers whose patriotism induced them to volunteer their services in defense of the liberties of their country.' And Maj.-Gen. Wadsworth cordially congratulated the detachment on the happy change in our foreign relations which has made their services unnecessary."

*Roster of Columbiana Militia.**—The following list contains the names of all males in the county over eighteen years of age who were subject to military duty in 1806, and, as far as given, is the only correct list of the first inhabitants. The principal object in producing the names is

to show who were residents of Columbiana County at the date mentioned.

A part of the record is lost or mutilated, as are some of the company rolls. The regiment contained eighteen musicians and eight hundred and ten rank and file.

FIRST REGIMENT, SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION, OHIO MILITIA.

Organized May 8, 1806, in Columbiana County.

Brig.-Gen., Robert Simison.
Lieut.-Col., Reasin Beall, commander.
Majors, Lewis Kinney, 1st battalion; John Taggart, 2d battalion.
Regimental Staff.—Adjutant, Jesse Marsh; Surgeon, Horace Potter; Surgeon's Mate, David Gloss; Clerk, Fisher A. Blocksom; Quartermaster, Thomas Rowland; Paymaster, George Weirick; Sergt.-Major, Richard Boyer; Drum-Major, Jacob Musser; Fife-Major, John Hoover.
Captains, John Quinn, Alexander Snodgrass, Israel Warner, John Nichols, John Hindman, George Frederick, John Cannon, Thomas Keatch, William McLaughlin, Benjamin Bradfield.
Lieutenants, George Wilson, Charles Ramsey, Jacob Gilbert, Peter Musser, John Stout, Jacob Frederick, Peter Koukle, Jacob Stouffer, John Thompson, John Booth.
Ensigns, Samuel Crawford, James Dawson, Michael Musser, Peter Forney, George Macklin, Joseph Kline, Lindsey Cannon, Jacob Roler, Richard McClanlon, Garret Darland.
Sergeants, William Moore, Nathaniel Mash, Robert Leeper, Nicholas Hickman, Joshua Downer, Michael Myers, John Curry, Martin Sittler, Samuel Martin, William Kelly, John Ayres, Isaac Poe, James Clendennon, Richard Hart, Samuel Jolly, Jacob Beard, Benjamin Bixby, John Fox, Thomas Frederick, John Shehan, Levi Rogers, Joel Rogers, William Amens, William Willington, John Blackburn, James Crozier, John Bushong, Andrew Martin, Michael Coxen.
Corporals, William Fraser, Alex. Kelly, William Smith, Thomas Lack, Michael Gross, Rudolph Brandeberry, John Shelton, William McCrady.
Musicians, Stephen Palmer, John Nowel, Augustine Bushong.

CAPT. WARNER'S COMPANY.

Michael Manser, John Kopelman, Frederick Sponsaler, Abraham Kaleler, John Rineman, John Nisewanger, Henry Stump, Jacob Karn, Michael Moyer, Reuben Taylor, John Beight, John Shenefeld, John Musser, Henry Sheller, Jacob Musser, Conrad Moyer, Peter Summer, Abraham Crist, Michael Snyder, John Ecker, Michael Tutterhow, Philip Sipe, David Shoemaker, Jacob Musser, George Karn, Philip Oeler, George Sprengle, John Moyer, Stophel Manser, Jacob Beight, George Snewbarker, Andrew Crist. (The remainder of the roll is destroyed.)

CAPT. JOHN NICHOL'S COMPANY.

Jacob Sheeley, John Wattien, John Nidick, Peter Haek, Nicholas Forney, Samuel Neeley, Henry Augustine, Wm. Meontefor, George Welshons, James Elton, Abraham Waltin, Joshua Woods, Peter Atterholt, John Mowan, Wm. Hickman, Jacob Hale, Peter Oyster, Henry Watts, John Rabel, Abraham Shellenberger, Adam Forney, Charles Long, James Andrews, George Andrews, Richard Dildine, Nicholas Firestone, James Haugherberg, Joseph Kape, Michael Mottfingher, John Dickson, Henry Nideck, Henry Kale, Peter Slusser, Peter Bernhart, Wm. Andrews, Jeremiah Wood, Tobias Wise, James Hale, Joseph Marshall, Enos Williamson, James Adamson, John Miller, John Forney, John Augustine, George Augustine, Jacob Sheets, John Sheets, George Wersler, Joseph Robeson, Jacob Hum, John Henning, Michael Fox, Wm. Heald, Michael Harshenlevy, Thomas Hanna, Joseph Woods, William Adams, Benj. Dilworth, John Johnson, Wm. Johnson, James Clay, Peter Foutts, Wm. Chin, Adam Ream, John Crumbaugh, John Allen, John Pautious, George Miller, Henry Forney, Philip Slusser, Robert Martin, Isaac Allen, Paul Beard, Thomas Ashbaugh, John Ream, Benjamin Hanna, George Muragray, Philip Moutherspaugh, Philip Keale, Jas. Blackburn, Andrew Forney, John Foutts, Jacob Lively.

CAPT. JOHN HINDMAN'S COMPANY.

William Meek, John Woods, Boston Lowsure, Joseph Morrow, Alexander Rogers, Henry Lowsure, Jacob Shook, John Shook, Valentine Shook, Jacob Lowsure, George Lowsure, Russell Keys, John Rupert, Jacob Meyer, Robert Hartford, Absalom Moyer, H. Reem, Henry Miser, Jacob Hellen, Peter Tramp, Nicholas Firestone, Samuel Oyster, William Hevidestry, John Catt, George Catt, Martin Shalberger, William Rogers, Conrad Yarian, Jacob Mackintoffer, Mathias Yarian, John Rose, Abraham Rose, Henry Harmon, Andrew Kintner, Henry Loutzenhaser, John Mason, Abraham Bair, James Swain, Abraham Augustine, Josiah Banghman, George Clapper, Joseph Baughdoll, Isaac Augustine, Christian Wessler, John Augustine, Thomas Bradfield, Robert Martin, Michael Franks, John Rogers, Jacob Hively, Mathias Goss, George Hively, Martin Sittler, William Amens, John Alterfor, John Meek, William Hickman, John Wendel.

CAPT. JOHN CANNON'S COMPANY.

William Armstrong, Henry Campbell, Daniel Kirkendall, William Jones, George Carney, Thomas Cross, Joshua Chaney, James Eakins, James

* Contributed by H. W. Brown, Esq., New Lisbon.

McLaughlin, Thomas Enos, William Crawford, Mathew Roseburg, John Saint, Jesse Williams, John Beekly, William Shelan, William George, William Paul, Jonathan Shaw, Alexander Bowers, John Hewitt, Joseph Gasley, John White, Isaac Omerman, Andrew Armstrong, David Bowers, Robert Huston, Gilbert Wright, John McKee, Peter Chance, Cornelius Shelan, James Davidson, Mathew Cannon, Robert Hill, Jacob Demas, John Robinson, James Shaw, Abner Miller, Aaron Brooks, Alexander Crawford, John Spray, Josiah Hariman, Josiah Crawford, William Foutts, James McKee, Edward Crawford, Thomas Roseburg, William Wagner, David Ritchie, Adam Simlen, Alexander Wright, Levi Jennings, Peter Cleckner, Robert Jackman, George Eakin, Benjamin Huston, Thomas George, Silas Young, Stephen Reader, Samuel Smith, Elijah Lyons, Robert McKee, Samuel Brisley, William Eakins.

CAPT. THOMAS KEATCH'S COMPANY.

John Watkins, Joel Halloway, James Callihan, Jacob Mellinger, Sr., John Lawrence, George Baize, Nathan Gaskill, Matthias Wringle, John Robinson, Thomas Webb, Henry Roller, Mathew Collins, Israel Gaskill, Thomas Shinn, Aaron Holloway, John Briggs, Philip Mead, John McConnel, Michael Dour, John Treeters, Jacob Krouse, Peter Stephan, Henry Gilbert, William Battershell, Henry Shray, Henry Davis, John Schooly, John Icehour, Benjamin Scattergood, Henry Zimmerman, Harmon Brown, Simon Dixon, David Hardman, John Weikert, John Bain, William Pigeon, John Snyder, Conrad Zimmerman, Christopher Hively, John Grant, Isaac Test, James Shue, Jonathan Evans, Joseph Zimmerman, Jacob Roler, Jacob Smith, Jacob Melinger, Charles Fitzpatrick, Hugh Stuart, Henry Atherholt, John Foulk, John Hoffman, Daniel Wringle, John Heffice, Zaccheus Test, Ebenezer Haines, William Callihan, Denis Dri-ble, Melchor Mellinger, George Hoak, Thomas Ball, David Coy, George Dishey, Jonathan Haines, Michael Halman, Jacob Cook, John Hively, Samuel Hoffman, Peter Zimmerman, Joseph Cougenhour, Christian Meace, Peter Baker, Henry Stauffer, John Crozier, Joseph Geiger, Jacob Burke, William Taylor, James Battershell, Joseph Wurrel, Jesse Cope, John Firestone, Elias Adgate, Benedict Mellinger, David McCannon, William Rose, Joshua Bowman, John Antrim, Joseph Wright, Thomas Cook, James Webb, George Yarnall, Caleb Cope, John Beeson, Christopher Casman, Joseph Moore, William Altman, John McCarron, Brice Blake, Nathan Ball, James Carlen, Henry Rose, John Baitz, John Cannon, Peter Miller, Philip Reave, Henry Coy, Amos Sillavan, William Ogle, Patrick Kelly, Christian Bowman, James Wilson, R. Moore, David Schofield.

CAPT. WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN'S COMPANY.

Thomas Green, Jephtha Baker, John Watson, Francis Cross, George Mottinger, John Willets, Andrew Poe, Abraham Grim, James Beer, Stephen Brady, John Fife, John Hoover, Daniel Calder, Robert McAllister, William McCready, Joseph Richardson, Jeremiah McLaughlin, John McLaughlin, Ephraim Holloway, John Arthur, Godfrey Stonehill, James Price, Levy Blakeidge, James Golding, Thomas King, Henry Grim, John Stefan, C. Van Worlen, Aaron Pearce, Robert McClannou, Daniel Longanecker, Jas. Slater, Robert Davis, Mordecai Moore, Nathan Brown, Peter Kinney, Martin Mason, Patrick McKaig, Michael Switzer, David Ehrhart, David Carnes, William Fife, George Wierick, Gideon Baker, Abraham Ryle, Samuel Holland, Josiah Ritchey, James Broddy, James Darland, Samuel Pollock, Andrew Armstrong, Jonathan Van Syac, Jacob Worman, Philip Fox, William Shien, John Bryon, Moses Beau, Thomas Janison, Peter Wells, Joseph McLaughlin, Joseph Watson, George Miller, Henry Hamilton, Eldrekin Potter, Joseph Moore, Cornelius Darland, Ezekiel Moore, William Morgau, Henry Brunker, John Edwards, Silas Myers, Peter Cresinger, Richard Guthrie, Caspar Langle, Moses Jeffries, Stephen Van Syac, Henry Baughman, William Harrison, Christian Walters, Michael Panty, John King, Uriah White, John Eaton, Joseph McCornel, James Fife, Jacob Slater, John McAllister, James McAllister, Hugh King, John Koontz, William McLaughlin, Daniel Harbaugh, Jacob Young, Barnard Brandeberry, Peter Grim, Daniel Grim, John Votaw, Robert Blackledge, Jacob Bowman, Isaac Randolph, William Tegarden, David Fife, William Guthrie, Brice Fisher, Robert Burton, Holland Green, David Wilson, George Duck, Lewis Pearce, John Thompson, John Campbell, George Panches, Joseph Burson, John Totton, Charles Mason, George Willets, Michael Powell, Jacob Brandeberry, Isaac Smalley, Mathew Brown, John L. Dillford, Philip Brandeberry.

CAPT. BRADFELD'S COMPANY.

George Brown, Frederick Zepernick, Samuel Milbourn, Nathan Heald, Jr., John Underwood, John Stokesberry, Job Rossel, Nathan Hale, John Meeks, Levy Autram, Nathan McClun, John Edgars, Joseph Bradfield, Peter Milbourn, Latham Morrison, William Allman, Thomas Ameus, Nicholas Herrick, George Grate, Frederick Way, John Preston, Stephen Morlan, John Blackford, John Edmenson, Peter Cortney, John James, Jr., Joseph Williams, John Campbell, Daniel Garned, Smith Bell, Caleb Cogill, Joseph Hemphrist, Ebenezer Allman, Samuel Richardson, Joseph Morlan, Alexander Rogers, Robert Morris, Peter Rich, John Hutton, David Capleda, James Feazel, Jonathan Morris, Lewis Meliday, John Wilson, James Cogill, Huston Middleton, David Huston, Robert McClish, Andrew Wisely, Jason Morlan, Jr., David Morris, Isaac James, John Siddal, Jesse McConnal, James Ferrall, John Woods, John Fillis, William Hatcher, John Grate, William Feazel, Charles Fulks, Aaron Ashfield, John Fisher, Amos Preston, Thomas Cogill, Joseph Stratton, John Hilles,

David Shook, Thomas Garwood, William Johnson, Stephen Ogden, Abraham Johnson, McClair Haines, Richard Fillis, Jacob Welker, Thomas James, James E. Colwell, William Penlsten, Matthias Stark, William Harrison, Isaiah Morris, David Hole, William Alert, Nicholas Hiles, William Brown, Israel Reader, Samuel Rick, John Glass, Jacob Bricket, John Snyder, Josiah Engle, Jacob Sbert, David Hawley, Jacob McClish, Barnard Feazel, Robert Rogers, Benjamin Reeves, John Wellham, Henry Freet, Richard Beeson, Francis Briggs, James Siddal, William Siddal, Jonah Morland, Amos Harvey, Joseph Carnualds, George Remer, John Cope, Enos Woods, Samuel Wallham, John Al doerffert, Jacob Purgy, Thomas Armstrong, Alexander Huston.

Wellsville Militia and Cavalry.—Wellsville boasted, in the days of 1844, a crack militia company, known as the Wellsville Light Artillery, Capt. Henry Cope. The command numbered fifty-one men, carried a twelve-pound Napoleon gun, and paraded in a showy uniform consisting of red coats, white pants, and stiff hat with brilliant plume. They are said to have made a very imposing appearance when out in the full pomp of display, and during the company's eight years' existenee, from 1844 to 1852, their red coats and white pants glistened in public at general musters, Fourth of July celebrations, parades, and on other occasions. It was while in camp at New Lisbon that the company received orders to prepare to take the field of active service in the campaign against Mexico. Arrangements were at once set afoot for a departure for the seat of war; but just then peace was declared, and the company lost a chance to win glory upon the tented plain.

Before the days of the artillery and contemporaneous with it, Judge J. A. Riddle commanded a cavalry company attached to the State militia, with headquarters at Wellsville. In 1858, Capt. Henry Cope organized the Wellsville Guards, with A. H. Battin as first lieutenant; James T. Smith, second lieutenant; and J. H. H. Hunter third lieutenant. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, the entire command, with one exception, enlisted in the service, and went out under the three months' call in Company K, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

CHAPTER XXI.

MILITIA MILITANT.

THE organized militia of Columbiana were at different times called to active service in the field, and responded with patriotic ardor to whatever summons. Whether to meet the "great national emergency" of 1809, whose history seems to be now involved in something of obscurity, to sustain the national arms in the more serious conflict of 1812, or, still later, in the war with Mexico, the citizen soldiery of the county were ever ready at a moment's warning.

MEN DRAFTED FOR SERVICE IN 1809.

The following were drafted for service under the call for troops, in 1809, to meet the "great national emergency," which is elsewhere mentioned in this history of the militia.

FIRST BATTALION.

Jacob Gilbert, Captain; Andrew Hahn, John Nidick, Philip Kollance, Christian Sidenor, Jacob Hickenlively, Andrew Sumner, Michael Shaffer. *From Capt. Warner's Company.*—Peter Wetright, Michael Pitts, Christian Crist,* David Shoemaker,* David Sumner, David Taylor,* Frederick Kitts.

* With rifle, pouch, and horn.

From *Capt. Bushong's Company*.—Abraham Fox, Joseph Woods, Michael Motinger, James Armstrong, John Cope, James Boulton, Parnall Hall.

From *Capt. Grenville's Company*.—Adam Fournery, William Andrew, Michael Franks, Henry Bodman, John Taggart.

SECOND BATTALION.

Second Lieutenant, Joseph Zimmerman; Fourth Ensign, Christly Miece; Beszella Betz, James Gragham, Hugh Fauster, Elisha Teeters,* Michael Durr.*

From *Captain Altman's Company*.—George Betz, Henry D'xon, John Beeson, George Yarnall, Caleb Cope, Samuel Huffman, James Whitacre, George Yeager.

From *Captain Little's Company*.—John Darnts,* Jacob Crouse.*

From *Captain Roler's Company*.—John Watkins, Joel Holloway, John Lawrence,* Andrew Alison, Henry Beck, Jabez Smith, a rifle, Robert Wallace, Israel Gaskell, a musket.

The battalions were under Maj. Keith and Musser, and numbered in all fifty-five men. The return, dated May 3, 1809, certifies this to be the correct number drafted out of the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, and Fourth Division of Ohio Militia, and is signed by John Hindman, Colonel of Second Regiment.

LAST WAR WITH ENGLAND.

An interesting account of matters in the county involving the movements of the militia is also given by Mr. Gregg, and is as follows:

"Of the war of 1812, Mr. Blocksom gave me some reminiscences which I will here relate. On the 18th of June war was declared, and soon afterwards Capt. Thomas Rowland raised a company of volunteers and marched to join Gen. Hull at Detroit, encamping the first night at the barn on the old Stuck farm, a mile west of New Lisbon, then owned by Gen. Beall. When this company arrived at the river Raisin, thirty miles from Detroit, intelligence reached them of Hull's surrender, and soon a demand was made by the British for the surrender of Capt. Rowland and his company. To this they refused to accede, retreated, and returned home.

"Major-Gen. Wadsworth, residing in Canfield, receiving information of Hull's surrender, sent an express to Brig-Gen. Beall, which arrived at New Lisbon about midnight on Sunday the 23d of August, 1812.† On receiving the information, Gen. Beall aroused the male inhabitants of the town, and a meeting was held at a hotel kept where C. L. Frost now resides and keeps his grocery. Runners were appointed to arouse the militia of the county, and to notify the various captains of militia companies, and their commands, to meet in New Lisbon about Tuesday or Wednesday after. The county was thoroughly aroused and a large attendance of militia took place, filling the town with a great number of people, and during the time, of course, great excitement prevailed, the greatest gathering being in and around the Stone House on Washington Street, then kept as a hotel, the depot of arms being in a log building which stood on the west side of the same lot, and but a few feet from the stone house. Mr. Blocksom was appointed, and immediately started as an express to Beavertown. On his arrival, however, he found the news of Hull's surrender had already reached there, and they were holding a meeting to take active measures to arouse the people of Beaver County.

"By Friday the militia were ready to march, and left New

* With rifle, pouch, and horn.

† Gen. Hull surrendered Aug. 16, 1812.

Lisbon, one company of volunteers commanded by Capt. William Foulks, and a company of cavalry commanded by Capt. Daniel Harbaugh."

While the excitement was at fever-heat, a horseman suddenly appeared from the direction of Hanover and announced the Indians coming, slaying and scalping in their course. The alarm became so great that a number of families hastened away with their effects, most of whom passed down the west fork of Little Beaver and crossed the Ohio into Pennsylvania. The rider proved a false messenger, there being no occasion for the alarm.

Five or six companies of volunteers and enlisted men and three or four companies of drafted militia were furnished by the county for the defense of the frontier. Besides those already mentioned were companies of volunteers commanded by Capt. John Ramsay and Israel Warner, and companies of drafted men commanded by Capt. Jacob Gilbert, Joseph Zimmerman, William Blackburn, and Martin Sidler, the regimental officers being Col. Hindman, Maj. Peter Musser and Jacob Frederick. Maj. Frederick was a representative in 1811, and Capt. Foulks, Harbaugh, and Blackburn at a later date.

NEW LISBON IN THE WAR OF 1812.‡

Capt. Rowland's Companies.—At the breaking out of the war of 1812, Capt. Thomas Rowland, of New Lisbon, raised a volunteer company at that place, which was afterwards encamped, with other Ohio militia forces, on the river Raisin, forty miles from Detroit, and was included in Hull's surrender; but the officers held a consultation and concluded that they would not surrender. That night they abandoned their fort and made good their retreat to Urbana, where the men were discharged. Subsequently to this, Capt. Rowland received the appointment of captain in the Seventeenth Regiment, United States army, and in the latter part of the spring of 1813 raised a second company at New Lisbon. To arouse the necessary military ardor he issued the following appeal:

"YOUNG MEN OF COURAGE, ENTERPRISE, AND PATRIOTISM,—Your country calls you to the field to assist in vigorously prosecuting a war which has been entered into, where every honorable means to avert it have failed. The encouragement given to soldiers is greater than has been known before. Every able-bodied soldier who shall enter the service for twelve months shall receive sixteen dollars bounty and eight dollars per month, with clothing and rations. Step forward with cheerfulness, and tender to your country your service for a few months, to assist in bringing to an honorable issue a war which a contrary course might protract for years.

"THOMAS ROWLAND,
"Capt. 17th Regiment, U. S. Army."

The appeal was not in vain. The company was raised and marched for Sandusky, July 16, 1813. A few days previous to its departure great excitement prevailed in New Lisbon. Many relatives of the young men who had enlisted endeavored to obtain their release, even after they had already received the bounty, and, acting on the counsel of a lawyer named Reddick, many writs of *habeas corpus* for their discharge were issued. To prevent the writs being served on him, Capt. Rowland marched his company out of the village in the form of a hollow square, with himself and music in the centre, and in this order traveled an entire

‡ Prepared by John Frost, of New Lisbon.

day. Reddick followed to Cleveland, when an order, issued for his arrest by Col. Ball, caused his sudden departure the following night. If Reddick, a sort of "shyster" lawyer, ever made his appearance in New Lisbon again, it must have been for a very short time, for he was ever after regarded with contempt. How long Capt. Rowland's company remained in the service, or who composed it, cannot be definitely ascertained, nor has the muster-roll of the other company been preserved.

Capt. Harbaugh's Light Dragoons.—The following list of Capt. Daniel Harbaugh's company of light dragoons is copied from the muster-roll of September, 1812:

Captain, Daniel Harbaugh; First Lieutenant, David Scott; Second Lieutenant, George Clarke; Cornet, Michael Wirtz; First Sergeant, James Watson; Second Sergeant, Jonathan Whitacre; Third Sergeant, Mordecai Moore; Fourth Sergeant, Henry Hephner; Farrier, John Kuntz; Trumpeter, Daniel Lindesmith; Privates, Abner All son, Samuel Blackburn, Andrew Forbes, Henry Aten, John Fife, David Fife, John Goble, Morris E. Morris, Philip Meis, William Moore, Thomas Moore, John McKinney, Emanuel Swearingen, Benoni Swearingen, George Wilson, Andrew Willibury, Matthew Adams, Fisher A. Blocksom, Holland Green, John McMillen, Edmund Keys, Nicholas Sampson, Thomas C. King, James Brady, Michael Croper, Martin Bridenstein, William Davis, John Hollinger, John McKaig, Joseph Woods, Samuel Swearingen, John Rogers, Alexander Rogers, Samuel Hunt, John Fults, John Marchant, Martin Armstrong, John Poe, Nathan Davis (captain's boy), Benjamin Paul, Frederick Zepernick (com.), Philip Hontz, Andrew Cruthers.

The paucity of accessible records prevents giving a fuller and more satisfactory account of the patriotism of the people in this vicinity (New Lisbon) at a time when the courage of men was tried.

YELLOW CREEK IN 1812.

Yellow Creek furnished some of its best citizens for service in the war of 1812. Of those who went out the names are recalled of David Maylone, Jeremiah Hickman, Nicholas Hickman, William Moore, and Henry Arter.

COLUMBIANA IN THE REBELLION.

The county of Columbiana furnished for the war of the Rebellion her full proportion of soldiers, and the record of their behavior in all emergencies of the unfortunate civil contest is most honorable. A full, detailed description of the movements of the several regiments containing men from Columbiana cannot be given, and would be undesirable in these pages.

The following sketches are, in part, and except as otherwise mentioned, abridged from the volumes by Whitelaw Reid entitled "Ohio in the War." The quotations are principally from the second volume of that work.

Sketches of several regiments had been promised, but were not furnished in time for publication in this volume; in these cases short notices have been substituted.

MORGAN'S RAID.

In the month of July, 1863, John Morgan, the Confederate raiding general, crossed the Ohio from Kentucky into Indiana with artillery and cavalry. He moved up the river, plundering and ravaging, closely pursued by Union troops, and encamped near Monroeville, Jefferson Co., Ohio. The excitement became intense in the country occupied by the raiding forces, and increased as he progressed northward, and was in no wise appeased by the exaggerated reports concerning them. "The entire community," says

one account, "was in agitation. Many capable of performing military duty went to Salineville, and spent the night under arms. Some of those who remained at home passed the night in wild excitement, and all were in deep suspense. As the sun rose on a beautiful Sabbath morning couriers came in haste exclaiming, 'Morgan is coming; he is robbing! stealing horses!! and pressing soldiers into his service!!!' These messengers increased the excitement. Some hid their money; others secreted their horses in the thickets."

At Salineville, Morgan encountered a Federal force under General Shackelford, with whom he had a sharp skirmish, but escaped with his forces in the direction of Summitville, in the township of Franklin, from whence he was hotly pursued into the township of Wayne. At that place he made his last stand, and was finally captured on the farm of David Burbick, near the township line.

It is related by those conversant with the facts that the bold raider, John Morgan, was captured by Capt. Harvey Hibbetts, in command of a troop of home-guards, who turned him over to Gen. Shackelford. Beyond creating great alarm among the inhabitants and stealing all the horses within reach of his forces, the raid of Morgan was not a serious affair.

FIRST REGIMENT.*

The 1st Ohio was organized, under President Lincoln's first call for troops, in April, 1861. Its nucleus was found in some of the old militia companies, and its ranks were largely filled by young men of the best social and pecuniary advantages from Southwestern Ohio. Within sixty hours after the telegraph brought the President's call the cars were bearing the regiment to Washington. It met, however, with vexatious delays on the route, and did not arrive on the Potomac till the danger was averted. Its earliest action was that at Vienna, whither Gen. Schenck's brigade,—to which it was attached,—in careful obedience to Gen. Scott's orders, and with his approval, was moving by rail. The rebels were found much sooner than Gen. Scott had expected. They fired into the train, but the 1st, followed by the rest of the brigade, hastily debarked, formed on the side of the track, and made so handsome a resistance that they were presently able to retire unmolested and with comparatively small loss. In the battle of Bull Run the 1st had little active share, but it and the rest of the brigade were kept in excellent order through all the disaster, and they rendered incalculable service in covering the retreat. Its losses were slight. The term of service of the regiment having now expired, it was sent home and mustered out.

In August, 1861, the regiment began the work of reorganization, which was not completed until October. Its place of rendezvous was at Camp Corwin, near Dayton. October 31st it left Dayton and reached Cincinnati; November 4th received its arms, and on the 5th left on the steamer "Telegraph No. 3" for Louisville. Arriving at midnight, it went into Camp York, near that city. November 8th it embarked for West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, moved thence, on the 15th, *via* Elizabethtown, to

* Abridged from "Ohio in the War."

Camp Nevin,—arriving on the following day,—where it reported to Gen. A. M. McCook, then in command of the 2d Division of the Army of the Cumberland. Soon after, it was brigaded with the 1st Kentucky, or Louisville Legion, 6th Indiana, 1st Battalion 15th United States Infantry, and battalions of the 16th and 19th Infantry, forming the 4th Brigade of the 2d Division.

The regiment marched to Bacon Creek, and on the 17th of December to Green River,—the last four miles under the inspiration of music from Willich's guns at Munfordsville. As the regiment marched into camp that evening the dead and wounded of the 32d Indiana were being brought in from the field. It remained in camp at Green River until February 14th, receiving thorough drill and preparation for the field. On that day it received orders to join Gen. Grant's forces, then moving on Fort Henry. It marched to Upton Station, and bivouacked in the snow until the morning of the 16th, when the news of the fall of Fort Henry caused a retrograde movement to Green River. Thence, on the 17th, it marched to Nashville,—arriving March 3d,—and encamped at night five miles out on the Franklin turnpike. The night was one of storm, sleet and snow, and pitchy darkness, and the men suffered from cold and exposure. On the 16th it marched to Duck River, arriving on the 21st, and on the 31st crossed the river and moved towards Savannah.

On the 6th of April cannonading was heard in the direction of Shiloh, which caused a forced march of thirteen miles to Savannah, which was made in three hours, and to Pittsburg Landing, where the regiment arrived at daylight the next morning.

At six A.M. the regiment moved to the front and formed in line of battle, occupying a position on the left of its brigade, and to the right of Gen. Crittenden's division. After fighting until about noon, charging and driving the enemy steadily, and recapturing Gen. Sherman's headquarters' camp, the regiment retired to replenish its ammunition-boxes, leaving a part of the 5th Brigade as its relief. Ammunition being procured, the 1st returned to the field and participated in the general charge on the enemy's lines.

Col. Gibson's regiment being menaced by the enemy on its left flank, the 1st Ohio and 19th Regulars went to its relief, arriving just in time to repulse a vigorous attack from the rebels. This closed the terrible battle, in which the regiment lost sixty men and officers killed and wounded. It was ordered back to the Landing, where it bivouacked that night in the rain and mud.

The regiment participated in the movement on Corinth. On the 27th of May six companies, under Major Bassett Langdon, had a brisk fight at Bridge Creek, and on the 30th the national forces entered Corinth.

June 10th the 1st started for Nashville, passing through Iuka, Tusculumbia, Florence, and Huntsville, and arrived by cars at Boiling Creek, July 7th. On the 14th it went to Tullahoma by rail, returned to Cowan's Station on the 18th, and on the 24th of August, under Gen. J. W. Sill, marched for Pelham, where it joined the forces under Gen. A. M. McCook. On the 28th it marched to Altamont, on the Cumberland Mountains, and on the 30th for Nashville, arriving near that place September 7th. In company with

Gen. Buell's army, after a toilsome march it reached Louisville, September 26th, ahead of the rebel forces under Gen. Bragg. Thence the regiment marched to Shelbyville, October 2d, Frankfort, October 6th, lost eight or ten men at Dog-Walk in a fight with the enemy on the 9th, effected a junction with Gen. Buell on the 11th, two days after the battle of Perryville, and went into camp on that battle-field.

The regiment reached Danville on October 14th, camped four days at Logan's Creek, near Hall's Gap, and thence—the pursuit of Bragg's forces having ended—marched to Nashville, arriving there November 16th.

Gen. Rosecrans, having succeeded Gen. Buell, reorganized the whole army, which received the name of "Army of the Cumberland." The 1st became a part of the 14th Army Corps, 2d Division, of the right wing of the army.

The regiment participated in the battle of Stony River, where for a time the national forces were driven back. The 1st in this action was broken into squads, yet did good service in checking the enemy, and later in the day was again rallied and formed on the right of the 6th Ohio, where it fought gallantly until driven back.

At Murfreesboro' the army was reorganized, and the 1st Ohio placed in the 2d Division of the 20th Army Corps.

June 24, 1863, the movement on Tullahoma commenced, and on that day, at Liberty Gap, the regiment was under a heavy artillery fire. Passing through Manchester, Tullahoma was reached at one o'clock on the night of July 1st. The day following, two men of the 1st were killed by the accidental explosion of shells left in the abandoned camp of the rebels.

August 16th the line of march was resumed, passing through Estell Springs, Winchester, Salem, across Smoky Mountain, through White and Paint Rock Gaps, and encamping at Bellefonte, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on the 22d.

On August 30th the regiment moved to Stevenson, Ala., having joined the Chickamauga campaign, and on the day following crossed the Tennessee at Caperton's Ferry. September 2d it ascended the Sand or Raccoon Mountains, marched across them to Winston's Gap, and on the 9th crossed the Lookout range.

On the afternoon of September 13th the troops were recalled from Broomtown Valley. They crossed the Lookout range, moved down the valley, ascended Lookout again on the 16th, and, passing along its crest, descended at Catlett's Gap, near Pond Springs, having marched twenty-six miles in one day. September 18th the 1st Ohio was placed on picket near the right of the national lines. There was constant firing between the pickets during this day. At nine o'clock A.M. of the 19th the regiment was relieved from picket-duty, and marched to the support of Gen. Thomas. After a march of ten miles, frequently stopping to form line of battle, the regiment reported to Gen. Thomas, was placed in line of battle with the 2d Division, and directed to recover the ground from which Gen. Baird's division had just been driven with great slaughter. The position of the 1st was in the front line, on the right of the 4th Brigade. While forming its line and preparing for a charge, it was subjected to heavy firing. Two men were torn from its ranks by round-shot.

The charge was made, the enemy driven from the captured position, and all the artillery lost by Terrill in the morning retaken, with two guns belonging to the enemy. About dusk the enemy, having been reinforced, made another attack, which, in the gathering darkness, became a terrific fight, in which the 1st Ohio took conspicuous part, as also in the fight of the following day. At its close the national forces formed and marched to Rossville. The regiment lost in this battle, in killed and wounded, one hundred and twenty, a majority of whom fell in the terrific fight of Saturday evening. Lieut. John W. Jackson, a resident of New Lisbon, Ohio, was killed in this action. He was a gallant and meritorious officer, and was greatly lamented by his fellow-soldiers. A gallant soldier, Sergt. Burgdorf, was also killed. Among the wounded were Capt. Darnbursch and Lieuts. Grove and Hallenburg. The last named fell into the hands of the enemy.

The national forces withdrew to Chattanooga on the 22d of September. The 1st Ohio was assigned a position on the left of the Chattanooga road, its right resting at the bridge over Chattanooga Creek, where it lay for one hour and a half under the fire of two rebel batteries without being able to return a shot, and lost one killed and five wounded. This position was occupied by the regiment until the night of the 25th of September, fighting the enemy by day and building earthworks by night; it then fell back to the second line of earthworks, and for the first time in eight days the men were allowed to throw off their accoutrements and rest in comparative safety.

From the beginning of March, 1863, up to and including the battle of Chickamauga and the operations around Chattanooga, Lieut.-Col. Bassett Langdon was in command of the 1st Ohio.

About the 20th of October the 20th Army Corps was consolidated with the 4th Corps, and the 1st Ohio was brigaded under Gen. Hazen in the 3d Division of that corps.

The regiment participated in the surprise and capture of the ridge commanding Brown's Ferry (on the Tennessee River) and the roads between Lookout Valley and the Raccoon Mountains, and in the battle of Orchard Knob, November 23d, where they charged on and captured the rifle-pits of the enemy, took one hundred and fifty prisoners, and drove the rebels into their intrenchments at the foot of Mission Ridge.

The regiment held the captured position until the 25th, when it was placed in the front line, on the right of the brigade and division. At the signal of three guns the forces moved across the open ground nearly a mile, saluted by the numerous batteries of the enemy on the crest of the ridge, and forced the rebels to abandon their works in the field. Lieut.-Col. Langdon saw the necessity of making a dash at the ridge. Getting his regiment in line and rising to the height of the occasion, he pointed with his sword to the summit of the ridge and moved on. The whole command caught the inspiration, and mounted the almost perpendicular sides of the hill with an energy almost superhuman. In the face of a terrible fire, by which five color-bearers of the regiment were either killed or wounded, the 1st pressed on and broke over and carried the works and the crest of the

hill. Within twenty paces of the summit the last color-bearer—Capt. Trapp, of Company G—was wounded twice, and Lieut.-Col. Langdon was shot in the face, the ball coming out at the back of his neck. Maj. Stafford, of the 1st, was wounded at the foot of the hill, but accompanied his regiment to the top, and carried the flag into the works on the crest. Lieut. Christopher Wollenhaupt and Sergt.-Maj. Ogden Wheeler were killed near the crest of the ridge. The entire loss of the regiment was five officers and seventy-eight men killed and wounded.

Nov. 28th the 1st marched to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville. On this march, and during the East Tennessee campaign, the men suffered much from cold, scanty rations, and ragged clothing. Jan. 17, 1864, the regiment had a brisk engagement at Dandridge, losing some men.

May 4th the 1st Ohio started with Sherman's forces on the Atlantic campaign. On the 10th, Lieut. Darnbursch and sixteen men were wounded and three killed in a skirmish at Buzzard's Roost, and on the 14th, near Resaca, two were killed and sixteen wounded. Among the severely wounded was Capt. Louis Kuhlman, of Company D. The next day four were killed and twelve wounded. On the 17th, in a sharp skirmish, two were killed and two wounded, one of the latter being Lieut. George McCracken, of Company H. May 27th, at Burnt Hickory, the regiment lost two officers—Lieuts. Dickson and Grove—and eight men killed, and two officers and seventy-one men wounded. June 17th, at Kenesaw, eight men were wounded. At the crossing of Chattahoochee River two men were killed. After this affair the regiment did not meet with any notable encounters. Almost immediately thereafter it was mustered out by companies,—the last one on the 14th of October, 1864.

During its term of service the 1st Ohio was engaged in twenty-four battles and skirmishes, and had five hundred and twenty-seven officers and men killed and wounded. It saw its initial battle at Pittsburg Landing, and closed its career in front of Atlanta. It marched about two thousand five hundred miles, and was transported by car and steamboat nine hundred and fifty miles.

THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was raised in the suburbs of Columbus, Ohio, at Camp Jackson, its organization completed April 21, 1861, and mustered into service April 27th. Three days afterwards the regiment had arrived at Camp Dennison with materials for constructing its own headquarters. It spent the month of May in drill and other preparations for the field, receiving for arms old flint-locks altered to percussion. The first enlistment was for three months, which having nearly expired, the regiment re-enlisted for three years unhesitatingly. Reorganization was effected on the 12th day of June by a choice of the same officers.

Jan. 20, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Grafton, Va., and its passage by rail, "in war's full panoply," by the way of Columbus, Xenia, and Central Ohio, was an event marked by a sad enthusiasm. It arrived at Belkair June 22d,—being the first regiment to leave Ohio,—crossed the river to Benwood, was supplied with ammunition, and proceeded to Grafton, where it reported to Maj.-Gen. McClellan. Two

days were spent in quarters in deserted houses at Fetterman, whence the regiment moved by rail to Clarksburg, and was there supplied with camp-equipage and other material for an active campaign.

Having been brigaded with the 4th and 9th Ohio and Loomis' Michigan Battery, under Brig.-Gen. Schleieh, of Fairfield County, the regiment moved with the army, and on July 5th was at Buckhannon, Va. On that day fifty men under Capt. Lawson, of Company A, while reconnoitering the road towards the rebel position at Rich Mountain, encountered a party of the enemy at Middle Fork Bridge, and in an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge them Private Johns was killed and five others of the detachment wounded. Pursuing the enemy from Rich Mountain, the 3d reached Beverly with the army July 12th, and thence proceeded to Huntsville and Cheat Mountain summit, where the pursuit was abandoned.

March 4th the regiment marched to Elkwater Creek, and engaged in the labor of fortifying and scouting and in the routine duties of camp life until September 11th, when it participated in several skirmishes with the advancing forces of Gen. Lee, who was finally repulsed. The campaign being ended, the regiment proceeded, *via* Clarksburg and Parkersburg, to Cincinnati, where it arrived November 23th, and thence to Louisville, Ky., and from that place to Camp Jenkins, four miles distant. At the last place named the Army of the Ohio was organized, in which the 3d Ohio was assigned to the 3d Division, Gen. O. M. Mitchell commanding. On the 17th of December the regiment went into winter-quarters at Camp Jefferson.

February 22d the regiment broke camp and marched to Nashville, and thence southward with the column of Gen. Mitchell, and participated in the capture of Murfreesboro' and the occupation of Shelbyville and Fayetteville, Tenn., and also in the descent on Huntsville and in the battle of Bridgeport. On the 23d of August the 3d, with other troops, evacuated Huntsville, and marched to Decherd Station, at which time Gen. Bragg was trying to force the national arms from points south of the Tennessee River.

On the 27th of August a train conveying a detachment of the 3d, with sick soldiers and hospital stores from Stevenson, was fired into by the rebels, and a number of those on board seriously wounded. The march from Decherd to Louisville was begun soon afterwards, and was one of excessive fatigue and hardship, the regiment arriving at the latter place on the morning of September 25th. A few days of rest ensued, followed by more active campaigning. At Perryville, Ky., the enemy were again encountered.

"The rebel attack was fierce and deadly, but notwithstanding their exposure, the 3d stood its ground, and returned volley for volley until more than one-third of its number had fallen, dead or wounded.

"In the opening of the battle Color-Sergt. William V. McCoubrie, who stood a little in advance, bearing aloft the standard of the regiment, was killed. Five others shared the same fate, and a sixth rushed forward and caught the colors ere they touched the ground. This last gallant hero was a beardless boy of seventeen, named David C. Walker, of Company C, who successfully carried the flag through

the remainder of the action, and was rewarded for his bravery by being made color-sergeant on the battle-field by Col. Beatty."

Night put an end to the unequal conflict. The valor of the 3d is fully attested when it is stated that its loss in this battle was two hundred and fifteen officers and men, killed and wounded. Among the killed were Capt. McDougall, of Company A; Capt. E. Cunard and Lieut. J. St. John, of Company I; and Lieut. Starr, of Company K.

The regiment, after a short delay at Newmarket, Ky., again entered Nashville, Nov. 30, 1862. Gen. Rosecrans had succeeded Gen. Buell in the command of the army, which he thoroughly reorganized, placing the 3d Ohio in the Reserve Division, Gen. Rousseau commanding. A time of quiet in camp was succeeded by the battle of Stone River. In this conflict the 3d, which occupied a position on the right centre, maintained a stubborn opposition to the impetuous onset of the enemy, and, being exposed to a galling fire, lost heavily.

"Early in the second day of the battle the 3d Ohio was posted on the extreme left of the national line, and employed in guarding a crossing of Stone River. The first day and night of the new year (1863) were passed at this ford. On Friday morning the regiment was relieved, and returned to the centre just in time to receive a share of the fierce cannonade opened by the rebels on that day.

"On Saturday morning, the 3d of January, the regiment took a position in the front, and its skirmish line was briskly engaged for the greater part of the forenoon. In the afternoon the regiment was withdrawn, with others, to make preparations to charge the woods in front of the national centre, from which the rebel sharpshooters kept up a galling fire. The charge was made at dark, the 3d Ohio moving down between the railroad and pike on the double-quick. It captured the rebel pickets and first line of breastworks, and held the position under a heavy fire until it was ordered to retire. This proved to be the last of the battle of Stone River, as during the night the rebel army retreated hastily on Shelbyville and Tullahoma."

After another interval of rest—consuming about three months—in camp at Murfreesboro', the most disastrous of the many campaigns in which the regiment participated was opened. Early in April, 1863, the regiment was detached from the main army, and, in company with the 51st and 73d Indiana and 18th Illinois Infantry Regiments and two companies of the 1st Alabama Cavalry, was dispatched on raiding service in Northern Georgia. During the period from the 8th to the 30th of the month the expedition was measurably successful, but on the latter day was attacked by a large cavalry force under General Reddy, and a desperate fight ensued. The enemy were finally routed by a charge of the Union forces, in which "the 3d Ohio alone captured the rebel battery of twelve-pounders, with its caisson and ammunition." After resuming their march, General Forrest, who happened to be near at hand, pursued the nationals, overtaking the 3d Ohio, which was in the rear, and gave fight. The regiment maintained its ground against great odds until the arrival of assistance, when the rebels were again beaten, and the 3d continued its march to Gadsden. In a third battle, which took place

eleven miles above Gadsden, the regiment lost a large number of men.

On the morning of May 3d, while at Cedar Bluffs, twenty-two miles from Rome, General Forrest appeared with his rebel cavalry, and at once sent in a demand for a surrender. The brigade was in poor trim for fighting; the horses were jaded, and the ammunition had been almost wholly destroyed at the recent fording of the Catoosa. Terms of surrender were agreed upon, and the brigade, including the 3d Ohio, were made prisoners of war.

The regiment proceeded to Atlanta, and thence *via* Knoxville to Richmond, "where it was quartered in the open air on Belle Isle until the 15th of May, when the men were paroled and the officers sent to Libby Prison. The regiment was soon embraced in provisions for exchange, and subsequently took part in the pursuit and capture of the rebel Morgan and his raiders. It also did service in various ways at Bridgeport, Chickamauga, and Battle Creek; was sent against Wheeler's cavalry to Anderson Gap, Tenn., thence down the Sequatchie Valley to Looney Creek, where it remained some time repairing roads and aiding in the passage of trains to Chattanooga.

Nov. 18, 1863, the regiment marched to Kelly's Ferry, on the Tennessee, and there remained until after the battle of Mission Ridge. Its next move was to Chattanooga, where it performed garrison duty until June 9, 1864, when it received orders to report to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where, its term of service having expired, it was mustered out, June 23, 1864. Many of the soldiers of the 3d Ohio subsequently enlisted in other regiments "for the war."

Company K of the 3d Ohio was raised by Capt. Henry Cope, and composed of men chiefly from Wellsville, with others from East Liverpool, Salineville, and Hammondsville, in the county of Columbiana.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was raised in the counties of Miami, Clinton, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Columbiana, Company C, from Columbiana, joining about the time of the reorganization, in June, 1861, when the regiment was mustered into service for three years. On the 7th day of July the regiment was ordered to the Kanawha Valley. It arrived at Point Pleasant on the 11th, and became a part of the Kanawha division, commanded by Gen. J. D. Cox. The regiment started up the river, and, finding the bridge on the Pocotaligo had been burned by the rebels, rebuilt it and proceeded.

It spent the fall and early winter near Gauley Bridge in raiding, scouting, and reconnoitering, and was engaged at Cotton Hill and Sewell Mountain. December 1st the regiment returned to Point Pleasant and went into winter-quarters. April 16, 1862, it returned to Gauley Bridge by way of Winchester, and accompanied Gen. Cox as far as Raleigh, where it remained until further orders. Companies G and K were employed in opening the road from Shady Springs to Pack's Ferry.

"In the latter part of July the regiment returned to Gauley Bridge, and Company C was ordered to Summerville, to reinforce a detachment of the 9th Virginia stationed there, and remained until the regiment moved to Washington City."

On the 18th of August the 11th proceeded to Washington, D. C., and on the 27th was ordered to Manassas Junction. "Arriving at Fairfax Station, it was found that the rebels had taken possession of the fortifications at Manassas, and that Taylor's brigade of New Jersey troops was falling back. The 11th crossed Bull Run, formed in line near the railroad, and checked a flanking movement of the enemy." In the subsequent retreat to Fairfax the regiment acted as rear guard, distinguishing itself for "cool and determined bravery."

On the 29th of August the Kanawha division moved to the front, and the 11th was posted at Fort Munson, on Munson's Hill. On the 6th of September it moved to near Frederick City *via* Ridgeville.

"The rebels were posted on the banks of the Monocacy, holding the bridge across the stream. Three attacking columns were formed, with the 11th in the advance of the centre, and advanced against the rebels. The centre column gained the bridge and drove the enemy from it. A charge was ordered, but the line was thrown into some confusion, and the rebels rallied and captured two pieces of artillery. Gen. Cox called to Col. Coleman, 'Will the 11th recover those guns?' With a loud cheer the regiment dashed at the rebels, drove them from the guns, and still pressed on, cheering and charging, advancing into the city, and only halting when the enemy was completely routed. That night the Kanawha division bivouacked near the city, and by evening of the next day advanced to Catocin Creek, near Middletown, the 11th being posted near the bridge.

"The next morning the division crossed the creek and moved towards Turner's Gap in South Mountain. After proceeding a short distance the division moved to the left and struck the old Sharpsburg road, and upon reaching a narrow gorge, concealed by timber and undergrowth, the 11th formed in line of battle. When the order came to charge, the 11th moved along the edge of a strip of woods, and by adroitness and bravery drove back a strong force of the rebels attempting a flank movement. The regiment was exposed to a galling fire from sharpshooters, but not a man flinched. One old man—Nathan Whittaker, of Company E, who had two sons in the regiment—exhibited wonderful bravery in standing a pace or two in advance, and coolly loading and firing as if at a target, while the enemy's bullets were falling like hail all around him. About noon there was a lull in the battle-storm, but about three o'clock the entire national line advanced, fighting desperately. The 11th was ordered to charge across an open field, on the left of the road, against a force of the enemy protected by a stone wall. They met the enemy in almost a hand-to-hand fight; muskets were clubbed and bayonets crossed over the low stone wall, but finally the enemy was driven from his position into the undergrowth. The rebels retreated towards Sharpsburg during the night, and at an early hour next morning the national army was in pursuit.

"The night before the battle of Antietam the Kanawha division, under General Crook, moved into position near the lower bridge, which crosses the Antietam on the Rorheback farm, the 11th being posted a little above the bridge, on a rough, wooded slope. At ten o'clock A.M., on the 17th of September, an assault was ordered upon

the bridge, but they were met with such a heavy fire from the bluffs opposite that they were compelled to retire. At this juncture an order was received from Gen. McClellan to carry the bridge at all hazards. The 11th was to lead the storming-party, and while advancing steadily and determinedly, Col. Coleman fell mortally wounded. The regiment wavered an instant, and then pressed on, gained the bridge, crossed it, scaled the bluffs, and drove the rebels from their position."

October 8th the division, under Gen. Crook, moved to Hagerstown, suffering much from the march, and then proceeded to Clarksburg, arriving in a destitute condition in respect to clothing and camp-equipage. The regiment was assigned to Summerville, where it remained during the winter, making, meantime, with the 2d Virginia Cavalry, a successful expedition into the Greenbrier country.

Jan. 24, 1863, the regiment marched for Loup Creek Landing, thence by steamer to Nashville, and thence, with the entire division, to Carthage, on the Tennessee River, occupying the heights northeast of the town and fortifying the position. March 24th the regiment went on sent to Rome, and returned next day with a captain, twenty-eight privates, a wagon-train, and about seventy horses and mules belonging to Forrest's Cavalry. With the exception of light skirmishes, nothing of note occurred until near the end of June. In June the regiment became a part of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 14th Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas commanding. On the 24th, Reynolds' division moved towards Manchester, and subsequently entered Tullahoma, and still later advanced to Big Springs.

On the 5th of September, Reynolds' division took possession of Trenton. "From this place the regiment moved through Corper's Gap into McLemon's Cove, and continued to gradually close in upon the rebels. On the 17th the rebels made an assault on the position held by the 11th at Catlett's Gap, and were repulsed. On the 18th and 19th occurred the hotly-contested battle of Gordon's Mill, in which the 11th behaved most nobly, though subjected often to a merciless fire, and at one time so severe that in less than an hour Company D lost one-half its men killed and wounded."

The troops withdrew after the battle to Rossville and Chattanooga, and on the 24th the regiment was engaged in a skirmish with the enemy. It afterwards withdrew to a position within the line of rifle-pits, to the left of Fort Negley. The regiment afterwards marched down the river and gained a foothold on Lookout Mountain. On the 23d it took position in front of Fort Negley, and next morning was placed in front of Fort Wood; in the afternoon it advanced on Mission Ridge. In this charge the regiment was obliged to pass through open ground and up the Ridge in face of a galling fire of musketry, but gained the rebel works, after a sharp fight. The colors of the 11th and those of the 31st Ohio were the first planted upon the Ridge. The fighting continued until dark, the 11th remaining constantly in action and fighting bravely.

On the 25th of January the regiment was engaged in a reconnoissance towards Rocky Face Ridge, and found the enemy strongly posted. By some mistake the 11th was ordered to charge up a steep hill held by two brigades and

several pieces of artillery. The regiment, notwithstanding its gallant efforts, was obliged to retreat with a loss of one-sixth of its men.

Thereafter the regiment remained on garrison duty until June 10th, when it proceeded to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it was mustered out June 21, 1864.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was formed directly after the attack on Fort Sumter, and was composed of recruits from seven counties, Companies E and H being from New Lisbon, in the county of Columbiana.

By May 15, 1861, the regiment was in quarters at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland. May 27th, it moved by rail to Camp Jackson, near Columbus, where officers were chosen. Companies A and B, after being armed and equipped, proceeded by cars to Bellaire, the remainder of the regiment to Zanesville for perfection in drill.

June 21st the whole regiment embarked, with other troops, for Parkersburg, where they arrived on the 23d. While at that place it was brigaded with the 8th and 10th Ohio and 13th Indiana, under Brig.-Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans. On the 25th the regiment moved by rail to Clarksburg, and joined McClellan's "Provisional Army of Western Virginia." On the 29th, with the advance, it made its first real march, reaching Buckhannon on July 2d, and moved thence, July 7th, to Roaring Creek, and encamped in front of the fortified rebel position at Rich Mountain. In the ensuing battle it received the commendation of Gen. Rosecrans. On the 27th of July the regiment's term of enlistment having expired, it proceeded to Columbus.

By the 26th of September following, nine companies had been recruited for three years' service, and the regiment was reorganized. November 16th it moved to Cincinnati, and thence by steamer to Camp Jenkins, near Louisville, Ky., and thence, December 6th, to Lebanon. From Lebanon it marched forty miles to Columbia. On this march a teamster, Jacob Clunck, was run over by his team and instantly killed,—the first death in the regiment.

The regiment reached Columbia December 10th, was brigaded with the 59th Ohio, 2d and 9th Kentucky Infantry, and Haggard's regiment of cavalry, constituting the 11th Brigade, Gen. J. T. Boyle commanding. While at Columbia the regiment received a beautiful silk flag as a present from the ladies of Canton.

Jan. 17, 1862, the 19th marched to Renick's Creek, near Burkesville, on the Cumberland River, moved thence to Jamestown, and February 15th, after the defeat of the rebels at Mill Springs and the evacuation of Bowling Green, returned to Columbia. While at Columbia the regiment suffered much from measles and typhoid fever.

The regiment made tedious marches to Glasgow and Bowling Green, poorly shod; on April 6th arrived within fourteen miles of Savannah, on the Tennessee River, and participated in the second day's battle at Pittsburg Landing. Maj. Edwards (acting lieutenant-colonel) was shot dead from his horse, privates O. T. Powell and Horace H. Bailey, of Company C, and Corp. W. E. Gibson, of Company H, were killed, and Lieut. William A. Sutherland, of Company H, was severely wounded in the shoulder.

The regiment spent ten days in the vicinity of the battlefield, and subsequently participated in the movement upon and in the siege of Corinth. On May 22d, near Farmington, it had a picket skirmish, in which six men were wounded, two of whom afterwards died. May 29th, it entered Corinth with the army; June 3d, joined in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Brownsboro', and then returned to Iuka; joined Buell's column, and went with it to Florence, Ala., and to Battle Creek, arriving July 14th. The regiment marched with Gen. McCook's division to Nashville August 21st, and there joined the army under Gen. Buell, and marched with it to Louisville, Ky.

Leaving Louisville October 1st, the regiment reached Perryville just after the battle at that place, but joined in the pursuit of the rebels, with whom it had a running skirmish, and captured a gun with its accoutrements; subsequently did provost-duty at Gallatin for two weeks, and then joining its division, passed through Nashville, and went into camp on the Murfreesboro' turpiket, near the State Lunatic Asylum.

December 26th, under Maj. Charles F. Manderson, marched with the army in its advance on Murfreesboro'. At that place, "under the personal lead of Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, Beatty's brigade charged the enemy, drove him about three-fourths of a mile, and held the position until relieved by Col. M. B. Walker's brigade."

January 2d the regiment crossed Stone River; with the 14th and 23d Brigades received the charge of the rebels under Breckenridge; was forced to retreat, but recrossed and aided in the capture of four pieces of artillery from the famous Washington (Louisiana) Battery. In this battle Capt. Bean, of Co. E, Lieut. Bell, of Co. C, Lieut. Donovan, of Co. B, and Sergt.-Maj. Lyman Tilee were killed. Lieut. Sutherland, Co. H, and Lieut. Keel, Co. F, were severely wounded. The regiment entered the battle with four hundred and forty-nine men, and lost in killed, wounded, and missing two hundred and thirteen,—nearly one-half.

The regiment marched to McMinnville, June 28th, crossed the Cumberland Mountains, Aug. 16th, to Pikeville, and crossed Lookout Mountain to Lee & Gordon's mills, arriving Sept. 13th. At Crawfish Springs the regiment had a brisk skirmish in which two men of Co. D were killed. It participated in the battles of the 18th and 20th of September, at Chickamauga, and suffered a loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, of one hundred men.

The 19th remained in Chattanooga during the siege, took part in the advance on Orchard Knob, Nov. 23, and lost about twenty men killed and wounded; on the 25th it "participated in the glorious charge against the rebel works at the foot of Mission Ridge, and seizing the inspiration, climbed, without orders, the precipitous sides of the mountain and aided in driving the rebels over and down the opposite side, losing one killed and thirteen wounded."

The regiment returned to Chattanooga, joined in the severe march with Sherman towards Knoxville, thence to Strawberry Plains and Flat Creek, where, on Jan. 1, 1864, four hundred of the 19th re-enlisted as veterans. The regiment then returned to Ohio, reaching Cleveland Feb. 16th.

The veteran 19th went again to the front, reaching Knoxville March 24th. From this point, on the 6th of May, Sherman's entire command entered on the Atlanta campaign. The regiment was sent to hold Parker's Gap, and May 20th rejoined its brigade at Cassville; was in the sharp fight at New Hope Church, where it lost many men in killed and wounded. It was engaged at Kenesaw, at Peachtree Creek, and at the crossing of the Chattahoochie River, and was under fire almost daily up to the evacuation of Atlanta. It also passed with Sherman around to the right of Atlanta in the affair at Jonesboro', participated in the action at Lovejoy Station, September 2d, capturing the enemy's front line of works, which it held for three days and until Sherman's army returned to Atlanta.

The entire loss of the regiment in the Atlanta campaign was: killed, two commissioned officers and twenty-eight men; wounded, six commissioned officers and ninety-six men; missing, thirteen men. Total, one hundred and forty-five.

The regiment marched under Gen. Thomas towards Nashville to aid in opposing Hood; was in reserve at the battle of Franklin, and the night after reached Nashville, and during the investment of that place by the rebels engaged in frequent sorties, with small loss; participated in the battle of Nashville, and followed in the pursuit of Hood's defeated army as far as the Tennessee.

During the month of February, 1865, the 19th was at Huntsville, Alabama, and thence moved into East Tennessee as far as the Virginia line, returning to Nashville on April 25th. On June 16th, it formed a part of the column sent to Texas, and reached Green Lake July 14, 1865. It left Green Lake September 11th, and arrived at San Antonio on the 23d. This march was one of much suffering, being made over one of the great sandy plains of that country.

The 19th was mustered out of service at San Antonio, Oct. 21, 1865, reached Columbus, Ohio, November 22d, and was paid off and discharged at Camp Chase, November 25th.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, in the last days of June, 1861, and was composed of ten companies, inclusive of one (C) from the counties of Sandusky and Columbiana. The regiment proceeded to Cheat Mountain, Va., where it arrived August 14th, and there joined the 14th Indiana. The enemy, who were in large force fifteen miles distant, were active, and on the 12th of September made a spirited attack, but, after a combat of three hours, were defeated and fled. Two soldiers of the 24th were wounded.

Oct. 3, 1861, in an action at Greenbrier, Va., the 24th stood firmly under a heavy fire of grape, canister, and shell, sustaining a loss of two killed and three wounded. Nov. 18th the regiment marched from Cheat Mountain, and arrived at Louisville on the 28th, where it was assigned to the 10th Brigade, 4th Division, Army of the Ohio. The time from February 25 to March 17, 1862, was spent in camp at Nashville, Tenn., when the regiment proceeded to Savannah and Pittsburg Landing, and passed *en route* the Duck River, which they were obliged to ford. While at Savannah, April

6th, the roar of the artillery at Pittsburg Landing was heard. In the absence of transports, the division at once proceeded by land through the swamps, the 10th Brigade taking the lead, and arrived at the scene of conflict in time to participate, during that evening, upon the extreme left. On the 7th the 24th was engaged all day, gaining fresh laurels. It subsequently took part in most of the skirmishes between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, and was among the first regiments that entered the latter place, and later joined in the pursuit of the enemy in North Mississippi and North Alabama, encamping in July at McMinnville, Tenn. It left that place September 3d and returned to Louisville, Ky., with the army during Gen. Bragg's invasion. In October, 1862, it was assigned to the 4th Division, 21st Army Corps. After the battle of Perryville, in which it was not actively engaged, the 24th, after aiding in the pursuit of the foe into the mountains, marched to Nashville.

In December, 1862, although reduced by sickness and other causes to thirteen officers and three hundred and forty men, it took part in the battle of Stone River, and, having been assigned an important position, held it faithfully and bravely, as shown by the casualties. Four commissioned officers were killed and four wounded, and ten privates killed and sixty-nine wounded,—ten mortally. The regiment was in the engagement at Woodbury, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1863, and later that year moved with the army against Tullahoma, and was on duty at Manchester, Tenn., until the advance on Chattanooga. It subsequently participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge.

After the affair at Taylor's Ridge, near Ringgold, the regiment was assigned to the 2d Division, 4th Army Corps, and was in the engagement near Dalton, where it lost in killed two, and in wounded eight. The 24th was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1864.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

This was among the first of the Ohio regiments raised for three years. On the 15th of September, 1861, the regiment left Camp Dennison poorly equipped, and proceeded by rail to Grafton, from whence it marched to Beverly, West Va., arriving on the 22d. The regiment was assigned to the post at Cheat Mountain Summit, Col. Nathan Kimball commanding. October 3d the regiment led the advance against Greenbriar, Va., and during that fall were engaged in watching the movements of the rebels under Gen. Robert E. Lee. December 13th it accompanied Gen. Milroy in his movement against Camp Alleghany, and gallantly charged the enemy's camp, entailing a loss of four killed and fourteen wounded. The ensuing winter was spent at Beverly. It was in the subsequent operations under Gen. Milroy, resulting in the capture of Camp Alleghany, Huntersville, Monterey, and McDowell, and about May 1st was in the fight near Buffalo Gap. From this point the national forces fell back on the main army at Bull Pasture Valley, where Generals Schenck and Milroy had united their commands.

In the severe battle at Bull Pasture Mountain, May 8th, the regiment lost six killed and fifty-three wounded, and was the last to leave the field. On the 12th of May, Maj.-Gen. Fremont, with twelve thousand men, joined Gens.

Schenck and Milroy, the united forces remaining at Franklin until the 25th. The 32d meantime was transferred to Schenck's brigade. Under Fremont the regiment participated in the battles of Cross Keys and Port Republic, in the Shenandoah Valley, on the 8th and 9th of June. Later in that month, having moved to Strasburg, it was transferred to Piatt's brigade, and moved to Winchester, Va., July 5th, thence on September 1st, with the brigade, to Harper's Ferry, and aided in the defense of that place. "After making a hard fight and losing one hundred and fifty of its number, the regiment, with the whole command, was surrendered by the commanding officer of the post to the enemy as prisoners of war."

The regiment was paroled, sent to Annapolis, Ind., and from thence to Chicago, Ill. Col. Ford was dismissed the service after a trial, in which he was charged with neglect of duty in the defense of Maryland Heights. The regiment became demoralized, and many of the soldiers deserted, until it was reduced to thirty-five men. This small number was the nucleus of a new organization. Within ten days from the appointment of Capt. B. F. Potts to the post of lieutenant-colonel, eight hundred men had reported for duty. The men were declared to be exchanged Jan. 12, 1863. Left Camp Taylor, January 20th, arrived at Memphis on the 25th, and was assigned to Logan's division, 17th Army Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson. It moved to Lake Providence, La., took a notable part in the campaign against Vicksburg, in which, by a bayonet charge at the battle of Champion Hills, it "captured the 1st Mississippi rebel battery—men, guns, and horses—with a loss of twenty-four men." The battery was turned over to the regiment, and was manned by Company F through the siege of Vicksburg. In the campaign and siege the regiment lost two hundred and twenty-five, rank and file. It had shared in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hills. In August, 1863, the regiment accompanied Stephenson's expedition to Monroe, La.; McPherson's to Brownsville, Miss., in the following October; and in February, 1864, was with Sherman at Meridian, and lost twenty-two men at Boker's Creek, in Mississippi.

In December and January, 1863-64, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans; on the 4th of March, 1864, received furlough; and on the 21st of April rejoined the army with many new recruits. Joining Gen. Sherman June 10, 1864, it was with the 17th Army Corps in the movement against Atlanta; shared in the assault on Kennesaw Mountain, June 27th, and Niekajaek Creek, on the Chattahoochee River, July 10th, and in the succeeding battles of the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 28th, before Atlanta, where it lost more than half its numbers in killed and wounded. After Atlanta fell the regiment engaged in the pursuit of Hood, and then rejoined Sherman and accompanied him in his "March to the Sea." On the 10th of December, 1864, the 32d was in the advance at Savannah, aided in driving the rebels into their works, and on the 21st entered that city with the army and went into camp at Fort Thunderbolt. After the review of the whole army by Gen. Sherman, the 17th Army Corps went by transports to Beaufort, S. C., and thence to Pocotaligo Station, on the

Savannah and Charleston Railroad. On Feb. 1, 1865, the regiment passed with the army through the Carolinas, and with the 13th Iowa was the first to enter Columbia. March 20th and 21st it had a sharp engagement at Bentonville, N. C. The regiment moved with the army to Raleigh, N. C., and was present at the surrender of Johnston's army, May 1, 1865. It marched with the army through Richmond, Va., to Washington, where it participated in the grand review before President Johnson and his Cabinet. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 20, 1865, and the men were finally discharged at Columbus, July 26th.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment had its rise in the consolidation of two partly-organized regiments, the 45th and 67th. The regiment left Columbus, Ohio, for the field, Jan. 19, 1862, going into Western Virginia under Gen. Landor. With the exception of a march to Bloomery Gap, the greater portion of the month of February was spent at Paw-Paw Tunnel. On the 5th of March the regiment moved to Winchester, Gen. Shields commanding the division, where skirmishing was frequent on the picket line with Ashby's cavalry.

On the afternoon of March 22d the regiment reported to Gen. Banks in Winchester, and soon engaged the enemy, driving them until past nightfall as far south as Kearns-town. The regiment lay on their arms all night, and on the next morning were the first to engage the enemy. After the infantry fighting had been fairly opened, the 67th was ordered to reinforce Gen. Tyler's brigade; to do which it was necessary to pass over an open field for three-fourths of a mile, exposed to the enemy's fire. The regiment executed the movement on the double-quick, and came into action in splendid order. The regiment lost in this action fifteen killed and thirty-two wounded. Until the last of the next June the 67th endured the hardships of marches up and down the valley, over the mountains and back again, from the Potomac to Harrisonburg, from Port Royal to Fredericksburg, from Fredericksburg to Manassas, from Manassas to Port Republic, and from Port Republic to Alexandria.

On the 29th of June the regiment embarked on steamer "Herald" and barge "Delaware," and started for the James to reinforce Gen. McClellan. In the night of the 30th, when near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, in a heavy gale, the hawser by which the barge was towed parted, leaving the barge to toss about in the trough of the sea. Men, horses, arms, and camp and garrison equipage were carried overboard and lost, and it was nearly an hour before the steamer was able to return to the barge. At Harrison's Landing the regiment campaigned with the Army of the Potomac till the evacuation of the Peninsula, when it went to Suffolk, Va., with only three hundred men for duty out of the eight hundred and fifty which composed the regiment at the organization. While here the regiment enjoyed its first opportunity for rest and drill; and in the last of December was transferred to North Carolina, and then to Hilton Head, where it arrived Feb. 1, 1863. The regiment shared in the Charleston expedition, landing on Cole's Island on the 2d of April. For seven months the regiment

heroically endured all hardships, privations, and dangers of the siege, taking part in the attack on Fort Wagner, and sustaining a heavy loss. It was at last relieved, and was allowed a few days' rest preparatory to an expedition into Florida.

The regiment re-enlisted and returned to Ohio February, 1864. At the expiration of their furloughs the soldiers of the 67th returned to the field, reaching Bermuda Hundred, Va., under Gen. Butler, on the 6th of May, 1864. On the 9th of May the 67th was detached to guard the right flank of the 10th Corps, which had gone to the railroad at Chester Station, to destroy it from there to Petersburg. A section of artillery was sent with the regiment, and it was placed on the turnpike from Richmond to Petersburg, about eleven miles from the former place, with orders to hold the position at all hazards. During the night reinforcements arrived, and next morning the rebels made a general attack upon them. The 67th maintained its position from first to last, presenting an unbroken front to four successive charges. A section of our artillery, for a short time, fell into the hands of the enemy, but was recaptured by a portion of Company F. The 10th of May, 1864, will always be remembered as a sad but glorious day by the 67th. Seventy-six officers and men were killed and wounded in that battle.

On the 20th of May, a portion of our lines having fallen into the hands of the rebels, the 67th, with other regiments, was designated to recapture it, which they did by a charge, in which the regiment lost sixty-nine officers and men killed and wounded. The rebel general, W. H. S. Walker, was wounded and captured, his sword passing into the hands of Col. Voris as a trophy. On the 16th of August four companies of the 67th charged the rifle-pits of the enemy at Deep River, and at the first volley lost a third of their men; but before the rebels could reload the rifle-pits were in our possession. On the 7th, 13th, 27th, and 28th of October the regiment engaged the enemy, with a loss of over one hundred men. During the spring, summer, and fall of 1864 the 67th confronted the enemy, at all times within range of their guns; and it is said, by officers competent to judge, that during the year it was under fire two hundred times. No movement was without danger; firing was kept up for days, and men wore their accoutrements for weeks at a time. Out of over six hundred muskets taken to the front in the spring, three-fifths were laid aside during the spring on account of casualties.

In the spring of 1865 the 67th participated in the assault on the rebel works below Petersburg; on the 2d of April was foremost in the charge on Fort Gregg, and at Appomattox Court-House was in at the death, bearing her battle-flag proudly in the last fight our forces made against the Army of Northern Virginia.

On the 5th of May the regiment reported to Gen. Voris, commanding the district of South Anna, Va., and garrisoned that portion of the State till December, 1865. In the mean time the 62d Ohio was consolidated with the 67th, the latter regiment retaining its organization. The 67th was mustered out of the service on the 12th of December, 1865, wanting but six days of having been recognized as a regiment for four years.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The 76th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised at Newark, Ohio, and organized Feb. 9, 1862. The regiment proceeded *via* Paducah, Ky., to Fort Donelson, and was in the engagement at that place. March 6th it moved to the Tennessee River; thence up the river to Crump's Landing, and on the 31st proceeded to Adamsville and took position in Gen. Lew. Wallace's division, in the right wing of the army of Gen. Grant. It made with the division a forced march to Pittsburg Landing, April 6th, and in the ensuing battle was continually subjected to the enemy's fire. In the latter part of April it participated in a successful charge against the rebels near Corinth, and afterwards was a part of the grand reserve in the advance on that place, and after its evacuation moved to Memphis, arriving June 17th. On the 24th of July the regiment marched to near Helena, Ark., where it went into camp.

Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Southwest the 76th was assigned to the 2d Brigade, Col. C. R. Woods, of the 3d Division, commanded by Gen. P. J. Osterhaus. It was part of the expedition to Milliken's Bend which captured the camp and garrison equipage of the 31st Louisiana Regiment. A detachment, comprising a part of the 76th, afterwards proceeded up the Yazoo, surprised Haines' Bluff, and captured four siege-guns, two field-pieces, and a large quantity of fixed ammunition.

The regiment returned to Helena, spent one week in October at St. Genevieve, Mo., and then moved to Pilot Knob, remaining there for rest and reorganization until November 12th, when it returned to St. Genevieve, and embarked for Camp Steele, Miss. On the 21st of December it became a part of Gen. Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg.

Jan. 10, 1863, the regiment, with the division of Gen. Steele, landed at Arkansas Post, and the same night "marched six miles, through mud and water, and by two o'clock next morning the troops occupied the cantonments of the enemy. Shortly after daylight they moved upon the enemy's works, and about one o'clock the 76th charged within one hundred yards of the rifle-pits, halted, opened fire, and held the position for three hours, when the enemy surrendered."

During the month of February details for the regiment were made to work on the canal across the peninsula opposite Vicksburg. It participated in the rout of the rebels under Col. Ferguson at Deer Creek, April 7th. After this the regiment, with the 15th Corps, moved to Young's Point, Milliken's Bend, and Hard Times Landing, and reached Grand Gulf, May 6th. It was in the engagement at Fourteen-Mile Creek, and at Jackson charged the works on the enemy's left, which were soon after evacuated.

The regiment, with the corps, marched for Vicksburg on the 16th of May, and on the 18th took position "six hundred yards from the main lines of the enemy. The batteries of the enemy in front of the 76th were silenced, and none of his guns could be manned except those of the water-batteries." After the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment marched in pursuit of Johnston, arriving at Jackson July 10th, and later in the month went into camp at Big Black Ridge.

During October and November the regiment was connected with operations in Northern Alabama and Tennessee; joined Gen. Hooker in the assault on Lookout Mountain; was engaged at Mission Ridge; and on November 27th charged on Taylor's Ridge, where it suffered severely. "In one company of twenty-eight men, eight were killed and eight wounded, and seven men were shot down while carrying the regimental colors."

Jan. 1, 1864, the 76th went into winter-quarters at Paint Rock, Ala. Before spring arrived the regiment was furloughed home, two-thirds having re-enlisted as veterans. The regiment, which was originally nine hundred and sixty-two strong, had been reduced to less than three hundred.

Returning to the camp at Paint Rock, the regiment proceeded to Chattanooga May 6th, moved through Snake Creek Gap on the 9th, the evening of the 14th charged the enemy near Resaca, and participated in the repulse of Hardee's corps on the 28th.

In June the regiment moved to New Hope Church, thence to Acworth and Kenesaw Mountain, Rossville, and Decatur, arriving within four miles of Atlanta on the 20th of July.

With the 30th Iowa, the regiment recaptured four twenty-pound Parrott guns which the rebels had taken, and on the 28th they aided in the repulse of the enemy, who made three successive charges with great loss. On the 13th of August, in an advance of the skirmish-line, the 76th captured fifty of the enemy, afterwards aided in the destruction of the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, and on the 31st in the repulse of the rebels at Flint River.

The regiment, after rest and reorganization in September, crossed the Chattahoochee October 4th, "marched through Marietta, north of Kenesaw Mountain, near Adairsville, through Resaca, through Snake Creek Gap;" on the 16th skirmished with the enemy at Ship's Gap, marched through Lafayette, and then, on the 18th, through Summerville, where the non-veterans were mustered out.

The regiment next moved with the army to Little River, Cave Springs, and near to Atlanta. Thence, on the 15th of November, the 15th Corps moved southward with the right wing of the army, by the way of McDonough, Indian Springs, Clinton, and Irwintown, passing twenty miles east of Macon; thence eastward to the Ogeechee, and down its west bank to the mouth of the Cannouchee; thence eastward to Savannah, where it formed on the 18th of December.

After the evacuation the regiment performed provost-guard duty in the city until Jan. 9, 1865, then embarked for Beaufort, S. C.; thence marched to Gardner's Corners, and on the 31st started on the "campaign of the Carolinas." It was engaged in skirmishing near Columbia. After the surrender of Lee and a few days of provost-guard duty, the 76th moved northward, engaged the rebels at Bentonville, and proceeded, *via* Goldsboro', to Raleigh, and there remained until the surrender of Johnston. The regiment broke camp April 30th, reached Washington May 23d, where it shared in the grand review, then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., when it was mustered out, thence to Columbus, Ohio, where it was discharged, July 24, 1865.

"The regiment participated in forty-four battles; moved nine thousand six hundred and twenty-five miles on foot, by rail, and by water; and passed through the rebellious States of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. Two hundred and forty-one men were wounded in battle; three hundred and fifty-one died on the field or in hospitals; two hundred and twenty-two early scars as evidence of their struggle with the enemy; and two hundred and eighty-two have the seed of disease contracted in the line of duty. It is a sad but noble record, and the survivors may well be proud of the part they have taken in establishing the greatness and permanence of the American Union."

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

*Company I.**

In introducing this history to the reader, it is not proposed to present a history of the great Rebellion, but an unvarnished narrative of the part taken therein by Company I of the 78th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. No body of men in the service has taken part in a greater number of skirmishes and battles, traveled over more territory, and participated in more important campaigns. The majority of this company were from Columbiana County, but Lieut. De Wolf and a number of men from Licking County were assigned to this company at Camp Gilbert, and sixty enlisted men and substitutes were added after the original organization, making a total of one hundred and forty-seven belonging to the company during the term of service. The company was recruited in December, 1861, and organized Jan. 11, 1862, at Zanesville, Ohio, and assigned in the regiment as Company I, the other-companies being from the neighborhood of Zanesville.

Under the command of Col. M. D. Leggett the company left the State, and arrived at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862, while the battle at that place was in progress. This company being the only one from Columbiana County, the history of the regiment includes the company history. The regiment was for nearly four years constantly in the front, and during the summer's heat and winter's cold was actively engaged, and *never went into summer- or winter-quarters*. Its heaviest and most important marches were performed during the winter months, in which it passed through nearly every State of the would-be Confederacy. From Paducah, Ky., the regiment marched nearly all the way to Grand Gulf, Miss., passing through Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. It took an active part in all the bloody battles in the West under Grant, and afterwards under Gen. Sherman, beginning with Shiloh and Corinth and the campaign following. It commenced the winter campaign under Gen. Grant in the interior of Mississippi. It crossed the Mississippi River below Grand Gulf, and did its full share of fighting in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Black River, and in the forty-two days' siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg, it made an important campaign under Gen.

Sherman to Clinton and Jackson, and a second campaign to Monroe, La.

Feb. 1, 1864, it commenced the long and most destructive campaign of the war,—through Central Mississippi to its extreme eastern boundary. March 20, 1864, the regiment started from Vicksburg for home on veteran furlough, having re-enlisted as veterans Jan. 5, 1864. May 7th it left Columbus, Ohio, for Georgia, marching from Clifton, Tenn., to Rome, Ga., *via* Huntsville, Ala., thence to Big Shanty, where it took an important part in all the hard-fought conflicts of the Atlanta campaign.

After three weeks' rest the regiment started on the campaign in Northern Alabama in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Hood. It returned to Atlanta, and on the 13th day of November, 1864, entered on the greatest campaign on record,—through Georgia to Savannah, a march of thirty-seven days, thence to Beaufort, S. C., Columbia, Washington, D. C., and Louisville, Ky. The distance traveled in this campaign was more than four thousand miles on foot, three thousand by railroad, and twenty-six hundred by water, making a total of nine thousand six hundred miles. During the service the regiment lost one hundred and twenty killed in battle, three hundred wounded, seventy missing in action, two hundred and ninety-five discharged for disability, thirty-one transferred to the Invalid Corps,—a total of eight hundred and sixteen. The company's losses during same period were—five killed in battle, ten wounded, ten died from disease, thirty discharged for disability, and seven transferred to the Invalid Corps.

The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Matamora, Thompson's Hill, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg (forty-two days), Fort Beauregard, Bocachita, Meridian raid, Big Shanty, Bushy Mountain, Kenesaw, Nickojack, siege of Atlanta, battles at Atlanta, July 21st, 22d, and 28th, Jonesboro', Lovejoy, Milledgeville, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Charleston, Columbia, and Bentonville,—thirty-four in all,—and almost numberless minor affairs and skirmishes. Its entire term was one of extreme exposure and arduous service. Said the corps commander in his farewell address, "*Your history may truly be said to have been written in sweat and blood.*" On account of the arduous service, the company suffered much from disease and in battle; its very best young men fell in the prolonged struggle. Especially has it been true of Company I—a fact observed by so many—that "the arrow of Death is mysteriously select in the choice of its victims." Its death-list includes those who were regretted most and could be spared least,—men the most upright, most useful, and the best loved in the company and at home. Some of the men of Company I have filled important positions in the regiment, at division, corps, and department headquarters.

The limited space allowed for the military history of the company does not admit of a detailed history of the company, but the account of the terrible battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, in which Gen. McPherson was killed, and where the 17th Corps did the most terrible fighting, encountering the greater part of the rebel army, is of great interest to the friends and relatives of those of the com-

* Prepared by H. W. Brown, New Lisbon, whose notices of individuals are confined to those who were from Columbiana County.

pany who took part in the bloody drama. During the earlier part of this campaign the soldiers endured great privation on account of scarcity of rations. At one time the men were three days without anything to eat, and all the time, night and day, under fire, gradually driving the enemy. While advancing and making a charge upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw Mountain, June 15, 1864, Sergt. T. C. Starr of the company,—a young man of sterling worth and integrity,—was killed.

On the 20th of July the Army of the Tennessee advanced towards Atlanta from near Decatur,—the 15th Corps, commanded by Gen. Logan, on the line of the Augusta Railroad; the 17th Corps, commanded by Gen. Frank Blair, on the left of the railroad; and the 16th Corps, commanded by Gen. Dodge, in reserve. When the day closed Company I was in front of a high hill strongly occupied by the enemy. From citizens it was learned that this hill overlooked Atlanta and was in short range of that coveted city. McPherson said, "*We must have that hill.*" Gen. Blair directed Gen. Leggett to charge and take the hill in the morning. Gen. Leggett did as commanded. At six o'clock A.M. of the 21st he made a magnificent charge in the face of a deadly fire of musketry and artillery and took the hill, with many prisoners. He soon had artillery in position playing upon Atlanta. The rebels made several vigorous charges during the day to retake the hill, but without success. Gen. Leggett lost about four hundred men in this charge.

The 4th Division, commanded by Gen. G. A. Smith, attempted also to advance with Gen. Leggett, but met such a murderous fire as to compel him to fall back. During the day the 4th Division was placed in position to the left of Gen. Leggett. The enemy was discovered moving towards our extreme left, and the 16th Corps was directed to take position so as to protect our left flank. The 16th Corps was moving to this position on the 22d, but had not reached the left of the 4th Division by three-fourths of a mile when the enemy fell upon it from the rear in heavy force. Gen. Dodge met this unexpected onslaught with a resistance so vigorous and persistent as to cause the rebels to retire.

The enemy were as much surprised to find Gen. Dodge upon their flank as was Gen. Dodge at being attacked. The rebels expected to meet no obstruction from the rear except the pickets of the 17th Corps, and did not meet anything else in the gap of three-fourths of a mile between the left of the 17th and right of the 16th Corps. Through this gap the whole of Claiborne's division of Hardee's corps passed undiscovered, the ground being covered by a dense forest. The pickets, many of them, were killed or captured, and the rest followed in so closely as to be able to give but little alarm. The enemy advanced rapidly upon the rear of the forces of Gens. Smith and Leggett,—a terrible situation for the great Army of the Tennessee, when the result of a battle might determine the fate of the Western armies. It was the advance of this force that shot the gallant and greatly-beloved McPherson. When the news spread along the line that he had been killed, strong men wept, and, brushing away the tears, swore to be avenged. Gen. Grant wept like a child when he received the news, as he called McPherson the "hero of the war."

Gens. Leggett and Smith both put their men over their works (having intrenched themselves), and met the enemy's mad charge with a terrible volley of musketry. The enemy, however, pushed up to within a few feet of the works, but were finally repulsed with a slaughter almost unparalleled. They fell back, reformed, and soon came up again in the same direction, and the conflict for some time was a hand-to-hand combat, in which the bayonet and the clubbed musket were freely used. The enemy were again repulsed, leaving the ground literally carpeted with the dead and wounded.

During this hand-to-hand fight the enemy seemed determined to carry away the colors of the 78th Regiment; but the companies rallied around them, and, with bayonets and clubbed muskets, saved them. They were torn from the staff by a rebel, but Captain Orr, of Company H, plunged his sword through him, recaptured them, and, placing them around his body, kept them secure. What was once a flag was now only ribbons. After a few moments' quiet, the enemy—a part of Hood's corps—was discovered moving upon the division from the front. Gen. Leggett placed his men to the rear of the works, and met the charge with the same determined spirit of the former onslaught. The enemy came with deafening yells, and were met with murderous volleys and again successfully driven back. Again they rallied and forced their way up to the works, and again were repulsed with great slaughter.

In their several attacks from the front and rear the enemy seemed fully impressed with the belief that they would not only repossess themselves of Leggett's hill, but would capture his division. After the fourth repulse the rebels concluded that the 17th Corps could not be taken.

They then turned their attention to retaking the hill. For this purpose they brought in a fresh division—Cheatham's of Hardee's corps—and massed upon Gen. Smith's left flank. This, of course, compelled Gen. Smith to change his front.

Gen. Blair several times sent word to Leggett that it was all-important to hold the hill, and Gen. Leggett as often replied "*that if the 3d Division were driven from the hill, there would not be enough of it left to ever fight another battle.*" He was constantly passing up and down the line, cheering his men, exhorting them to hold the hill at all hazards. He was greeted with loud cheers. In the change of front it was necessary to take the 4th Division and the 2d Brigade of the 3d Division out of their works, and, although greatly fatigued with previous fighting, they were obliged to meet, without protection, the advancing column of the enemy's fresh troops. All who witnessed the fighting at this time pronounce it the most desperate they ever saw. The battle became almost immediately a hand-to-hand conflict. The officers became engaged with their swords and the men with their bayonets, and in many cases with their fists. The heaviest part of this engagement fell on the 78th and 68th Ohio Regiments; but they stood like rocks, remembering McPherson, determined to conquer or die. The enemy were at last repulsed, leaving the ground covered with their slain.

The commanding general walked back and forth, anxiously awaiting the result, and sending messengers to Leggett to

know if he could hold the hill,—that the fate of the army depended on him. Leggett replied, "*The hill is safe; the 3d Division holds it.*" Had either the 78th or 68th given way at a single point, the Army of the Tennessee would have been lost. The next day the rebels sent in a flag of truce, desiring to get their dead.

A truce of one hour was granted on Gen. Leggett's front, but the time was insufficient. Gen. Leggett delivered to the enemy and buried one thousand dead. Gen. Smith's division was occupying a new line, and the number killed by his division was not estimated, as they were in the enemy's hands. The 17th Corps was fully avenged for the killing of McPherson. The 78th Regiment suffered severely, having one hundred and twenty-seven killed and wounded and twenty taken prisoner. Company I received its full share of work that day, and several of the company carry scars which remind them of that terrible battle. Daniel H. Watt was killed; Morrison Powers fell mortally wounded, and died shortly afterwards; George Hanna, Thos. G. Hawkins, J. B. Mills, Lieut. Wm. H. Hessin, of Gen. Leggett's staff, Sergt. Isaac Burbeck, and John Baker were wounded. Lieut. Hessin was wounded severely, and fell from his horse while in the act of carrying ammunition to his regiment.

While home on veteran furlough, Lieut. Mills was promoted to captain and assigned to Company C, May 10, 1864. He acted as major in the Carolina campaign, and was commissioned as such, but, it not being his place by regular promotion by rank, he refused to muster, and returned to the command of his company,—an exhibition of generosity rare in military life. He was popular with his men, and influenced many to enlist. At the burning of Columbia, S. C., he was busy until near morning carrying women and children upon his horse outside the burning city. In supporting Col. Robinson he led the regiment with acceptance, and proved himself an efficient commander. Entering the army a private, he earned his promotion to major by merit.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT.*

This regiment was recruited almost exclusively from Stark, Columbiana, Summit, and Portage Counties. Four companies of the regiment were composed of Columbiana County men, viz.: Company G, known as the Salem company; F, known as the Wellsville company; C, known as the Palestine company; and Company K, known as the New Lisbon company. These companies were recruited in the month of August, 1862, and organized at Camp Massillon as a part of the 104th Regiment, and mustered into the service with it on the 30th day of August, 1862, by Capt. J. R. Paxton, of the 15th United States Infantry. About the 1st of September the regiment was hurried to Cincinnati, then besieged by Kirby Smith. On the 11th of September the advanced pickets of the rebel forces were met by the 104th, and skirmished with all day, the regiment losing one man killed and five wounded. This was the first and only blood spilled in defense of Cincinnati. Alexander Lowrie, of Company G, was wounded in the leg, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb above the knee. Soon

after the skirmish the rebel army retreated towards Lexington, and the regiment marched in pursuit. This, being its first march, was very severe on the men. The roads were dusty, the springs dried up, and the men, all undisciplined and unused to exposure, suffered intensely, and many cases of sickness resulted from this march, and many deaths followed. The regiment reached Lexington at daylight on the 15th of October, a few hours after the rear guard of the rebel army had evacuated the place. The regiment remained in Lexington until the 6th of December. While here the drill and discipline of the regiment were attended to with such success as to carry off the palm in a review of the forces at that place, the commanding officer deciding that the 104th Ohio had attained the highest state of discipline of any regiment in his command. On the morning of the 6th of December the regiment struck tents and took up the line of march, leaving their beautiful camp at Lexington behind, and that day's march brought it to the Kentucky River, at Clay's Ferry. The next day it reached Richmond, Ky.

The brigade consisted of the 100th, 44th and 104th, and the 19th Ohio Battery, under command of Col. S. A. Gilbert, of the 44th Ohio. At Richmond the command built formidable works. The regiment remained here until the 27th of December, when the line of march was again resumed, and, on the evening of the 28th, Danville, Ky., was reached. John Morgan's guerrilla forces were at this time operating in the vicinity of Danville, and this movement was for the purpose of intercepting him. Beyond slight skirmishing, nothing important occurred here. From Danville the regiment went to Frankfort, and there remained, performing provost-duty, until Feb. 21, 1863. While in camp at this place, the 44th Ohio was mounted. On the evening of February 21st the regiment took up the line of march towards Danville. This march was made very hard and disagreeable by a furious snow-storm, through which it with difficulty made its way, reaching, late at night, the Kentucky Military Institute, in which it quartered for the night. The next day's march brought it to Harrodsburg late at night. The next morning the regiment went to Danville, expecting to engage Morgan's cavalry, but no enemy was found.

The regiment continued in this part of Kentucky, watching and checkmating the movements of the rebel forces under Morgan, Pegram, and Clarke, until the following summer, when it joined Gen. Burnside's army in East Tennessee, arriving at Knoxville on the 4th day of September, 1863, and being the first Federal infantry in the place.

The duties performed by the 104th while in Kentucky were arduous and harassing, it being obliged to march and countermarch continually up and down and through almost the entire country. Owing to the exposure and the fatigue of hard and forced marches, many fell out of the ranks and died from diseases contracted during these marches. Up to this time Company C had lost ten of its number, and Company K seven, by death. The other companies, doubtless, lost proportionately. During the retreat of the national forces, under Gen. S. P. Carter from Danville to Lexington, in March, 1863, the regiment

* Prepared for this work by A. R. Martin, of New Lisbon.

lost twenty-five men captured, all of whom were paroled by their rebel captors in a few days after their capture.

The most important places occupied by the regiment during its memorable Kentucky campaign were Lexington, Richmond, Danville, Frankfort, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, Somerset, and Stanford. Before leaving Kentucky the regiment was placed in the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 23d Army Corps, under Gen. Hartsuff.

After a brief rest at Knoxville the regiment, with its brigade, was ordered to Cumberland Gap. The Gap was reached on the 7th day of November. This march was made with such rapidity as to merit and receive from President Lincoln a highly complimentary telegram, sent to Gen. Burnside. Immediately upon its arrival at the Gap a demand for surrender was made by Gen. Burnside, which was as promptly refused. The national troops then made preparations to carry it at the point of the bayonet, but before the movement was made the rebel leader, Gen. Frazier, had found good reason to change his mind, and surrendered his entire command as prisoners of war. The 104th was the first regiment to enter the works, and it received the surrender of the rebel army and stores. The rebel command consisted of about three thousand men and fourteen guns. This surrender was made Nov. 9, 1863. Remaining at the Gap a few days, the regiment returned to Knoxville. After this the regiment accompanied Gen. Burnside on an expedition to Carter's Station, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and on returning to Knoxville it did provost-duty for some weeks. It was present at, and took an active part in, the defense of Knoxville when besieged for twenty-two days by the rebel Gen. Longstreet. During the siege the regiment occupied various important positions under fire up to the raising of the siege, losing some men killed and wounded.

During the siege the exposures and privations endured by the regiment were very great, its rations being limited and inferior in quality, and the weather cold, drizzly, and disagreeable. The men were without tents, and compelled to take their rest on the muddy ground. The result of this was that many sickened and died from camp-fever and diseases contracted while enduring these privations and exposures. The 104th left many of its representatives in the Knoxville cemetery.

The regiment, with the national army, joined in the pursuit of Longstreet, and followed him as far as Blain's Cross-Roads, participating in the various skirmishes of that pursuit. The regiment wintered in this inhospitable region, and there was much suffering for want of sufficient food and clothing; yet, amid all their sufferings, half starved, half clad, these brave men never for a moment lost their love for the old flag, and there declared a willingness to enter on another three years' term of service; but, their enlistment not expiring within the time specified, they were not permitted to "veteranize." Early in April, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Cleveland, Tenn., where troops were assembling preparatory to the Atlanta campaign. The regiment formed a part of that campaign, and participated in all its general engagements, being under fire for one hundred and twenty days. It was engaged in the sanguinary battle of Resaca, May 14th and 15th, and on

the 6th of August in the desperate assault at Utoy Creek, in which the loss to the regiment was twenty-six officers and men killed and wounded. After sharing in the successes that compelled the evacuation of Atlanta, Sept. 1 and 2, 1864, it went into camp at Decatur, Ga., and there remained until Oct. 4, 1864, when it left Decatur and crossed the Chattahoochee River fifteen miles from Decatur. After marching about four hundred miles in Northern Georgia and Alabama, passing through Marietta, Acworth, Alatoona, Cassville, Kingston, Rome, Calhoun, Resaca, and Snake Creek Gap into Alabama at Gaylorsville, it finally reached Cedar Bluff, Ala.

On October 28th it crossed the Coosa River, and, taking the cars at Dalton, Ga., it passed through Nashville to Pulaski, Tenn. At Nashville the regiment cast its vote in favor of "veteranizing Abraham Lincoln." On November 8th it took the cars and went to Spring Hill, Tenn. November 13th it marched to Columbia, and thence to Pulaski. From Pulaski it fell back to Columbia. The regiment was engaged in sharp fighting and skirmishing here from November 25th to November 29th, losing several men killed and wounded. On the night of the 29th of November it moved towards Franklin, making a severe march of twenty-five miles, reaching that place at daylight the next day. At Franklin the regiment, with its brigade, built breast-works. The fight at Franklin began on the 30th of November, at five o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted till ten in the evening. This was the most severe engagement in which the regiment had ever participated, and it lost sixty killed and wounded. Capt. Wm. F. Kemble, of Company C, and Capt. Bard, of Company I, were killed in this battle. The men went into the battle with the avowed intention of revenging the loss of their comrades at Utoy Creek, and used "Utoy" as their battle-cry. The rebel Gen. Adams was killed in front of the 104th, the general and his horse both rolling over in front of the regiment. Capt. Kemble, who lost his life in this battle, fought desperately, throwing hatchets and axes into the scething mass of rebels in his front, until he fell pierced in the breast by a bullet. He fell as he lived, a brave soldier and a patriotic citizen, and as an officer beloved by all his men. Lieut. Cope, of Company F, was severely wounded through the arm during the battle, but wrapped a handkerchief around his arm and bravely stood his ground until the battle closed. After the battle the regiment, with the national forces, marched to Nashville, which was reached on the 1st of December.

The regiment occupied an important position in the main line in front of Nashville. Here the men were again confronted by intensely cold, disagreeable weather, and in consequence suffered severely. On the 15th of December the regiment lost three men, wounded in a skirmish. On the 16th it was engaged in a charge with its brigade, capturing the works of the enemy, with eight pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners, not losing a man. Resting on the enemy's works that night, the regiment moved the next morning in pursuit of the enemy, made a short halt at Columbia, and reached Clifton, Tenn., Jan. 6, 1865. It remained in camp at this point until the 16th of January, when it embarked on the steamer "Swallow," and, landing at Cincinnati, took the cars, January 22d, for Washington

City. Many pleasing reminiscences of this trip through Ohio might be recalled if space in this brief history would permit such a digression from the stern facts of a bloody record. After an absence of two years and a half from their native State, away from the refined associations of friends, it cannot be wondered at that at the sight of their noble State—very appropriately appellated by them "God's Country"—and of the noble and patriotic people, they should burst forth in shouts of joy.

Arriving at Washington City, it was from thence carried by the steamer "Star of the South" to Fort Fisher, at which place it landed Feb. 9, 1865. It took an active part in the operations which compelled the evacuation of Fort Anderson, Feb. 18, 1865. In the skirmishing at Fort Anderson the regiment lost one killed and several wounded. The regiment was engaged in the assault upon the rebel works at Old Town Creek, Feb. 20, 1865, which involved the capture of Wilmington, February 22d. The loss of the regiment in the charge upon the enemy at Old Town Creek was two killed and twenty wounded.

On the 22d of February the regiment, with its brigade, entered the city of Wilmington. On the capture of Wilmington, the colonel of the 104th Regiment was appointed to command the post of Wilmington, the lieutenant-colonel was appointed as provost-marshal of the city, and the regiment as provost-guard, and so continued to serve until the 23d Army Corps marched towards Goldsboro'. The regiment then marched to Kingston to the support of Gen. Cox, who was threatened by overpowering numbers. On March 20th the regiment left Kingston, and arrived at Goldsboro' the next day. It remained here until the 11th of April, when it started for Raleigh, N. C., arriving at the latter place April 15th. A grand review of the troops was had at Raleigh, and the regiment received some high compliments from Gen. Sherman and others for its efficiency of drill and the soldierly bearing of its men. On May 1, 1865, the regiment was ordered to proceed next day to Greensboro', N. C., to receive and guard property turned over by the army of Gen. Joe Johnson, and remained stationed there until June 17, 1865, when it was mustered out of service and ordered to report to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio, for final pay and discharge. It arrived at Cleveland on the 24th day of June, and was paid off June 27th and discharged. Companies C, F, G, and K were with the regiment in all its marches, and participated in all its battles and skirmishes from Fort Mitchel to Old Town Creek. They all made a noble record in the service, and their losses by death from casualty and disease were: Company C, 21; Company F, 22; Company G, 15; and Company K, 12.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Massillon, Ohio, in August, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service Sept. 18, 1862, by Captain A. E. Drake, of the 2d United States Infantry.

Four companies were recruited in Columbiana County,—A,* D, M, and K; four in Stark County,—B, E, F, and

* Company A, subsequently called the "Liverpool Tigers," was raised by Capt. H. R. Hill, and was composed exclusively of citizens of East Liverpool.

I; and two in Summit County,—C and G. The regiment was ordered first to Camp Dennison, Ohio, to drill and receive camp-equipage preparatory to moving to the front. After remaining at that place one week, it reported, under orders, to Maj.-Gen. Wright at Cincinnati, Oct. 4, 1862. The tents of the regiment were pitched near Covington, Ky. At that place it received its full quota of teams, consisting chiefly of raw and rebellious mules. In familiarizing these animals with their collars it seemed for a time more than probable that the first blood of the regiment would be shed; but the soldiers were equal to the emergency, and came off victors and unscathed. After about two weeks the teams, under orders, were turned over to the quartermaster. The regiment was divided, five companies, under Col. J. A. Lucy, being ordered to report to the post-commandant at Cincinnati for provost-guard duty, and the other five companies, under Lieut.-Col. T. C. Boone, to report for guard duty at Camp Chase, Columbus.

In November, 1862, the battalion at Columbus was ordered to Maysville, Ky., under command of Col. Lucy, Lieut.-Col. Boone taking charge of the battalion at Cincinnati. The latter performed provost and general guard duty at Cincinnati for more than a year, during which period he was sorely annoyed by the interference of the civil authorities with the soldiers and others in his charge. These consisted of prisoners, military and political, and of convalescent soldiers and deserters, whom it was the commanding officer's duty to forward to their respective regiments. It was during this period that Gen. Burnside issued Orders Nos. 38 and 113, the latter requiring all writs of *habeas corpus* issued by State authorities to be respectfully disrespected. The orders caused considerable excitement among the community, and resulted in bringing the civil and military authorities into conflict. For carrying out these orders—refusing to deliver up certain deserters on a writ of *habeas corpus*—a warrant for the arrest of Col. Boone was issued by Judge Paddock, probate judge of Hamilton Co., Ohio; but the warrant could not be executed because of the guard which constantly surrounded his person.

In July, 1863, Col. Boone called out his battalion for five or six days, on the Harrison Pike, to render assistance to the cavalry in pursuit of John Morgan, then on his unfortunate raid through Ohio.

In December, 1862, the battalion at Maysville was ordered to Covington, Ky., for guard and patrol duty. Company H was mounted and did good service in the country about Covington, giving special attention to bushwhackers and guerrillas.

In October, 1863, the regiment was relieved, and ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Reaching Murfreesboro', it was ordered to report to the post-commander for duty. Part of the regiment was at once mounted and sent out against the rebel guerrillas then infesting the country between Nashville and Tallahoma.

In 1864 that part of the regiment not mounted was stationed on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, in block-houses, to prevent the guerrillas from destroying it. August, 1864, block-house No. 4, in command of Sergt. Florr, of Company B, was captured by the forces of

the rebel Gen. Wheeler. Block-house No. 5 was attacked at the same time, but the rebels were handsomely repulsed by Lieut. John S. Orr, the commandant, and his gallant squad of thirty men, with the loss of three killed and seven wounded. For this brave defense Lieut. Orr was highly complimented in an order issued by Brig.-Gen. H. P. Van Cleeve.

The rebel Gen. Wheeler attacked the Union lines on the railroad between Nashville and Duck River, and at Lavergne, Tenn. At Lavergne the regiment had one hundred men in a small fort, in which were mounted one six- and one twelve-pounder. The rebel cavalry outnumbered the Union forces three to one, and on the evening of August 31st made three furious charges, but were each time repulsed with serious loss. The firmness and bravery of the regiment on this occasion saved the line of railroad and much property at the fort.

Shortly afterwards, Company K (mounted) surprised and captured a squad of guerrillas, and lost Sergt. Richmond, killed, and three men wounded.

During Hood's advance on Nashville, in December, 1864, block-houses Nos. 1, 3, and 4 were assaulted by a large force of rebels under Forrest, and their garrisons, consisting of parts of Companies C, F, and G, captured.

The garrisons of block-houses Nos. 5 and 6 were, by order of Gen. Thomas, withdrawn to Murfreesboro'. Block-house No. 7 was assaulted and surrounded by the rebels, and for fifteen days the garrison dared not venture outside. The garrison of block-house No. 2, under command of Lieut. Harter, was assaulted Dec. 19, 1864, by the enemy with three pieces of rifled artillery, and a continuous fire kept up from nine o'clock in the morning until dark. Two of the garrison were killed and three wounded. Under cover of the night the garrison withdrew, and reached Nashville in safety.

On December 7, 1864, the rebel Gen. Buford made a vigorous charge on Murfreesboro', but, after a few hours' fighting, was driven back with heavy loss. Gen. Rousseau ordered Col. Boone to take charge of the 3d Michigan, with his own regiment, and "repulse and drive the rebels out of town." On the 10th of December, Gen. Hood overpowered the national forces at Lavergne by superiority of numbers, and caused block-houses Nos. 1, 3, and 4 to surrender, with a battalion of the 115th Regiment, numbering one hundred and forty men. Most of these were on their way to Columbus, under parole, on board the ill-fated steamer "Saltana," when it exploded on the Mississippi River, near Memphis, April 27, 1865. Eighty men, belonging to Companies B, C, F, and G, besides Capt. D. N. Lowry and John Eadie and Lieut. J. C. Ely, lost their lives.

The regiment performed garrison duty at Murfreesboro' and guard duty on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, from Nashville to Tullahoma, until the 23d of June, 1865, when it was mustered out of service by Capt. W. S. Wilson, A.C.M. It received its final discharge and pay at Cleveland, Ohio, July 7, 1865. The regiment, during the latter part of its service, was in the 4th Division, 20th Army Corps, under Maj.-Gen. Rousseau, division commander.

The 115th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry did va-

ried duty, was well disciplined, and endured most of the privations and hardships of an active army-life, except hard and forced marches.

The strength of the regiment when organized was nine hundred and eighty-five, and it subsequently received three hundred recruits. At muster-out it numbered six hundred and thirty officers and men, all told.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited in the fall of 1862, and was organized by Col. Emerson Opdycke, of Trumbull Co., Ohio. By the 6th of October eight full companies had reported, and were on that day mustered into the United States service.

The regiment left camp Jan. 3, 1863, and then numbered six hundred and fifty-seven men, Companies I and K not having joined the ranks. Reaching Cincinnati, the regiment embarked for Louisville, Ky., and encamped beyond the city, where it prepared for field-service.

It participated in the fights at Franklin in February, March, and April, and moved to Murfreesboro', June 21st, and towards Hillsboro' on the 24th, over wretched roads and in the rain. September 1st it moved towards Chattanooga, and skirmished with the enemy at the base of Look-out Mountain. It participated in the movements and skirmishes near Lee & Gordon's Mills and those antecedent to the battle of Chickamauga. In this battle the regiment engaged actively and exhibited great bravery, and were largely instrumental in winning victory for the national arms in that serious contest, which lasted, with varying success, from the 18th until the 20th of September.

It was also engaged in the battle of the 25th of November, at Chattanooga, and on the 28th started to the relief of Gen. Burnside's forces at Knoxville, Tenn., and participated in the affair at Dandridge, in which it lost, of officers, Adj. Smith, killed; Lieut. Clark, of Company H, wounded; and of privates, four killed and seven wounded. Lieut. Smith was fatally shot in the head with a musket-ball.

The regiment was engaged in the battles, May 7 to May 12, 1864, at Dalton, Ga., losing four killed and eighteen wounded, and also fought bravely at Resaca on the 14th. It was also in the succeeding engagements at Lost Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain, where it executed a magnificent charge, though not well supported, losing Lieuts. Dilly and Burnham, killed, and Capt. Moses, wounded.

After the fall of Atlanta, the 125th was, with others, sent back against Hood, then menacing Nashville. In the battle of Franklin it won high honor. Gen. Thomas, respecting its part in the battle, said, "Col. Opdycke, your brigade saved the army at Franklin, and saved Nashville." The regiment captured eight prisoners and two battle-flags.

Part of the regiment was on the skirmish-line in the battle of Nashville, and, under Lieut. Hulse, did good execution. At seven o'clock A.M. the regiment advanced with the line upon the enemy's works, and after a sharp fight carried them. The enemy was pursued, and night closed the conflict. The next day, the 16th, the 125th was again in motion at an early hour, and the fight resumed. At four P.M. the regiment charged, with the division, upon

the works which the enemy had hastily constructed, and, breaking the line, caused the rebel army to fly in confusion. Lieut.-Col. Bruff was in command of the regiment at this time. The pursuit of the enemy was continued with great vigor until the command reached Huntsville, Ala., on the 6th of January, 1865, where it went into winter-quarters.

No other field-duty of note was performed by the regiment during the war. Returning to Ohio, it was discharged, Oct. 17, 1865, at Camp Chase.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was formed by consolidating the 18th Battalion Ohio National Guards, of Columbiana County, with the 69th Battalion Ohio National Guard, of Cohoeton County. It was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the 13th of May, and on the 15th left for Washington City. On arrival it was assigned to Haskins' division, 22d Army Corps, and was placed on garrison duty in Forts Slemmer, Totten, Sloeum, and Stevens, north of the Potomac. On the 8th of June the regiment embarked for White House, Va., but, without debarking, it was ordered to Bermuda Hundred. It was assigned to the 10th Army Corps, and was placed in the intrenchments at City Point, where it remained until ordered to Fort Poehontas. It was relieved from duty at Fort Poehontas, August 29th, and proceeded to Camp Chase, where it arrived on the 5th of September, and was mustered out of service on the 12th.*

Company I of this regiment, under Capt. William Brunt, Jr., and Lieuts. John M. Taylor and George Morley, was from Liverpool. The regiment was organized under the governor's call for one hundred days' service.

TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This body of cavalry was recruited in September and October, 1863, rendezvoused at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, and was mustered into service at that place, November 24th. A part of the regiment was assigned to guard duty on Johnson's Island during the ensuing winter. The regiment, having been mounted, armed, and equipped at Camp Dennison, moved to Louisville, and thence to Lexington and Mt. Sterling. The latter part of May the regiment, as a part of Gen. Burbridge's command, started upon the "first Saltville raid," and was engaged in the pursuit of Morgan, who had entered Kentucky. The command arrived at Mt. Sterling, after a fatiguing march, on the 9th of June, 1864. Here the 12th gallantly engaged the rebels, and received the commendation of its commander. It again encountered Morgan at Cynthiana, utterly routed his forces, and for three days continued to pursue them.

July 30th, Company A attacked a party of guerrillas near Lebanon, Ky., whom they routed with loss. Nearly all the time the regiment's headquarters were at Richmond, Ky., until September 20th, when, again under Gen. Burbridge, it started on a second expedition to Saltville. At that place the regiment was engaged in a half-day's fight, during which, in order to silence a battery posted upon an elevation, it charged up the hill and took the rebel works. After this the regiment had headquarters at Lexington,

but the companies were scattered through the different counties.

The regiment was subsequently ordered to Crab Orchard to join another Saltville expedition. It proceeded from Crab Orchard November 22d, in a snow-storm, *via* Cumberland Gap, to Bean's Station, and on the night of its arrival made a successful reconnoissance to Rogersville. Under Sherman, at Bristol, Abington, and Marion, the regiment did its share of service, as it did also while supporting Gen. Gillam in his pursuit of Vaughn. Subsequently, at Marion, where Stoneman defeated Breckenridge in a forty hours' engagement, "all of the 12th, bearing sabres, participated in a grand charge, driving back the enemy's cavalry. The regiment behaved gallantly throughout the fight, and received the praises of Gens. Stoneman and Burbridge."

After the capture of Saltville, December 21st, headquarters were again established at Richmond, the raid resulting in the destruction of one hundred and fifty miles of railroad and works and stores valuable to the enemy.

Having been thoroughly armed, equipped, and mounted, about the middle of February the regiment proceeded to Nashville, by way of Louisville, where it arrived on the 6th of March. The next movement was to Murfreesboro', and thence to Knoxville, where the 12th joined a raiding expedition under Gen. Stoneman.

They penetrated North Carolina, and by an angular movement struck the Lynchburg and East Tennessee Railroad at Christiansburg, Va. They destroyed this road, cut the Danville and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro', N. C., and, having drawn the garrison from Salisbury, moved south, destroying other railroad communications. They aided in the capture of Jefferson Davis, and of Gens. Bragg and Wheeler and their escorts, and finally reached Bridgeport, Ala., having been sixty-seven days in the saddle. They then proceeded to Lenoir, East Tenn., and on September 1st to Pulaski, and afterwards to Nashville, where they were mustered out Nov. 14, 1865.

CHAPTER XXII.

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS IN THE REBELLION ENLISTED FROM THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIANA.

THE following lists embrace the names of all the soldiers who enlisted from the county of Columbiana to participate in the events of the late civil war, so far as their names could be obtained. Information has been sought from various sources, and measurable accuracy, it is believed, has been attained.

All those whose rank is not specifically given were privates.

THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company K.

Mustered in June 15, 1861; mustered out June 29, 1861.

Capt. Asa H. Battin, Wellsville; res. April 8, 1862, for disability.

Capt. James M. Imbrie, must. out June 21, 1861.

1st Lieut. James M. Imbrie, pro. to capt., 1862.

1st Lieut. Calvin L. Starr, New Lisbon; killed in action at Chaplin Hills, Oct. 8, 1862.

2d Lieut. Calvin L. Starr, New Lisbon; pro. to 1st lieut.

* "Ohio in the War," vol. ii. p. 673.

Sergt. Thos. B. Stevenson, pro. to 1st lieut.; prisoner of war; not must. out with company.

Sergt. Geo. B. Cooper, pro. to 1st sergt.; must. out June 20, 1864.

Sergt. Uriah W. Irwin, Salineville; disch. by order, Nov. 18, 1861.

Sergt. John Stevens, disch. for disability.

Corp. Chas. W. Bevard, must. out June 20, 1864.

Corp. Geo. B. Aten, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 20, 1864.

Corp. J. Harvey Hibbets, disch. by order.

Corp. Chas. R. Boyce, Wellsville; disch. for disability.

Corp. Wm. Hurst, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 20, 1864.

Corp. Cornelius Y. Strait, New Lisbon; died at home while on furlough.

Corp. John Bigger, disch. for wounds, March 17, 1862.

Corp. Geo. H. Stevens, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 20, 1864.

John W. Menough, musician; must. out June 20, 1864.

Elias Stitt, wagoner, Salineville; disch. for age and disability.

David Anderson, died in action at Chaplin Hills, Oct. 8, 1862.

Wm. A. Anglinbaugh, must. out June 20, 1864.

Danl. Albert, pro. to corp.; must. out June 20, 1864.

Chas. Anglinbaugh, must. out June 20, 1864.

John C. Baker, must. out June 20, 1864.

Nathaniel Burns, must. out June 20, 1864.

Henry F. Barcus, Salineville; died at Chaplin Hills of wounds.

Amos Burson, Salineville.

Thos. Bradley, must. out June 20, 1864.

Andw. J. Boyce, must. out June 20, 1864.

John Brown, must. out June 20, 1864.

John Bean, disch. for wounds, Jan. 17, 1863.

Benj. Brodbeck, must. out June 20, 1864.

Robt. F. Bradley, must. out June 20, 1864.

Harvey Campbell, Salineville; must. out June 20, 1864.

James Campbell, Salineville; died of disease at Evansville, Ind.

Jos. J. Campbell, Salineville; pro. to corp.; must. out June 20, 1864.

Milo Conner, Salineville; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died of disease at Mitchellsville, Tenn.

Chas. C. Codey, must. out June 20, 1864.

Pierce Curbey, pro. to corp.; must. out June 20, 1864.

Randolph Douglass, Salineville; must. out June 20, 1864.

John F. Dysart, Salineville; pro. to corp.; must. out June 20, 1864.

Wm. Deever, Wellsville; disch. for disability.

John Deever, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 20, 1864.

Josiah Dobson, Salineville; left sick in hospital, Bridgeport, Ala.; not must. out with company.

Alfred Davis, Wellsville; must. out June 20, 1864.

Hiram Dolly, must. out June 20, 1864.

John J. Donahue, disch. for wounds, Jan. 17, 1863.

Wm. A. Dawson, disch. for disability.

Hugh Dawson, disch. for disability, Aug. 1, 1862.

Wm. Dudley, Salineville; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; trans. to 24th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf., June 8, 1864.

Aaron Dobson, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; turned over to 24th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Hugh Dobson, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; turned over to 24th Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.

John Ewing, must. out June 20, 1864.

Isaac Everett, Salineville; must. out June 20, 1864.

Jas. Farmer, St. Clair Tp.

Wm. G. Fadley.

Robt. Gould, must. out June 20, 1864.

Nathan Holland, Wellsville; disch. for disability.

John R. Jones, disch. for disability.

David Jacobs, died in action at Chaplin Hills, Oct. 8, 1862.

Jos. R. Juukin, Wellsville; must. out June 20, 1864.

John Jeffreys.

Geo. Law, disch. for disability.

Wm. Knepper.

Isaiah Kirk, must. out June 20, 1864.

Robt. Leiper, must. out June 20, 1864.

Benj. Maple, Salineville; disch. for disability.

Wm. Maple, Salineville; must. out June 20, 1864.

Geo. W. Martin, trans. and app. com.-sergt.

Martin Marshall, Salineville; must. out June 20, 1864.

Jas. H. Murdock.

Mitchell Moore, disch. for disability.

Jas. McCartney, Madison Tp.; disch. for disability.

John R. McCullough, Salineville; left sick in hosp.; not must. out with comp.

John McDonald, St. Clair Tp.; must. out June 20, 1864.

Edw'd McGaffick, Salineville; must. out June 20, 1864.

John McKinzie, left sick in hospital; not must. out with company.

Jas. McLean, died in action at Chaplin Hills, Oct. 8, 1862.

Chas. A. McDonald, died in action at Chaplin Hills, Oct. 8, 1862.

Jas. McGinley, must. out with comp. June 20, 1864.

Jas. McLevigen.

Jas. McSwigen, Wellsville, W. Va.

Jas. R. Norris.

Wm. Nixon, must. out June 20, 1864.

Wellington Nesley, disch. for disability.

Stewart O'Hara, trans. to Invalid Corps.

John M. Patterson, Madison Tp.; must. out June 20, 1864.

Wesley Pettit, must. out June 20, 1864.

Wm. Pickering, trans. and app. com.-sergt.

Thos. C. Robertson, must. out June 20, 1864.

David Reese, must. out June 20, 1864.

Geo. T. Riddle, must. out June 20, 1864.

Christopher F. Seigler, must. out June 20, 1864.

Timothy Shivers, must. out June 20, 1864.

And. J. Steller.

Thos. Todd, disch. for disability.

John S. Thompson, died of wounds received at battle of Chaplin Hills.

Chas. W. Wollam, Madison Tp.; must. out June 20, 1864.

Kemble C. Wells, pro. to q.-m. sergt. and to q.-m.

Wm. P. Wells, Chris'r Walker.

ADDITIONAL RECRUITS.

John G. Barcus, turned over to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf.

Jas. Brooks, trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Stephen Deever, trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Jas. W. Finley, trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Geo. Heckathorn, trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Henry Heckathorn, trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Jos. Hahn, trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Wm. Hahn, trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Henry H. Hudson, pro. to corp.; trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Harrison Headley, trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Arthur Johnston, died of disease at Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Jas. H. Johnston, trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Chas. Kiddy, trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Mordecai J. Moore, trans. to 24th Regt. O. Vet. Vol. Inf. June 8, 1864.

Thos. McCullough, killed in action at Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863.

Thos. Thackeray, pro. to corp.; must. out June 20, 1864.

SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company G.

Wm. J. Graham, Salineville; disch. for disability, Aug. 29, 1863.

John S. Gilson, Salineville; must. out at end of service, June 23, 1864.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

David G. Stein, Co. A, New Lisbon; disch. by order, April 28, 1863.

Mathias N. Hamilton, Co. C, New Lisbon; disch. by order, Aug. 23, 1862.

Jos. J. Bough, Co. H, New Lisbon; died of disease at Gauley Bridge, Va., Sept. 19, 1861.

TENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company C.

John Reed, Wayne Tp.; killed at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company C.

Capt. Ogden Street, Salem; enl. July 1, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. Sept. 17, 1862; to col. Oct. 26, 1863; must. out with regiment.

Capt. Eunior H. Price, Salem; enl. Sept. 17, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. July 7, 1861; must. out June 21, 1864.

1st Lieut. Martin L. Edwards, Salem; enl. Nov. 20, 1862; acting capt. from Oct. 31, 1863; pro. to 2d sergt. July 1, 1861; to 1st sergt. Aug. 13, 1861; to 2d lieut. Co. D, May 1, 1862; must. out June 21, 1864, with regiment.

2d Lieut. Henry M. Wilson, Salem; enl. July 1, 1861; res. Nov. 1, 1861.

2d Lieut. Wm. Crumbaugh, Salem; enl. Dec. 26, 1861; res. Sept. 21, 1862.

2d Lieut. Samuel A. Collins, Salem; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. E, Sept. 16, 1863; disch. for disability.

1st Sergt. Louis Gibbs, Salem; enl. Nov. 1, 1863; must. out June 21, 1864.

1st Sergt. Alvin C. Hukefer, Salem; enl. Feb. 1, 1862; must. out June 21, 1864.

1st Sergt. Jeremiah D. Hillis, Salem; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 21, 1864.

Corp. Wm. H. Tritt, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Corp. John W. Pennock, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Corp. Philip Roger, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Corp. James C. Manary, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Corp. Anson Ewing, Centre Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.

John Atkins, Perry Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.

George Anderson, Perry Tp.

William Brosins, Perry Tp.

Louis Boone, Salem; died of disease at Louisville, Ky., April 19, 1864.

Henry Brown, Salem; died of disease at Gallipolis, O., Aug. 9, 1861.

David L. Brosins, Salem; died of disease in Tennessee, Aug. 8, 1863.

Wm. H. Bowman, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Wm. Burcaw, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.

Wm. C. Brown, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Joseph L. Becker, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Henry B. Barus, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Benjamin F. Cole, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Oliver Crissinger, Salem; pro. to regt. q.-m.; must. out June 21, 1864.

Peter Caskey, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Reason Caskey, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Isaac T. Criss, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.

Jacob Crause, Beaver Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.

David Croul, Beaver Tp.; trans. to Inv. Corps, March 7, 1864.

Louis Clipp, Beaver Tp.; disch. for disability, Nov. 24, 1862.
 Sebastian Callahan, Salem; died of disease at Louisville, Feb. 12, 1864.
 Alonzo T. Carver, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Jesse W. Davis, Perry Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Alfred Eldridge, Perry Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Benjamin Eldridge, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Fred. Eberhardt, Perry Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
 John Ferguson, Salem.
 Daniel Flicraft, Perry Tp.
 Isaac Flickinger, Perry Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Frank Fox, Perry Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Nathan W. Gates, Perry Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Aaron Hin-shillwood, Perry Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
 James A. Hay, Salem; disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1862.
 Joseph Hay, Perry Tp.
 George Hay, Perry Tp.; sick in hospital; not mustered out with company.
 George W. Johnson, Perry Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
 John Johnson, Perry Tp.; died of disease in Virginia, Nov. 20, 1862.
 Wm. Kimmelman, Salem; disch. for wounds, Nov. 24, 1862.
 John Kimmelman, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Benj. S. Kirk, Salem; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Jacob Kring, Salem; disch. for disability, Dec. 31, 1863.
 John Logan, Washingtonville; must. out June 21, 1864.
 John W. Miller, Beaver Tp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Wm. Mentzer, disch. by order, Dec. 29, 1863.
 Hampton Mentzer, disch. by order, Feb. 2, 1863.
 John R. Osborn, must. out June 21, 1864.
 James O'Connor, wagoner; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Robert Pool, must. out June 21, 1864.
 Samuel Pool, must. out June 21, 1864.
 John C. Ray, must. out June 21, 1864.
 George A. Straughn, trans. to Inv. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
 John Sinnings, died of disease at Gallipolis, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1861.
 Daniel Sharpnack, must. out June 21, 1864.
 Levi W. Straliley, must. out June 21, 1864.
 Simon Sheline, disch. by order.
 Leonard B. Shaw, must. out June 21, 1864.
 Samuel Siples, pro. to corp.; must. out June 21, 1864.
 Wm. A. Tucker, must. out June 21, 1864.
 John C. Travis, died of disease at Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 11, 1862.
 Wm. White, must. out June 21, 1864.
 David P. White, must. out June 21, 1864.
 Geo. W. Walters, not must. out.
 Wm. C. Webster, must. out June 21, 1864.
 Felix Wortless, must. out June 21, 1864.
 Benjamin Wilkins, must. out June 21, 1864.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company H.

1st Lieut. Joseph T. Snider, Salem, Perry Tp.; enl. June 10, 1861; pro. to capt. March 12, 1862; to maj. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded in battle of Carnifex Ferry, Va., Sept. 10, 1861, and in battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 9, 1863; must. out Dec. 5, 1865, with regt., at San Antonio, Texas.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.*

Company A (Canton Guards).

3d Sergt. Thomas J. Walton, Salem.†
 William Meldrum, Salem.†

Company E.

Capt. U. P. Bean, New Lisbon; enl. May 25, 1861.
 1st Lieut. R. Shearer, New Lisbon; enl. May 25, 1861.
 2d Lieut. A. T. Snodgrass, New Lisbon; enl. May 25, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. I, 1st Regt. O. V. Inf. (3 years).
 1st Sergt. E. J. Thompson.
 Fred Adams.
 Levi Aldridge, enl. in 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 W. H. Adams.
 G. W. Atterholt, enl. in 104th Regt. O. V. I., Co. K.
 Charles W. Beck, enl. in 104th Regt. O. V. I., Co. K.
 Charles Brewer, killed at New Hope Church, Va.
 George E. Brewer, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 Benjamin Baird.
 Philip Boringer, enl. in Co. I, 1st Regt. O. V. I.
 John F. Bonbright, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 D. W. Cornwell.
 George M. Chandler, enl. in Co. I, 78th Regt. O. V. I.
 Joseph Chunk, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 Robert Donley, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 Joseph Divelle.
 Ezekiel G. Dreuman, enl. in Co. I, 78th Regt. O. V. I.
 Andrew A. Ewing, Martin Ehrholz.
 Samuel H. Ells, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 Charles L. Frost, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.

* Three months.

† Both the above are printers, and were the first men in the county to enlist.

George D. Flugan.

James Flugan, enl. in Co. K, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
 A. Fife, G. W. Goderl, Frank A. Gray, D. C. Hostetter.
 John Harbaugh, enl. in Co. K, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
 Leonard Holloway, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 Jonathan Hamilton, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 George Hamilton, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 Jacob G. Hill.
 Thomas G. Hawkins, enl. in Co. I, 78th Regt. O. V. I.
 Nicholas Hereford, Calvin L. Johnson, Robert Knight, Henry Kuhl.
 Joseph Lightstone, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 Stephen Lewis, Dennis Ling, Charles D. Mans.
 William H. Miller, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 Austin C. Miller, Henry Miller.
 John B. Mills, 3d sergt., enl. in Co. I, 78th Regt. O. V. I.
 John McCartney, Walter McClymonds.
 John W. McKee, enl. in Co. K, 104th Regt. O. V. I.
 Abram C. Null.
 David A. Pritchard, 2d sergt.
 John B. Pyle, W. E. Patterson, George W. Russell, J. T. Sloss.
 A. B. Shouse, enl. in Co. H, 19th Regt. O. V. I. (three years).
 Robert Scott, enl. in Co. I, 78th Regt. O. V. I.
 John Starr, William Starr, Peter V. Springer, J. A. Stigleman, George W. Vernon, J. V. Vogan.
 Daniel Watt, enl. in Co. I, 78th Regt. O. V. I.
 J. M. Ward, enl. in Co. B, 12th O. V. Cav.
 C. A. White.
 Benjamin Wilson, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 Jacob A. Ward, enl. in Co. I, 1st Regt. O. V. I.
 David Whitacre, enl. in Co. I, 1st Regt. O. V. I.
 John Whitacre, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 David M. Watson, enl. in Co. I, 78th Regt. O. V. I.
 William Watson, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 James Wheeler, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 Thomas Willard, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.
 Isaiah Winters, enl. in Co. F, 76th Regt. O. V. I.

Company H (Salem Guards).

Capt. H. K. Preston, enl. May 22, 1861.
 1st Lieut. Alex. Stilwell, enl. May 22, 1861; pro. to capt. May 29, 1861.
 2d Lieut. J. A. Campbell, enl. May 22, 1861.
 Edw. W. Smith, Wm. N. Sharpnack, Wm. Myers, Robert Adams, William H. Altoerfer, Hezekiah Allen, Wm. Arnold, Benj. M. Barton, Benj. Bolin, Aaron Betz, Daniel Brown, James R. Broshart, John Bheel, Nathan G. Caskey, Hugh M. Cnigh, R. Cope.
 Henry M. Clayton, enl. in Co. I, 1st Regt. O. V. I. (3 years).
 Henry Carter, G. W. Crump, Alonzo G. Carver, M. C. Callahan, Charles F. Callahan, Joseph H. Carter, Nathan J. Davis, Mark Deary.
 John Ewings, enl. in Co. I, 1st O. V. Inf.
 Lewis J. English, M. F. Fisher, Peter Fries, B. R. Fawcett, G. W. Fawcett, Aug. Fink, Isaac Garwood, I. Gramam, W. T. Hewitt, J. B. Handlon, W. H. J. Hilliard, Daniel Hiltabiddle, Henry B. HERNANCE, Geo. Jackson, Samuel S. Kemble, M. F. Kemble, J. C. Kemble, H. Kelly, John Kuepper, James McKituck, C. C. McCain, Wm. Myers, John D. Mathews, Thomas Marley, Thomas Mercan, Thomas Morgan, Geo. Mock, Charles Newberry, John Parish, John H. Rook, D. E. Roach, A. F. Royer, A. M. Richardson, Jos. Rodes, Samuel S. Robinson, George W. Robinson, James Robbins, Franklin Rhodes, A. J. Sampson, Jacob Shoe, J. K. Suesher, Martin Steves, Edward W. Smith, William N. Sharpnack, Henry Sultner, S. B. Shaw, Wilmer Sinclair, Albert Stealman, David G. Siple, M. R. Seyforth, A. H. Tullis, S. C. Tullis, T. J. Temple, Jacob B. Templin, Thomas N. Way, John N. Wilson, Daniel Wilson, Henry C. Wisner.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.‡

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. Solomon J. Firestone, Knox Tp.; 1st lieut. of Co. I; pro. to capt. Co. A, Aug. 7, 1862; to maj.; must. out as maj.
 Capt. Thos. Stackpole, Co. D, Salem; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; res. Dec. 8, 1862.
 Capt. Peter A. Laubie, Co. H, Salem; 1st lieut. Co. D, Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. H, Jan. 1, 1862; must. out Feb. 13, 1865.
 Capt. Urwin Bear, Co. E, New Lisbon; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; killed in action, Jan. 2, 1863.
 Capt. Charles Brewer, Co. E, New Lisbon; pro. capt. April 14, 1863; 1st lieut. and adj. Aug. 1, 1861; killed in action, May 28, 1864.
 Capt. Uriah W. Irwin, Co. C, Salineville; pro. capt. March 15, 1863; 1st lieut. Co. H, Oct. 22, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. C; died Dec. 8, 1863.
 Capt. Calvin F. Chamberlin, Co. C, Springfield Tp.; pro. capt. Aug. 4, 1864; was sergt. Co. B; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1862; to 2d lieut. Nov. 23, 1862; to 1st lieut. Dec. 31, 1862; must. out with regt. Oct. 24, 1865.
 1st Lieut. Thos. J. Walton, Co. D, Salem; pro. capt. Feb. 5, 1862; 2d lieut. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.; appointed regt. q.-m. April 14, 1863; must. out Feb. 13, 1865.
 1st Lieut. Philip C. Meek, Co. G, Unity Tp.; pro. capt. March 8, 1865; was corp. and sergt. Co. D; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. G; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
 2d Lieut. William Bennett, Co. I, Knox Tp.; pro. capt. Nov. 1, 1865; must. out with regt. as sergt.

‡ Enlisted for three years.

BAND.

Joseph W. Thompson, Salem; must. out by order, Sept. 4, 1862.
Franklin H. Bentley, Salem; must. out by order, Sept. 4, 1862.
Walter G. Bentley, Salem; must. out by order, Sept. 4, 1862.

Company B.

1st Lieut. Calvin F. Chamberlin, Springfield Tp.; pro. to sergt. Sept. 13, 1861; to 1st sergt. Dec. 31, 1861; to 2d lieut. Dec. 31, 1862; to 1st lieut. Feb. 5, 1863; pro. to capt. Co. C, July 25, 1864.
Sergt. Aaron R. King, Springfield Tp.; disch. for disability, July 18, 1862.
Corp. Alonzo Early, Springfield Tp.; disch. for disability, July 20, 1863.
Corp. Martin V. B. King, Springfield Tp.; disch. by order, Sept. 7, 1862.
A. L. Augustine, Unity Tp.; disch. by order, Sept. 12, 1862.
Charles S. Barr, Fairfield Tp.
Richard Duke, Fairfield Tp.; pro. to corp. July 26, 1865; must. out with regt. Bartlett Early, Unity Tp.
John W. Early, Unity Tp.; disch. for disability, July 20, 1863.
Ephraim Etchinaw, Beaver Tp.; trans. to Co. H by order.
Alban W. Forney, Unity Tp.
Albert E. Hively, Fairfield Tp.; died of disease at Nashville, Dec. 1, 1862.
Joseph Hively, Fairfield Tp.; disch. by order, June 3, 1862.
Peter F. Hively, Fairfield Tp.; died of disease at Murfreesboro', March 18, 1863.
John E. M. Hindman, Springfield Tp.; died of disease at Columbia, Ky., 1862.
George Hinchcliff, Unity Tp.; disch. for disability, July 26, 1865.
Adam Ilum, Fairfield Tp.; disch. at end of term.
Moses Hetrick, Fairfield Tp.; died of disease in 1863.
Albert King, Fairfield Tp.; disch. by order, March 23, 1863.
Daniel F. Leutz, Fairfield Tp.; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
Samuel R. Lindsay, Fairfield Tp.; disch. at end of service, Oct. 4, 1864.
James H. Matthews, Fairfield Tp.; died of disease at Murfreesboro', March 31, 1863.
Wm. McCurdy, Fairfield Tp.; disch. at end of service, Oct. 4, 1864.
John H. McLaughlin, Fairfield Tp.; disch. at end of service, Oct. 4, 1864.
John A. McDonald, Springfield Tp.; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
John Marks, Springfield Tp.; killed in battle at Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863.
Aud. J. Porter, Fairfield Tp.; killed in battle at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 29, 1864.
Reuben D. Rauch, Springfield Tp.; disch. for disability, July 1, 1862.
David Rolland, Springfield Tp.
Samuel A. Shaffer, Springfield Tp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 3, 1864.
Clark Snyder, Fairfield Tp.; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
John Stevens, Fairfield Tp.; disch. Sept. 13, 1862; wounded in battle of Shiloh.
Zacharias Sises, Fairfield Tp.; died of disease at Knoxville, April 4, 1864.
Jesse Smith, Springfield Tp.; died of disease at Nashville, July 12, 1863.
Emory Stacy, Springfield Tp.; died of disease at Lebanon, Ky., April 10, 1862.
John W. Wilkinson, Springfield Tp.; disch. by order, Dec. 29, 1861.
Hosea H. Weyle, Springfield Tp.; died of disease in Tennessee, April 1, 1862.
John Zeigler, Unity Tp.; trans. to Co. H, by order, Jan. 1, 1862.
Isaac Zeigler, Unity Tp.; disch. by order, Jan. 22, 1862.

Company D.

Capt. Thomas Staekpole, Salem; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; res. Dec. 8, 1862.
1st Lieut. Peter A. Laubie, Salem; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. H, Jan. 1, 1862.
2d Lieut. Thomas J. Walton, Salem; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 5, 1862; pro. regt. q-m., April 14, 1863; must. out Feb. 13, 1865.
Sergt. John W. Meek,* Unity Tp.; must. out Feb. 13, 1865.
Corp. Philip C. Meek,* Unity Tp.; pro. to sergt.; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. G, March 8, 1865.
Bugler Frank H. Bentley, Salem.
Walter G. Bentley, Salem; must. out.
John Bailey, Salem; disch. for disability, Aug. 8, 1862.
Daniel W. Blackford, Unity Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.
Philip Buchecker, Fairfield Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.
Emanuel Cartwright, Unity Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.
John Clepper, Unity Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.
Peter Crum, Unity Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.
Benj. Forney, Unity Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.
Chris'n Himley, Unity Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.
And. Kroner, Unity Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.
Colwell P. McRoberts, Unity Tp.; disch. for disability, July 28, 1862.
Samuel A. Moore, Salem; killed in Georgia, Sept. 14, 1863.
James Meek,* Unity Tp.; died in Andersonville prison, July 29, 1864.
Jacob Roberts,* Salem; pro. to corp.; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
Joseph Thompson, Salem.
Wm. H. Umstead,* Salem; pro. to corp.; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
Martin Steves,* Green Tp.
Wm. H. Underwood,* Unity Tp.

Company E.

Capt. Urwin Bean, New Lisbon; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; killed in battle of Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863.

* Re-enlisted as veterans.

Capt. Charles Brewer, New Lisbon; enl. April 14, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. and adj. Aug. 1, 1861; killed in action May 28, 1864.
Sergt. John K. Steigleman, New Lisbon; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. by order, Sept. 12, 1862.
Corp. Pierce Cartney, New Lisbon; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died March 23, 1864, while a prisoner.
Wagn'r Jacob Clunk, New Lisbon; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; accidentally killed in Kentucky.
David F. Beck, New Lisbon; disch. by order, June 25, 1862.
Richard Briggs, New Lisbon; disch. for disability, April 30, 1863.
Thomas Bowden,* New Lisbon; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
James S. Bowles, Fairfield Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.
John D. Cole, New Lisbon.
Robert S. Cross, New Lisbon.
Oliver Cross, Fairfield Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.
Wm. Clunk,* New Lisbon.
John Davis, New Lisbon.
Abram Davis,* New Lisbon; disch. for disability, March 29, 1865.
Joseph P. Daws, New Lisbon; trans. to Co. H.
Jacob F. Fife, New Lisbon; disch. at end of service, Oct. 5, 1864.
Thomas L. Gilson, New Lisbon; pro. to corp.; killed in battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
Rankin G. Ison,* New Lisbon; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
John F. Greeu,* New Lisbon; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
Thomas Harbaugh,* New Lisbon; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
Frank Hamilton, New Lisbon; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1861.
Edward Howard, New Lisbon; trans. to Co. H.
John Hudson, Fairfield Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.
Albert Koons, New Lisbon; trans. to Co. H.
Abel C. Lodge,* New Lisbon; pro. to sergt.; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
Jonathan Lodge, New Lisbon; disch. by order.
Jos. C. Maxwell, New Lisbon; lost right hand in fight; disch. May 28, 1863.
Jas. McDermott, New Lisbon; disch. for disability, Feb. 15, 1862.
Geo. C. Moore, New Lisbon.
Fred. Panier, New Lisbon; pro. to corp.; died Oct. 19, 1863, of wounds.
John C. Randolph,* New Lisbon; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
Isaac Reed, New Lisbon; trans. to Co. H.
John B. Reese, New Lisbon.
Edw'd Richards, New Lisbon; must. out Oct. 5, 1864.
Reuben B. Springer, New Lisbon; disch. for disability, April 17, 1863.
Jos. Sawtell,* New Lisbon; pro. to corp.; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.
Amzi Shoemaker, New Lisbon; must. out Oct. 5, 1864.
Thos. Waterworth, New Lisbon.
Henry Walters, New Lisbon; died of disease at Columbia, Ky., March 20, 1862.
Osborn L. Weber, New Lisbon; must. out Oct. 5, 1864.
Jesse Wilson,* New Lisbon.

Drafted men assigned to Company G.

Jas. Atchinson, Thos. B. Blair (Elk Run), Thos. Crook (Fairfield), Jas. R. Donley (Elk Run), Rich'd German, Geo. W. Grate (Elk Run), Adam Hoffman (Elk Run), Elijah Newhouse (Elk Run), Emanuel D. Pike (Elk Run), Geo. Turner, drafted for nine months; disch. July 24, 1863.

Company H.

Capt. Peter A. Laubie, Salem; app'd Jan. 1, 1862; must. out with regt.
1st Lieut. Uriah W. Irwin, Salineville; died Dec. 8, 1863.
Sergt. Wm. Burson, Salineville.
Sergt. Benj. Rigdon, Salineville; disch. Jan. 15, 1864.
Sergt. Wm. G. Davis, Salineville.
Corp. Jas. McLean,* New Lisbon; pro. to sergt.; must. out with regt.
Wm. H. Brown, Salineville; disch. June 5, 1862.
Josias Crumley, Salineville; disch. Oct. 13, 1862.
Hugh Cameron,* Salineville; pro. to 1st sergt. Aug. 6, 1864.
Elias Culbertson, Salineville; died at the asylum in Newburgh, O.
Martin Culbertson, Salineville; disch. July 24, 1863.
Eli Chandler, Salineville; died of wounds received at Chickamauga, Sept. 1863.
Wesley Desselem, Salineville; disch. March 29, 1863.
Samuel Desselem,* Salineville; must. out with regt.
Jos. P. Daws,* New Lisbon; sick in hospital at time of muster-out.
Ephraim Echlinaw, Springfield Tp., Mahoning Co.; disch. June 9, 1862.
John L. Green, Salineville; died of disease in Kentucky, March, 1862.
John Hoyt, drafted for nine months; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 7, 1863.
Edw. Howard, New Lisbon; disch. Feb. 16, 1864.
Abram Kirk, Salineville; disch. March 2, 1863.
Albert Koons, New Lisbon; disch. June 23, 1863.
Absalom Knepper, Salineville.
John A. Lindsay, Salineville; disch. Jan. 12, 1862.
Grafton Mumford, Salineville; disch. Aug. 31, 1862.
Longshore McLain, Unity Tp.; drafted for nine months; disch. July 24, 1863.
Chas. Moore, Salineville; died in Andersonville prison-pen.
Geo. Niles, Salineville.
John L. Orwick, Salineville; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 19, 1863.
Jas. Purdy, Salineville; disch. for disability, July 5, 1862.

* Re-enlisted as veterans.

Adolph G. Patterson, Salineville; died while a prisoner at Danville, Va., Feb. 20, 1864.
 Isaac Reed, New Lisbon; disch. Oct. 24, 1862.
 Clayton Speakman, Salineville; disch. Jan. 20, 1863.
 John Sweeney, Salineville.
 Jas. Sweeney, Salineville; disch. Oct. 6, 1863.
 Aaron R. Shouse,* New Lisbon; must. out with regt.
 Charles Springer,* New Lisbon; pro. to corp. Aug. 6, 1864; must. out with regt.
 Daniel Test, Salem Tp.; disch. July 31, 1862.
 Samuel G. Warner,* Salineville.

Company I.

1st Lieut. Solomon J. Firestone, N. Georgetown; enl. Aug. 26, 1861, capt. Co. A.; pro. to capt., maj., lieutenant-col.; must. out as major.
 Sergt. Chalkley H. Derr, Salem Tp.; disch. by order, Jan. 20, 1863.
 Corp. John M. Dunlap, Knox Tp.; died of wounds at Murfreesboro', Jan. 15, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. Bennett,* Knox Tp.; pro. to 1st. sergt.; must. out with regiment.
 Wagoner David Whiteleather, Knox Tp.; disch. by order, April 26, 1862.
 John M. Bartzche, Salem Tp.; killed at Chattanooga, Sept. 6, 1863.
 Marvin Clark, West Tp.; disch. at end of service, Oct. 4, 1864.
 Anthony M. Fisher,* Salem Tp.; on detached service in Texas; must. out with regiment.
 Albert Harris, Salem Tp.; died of wounds, Feb. 3, 1863.
 Henry Hammond, Salem Tp.
 John Jeffries, Middleton; drafted for nine months; disch. July 24, 1863.
 And. Jewel, Knox Tp.; disch. by order, Sept. 9, 1863.
 Geo. Jeffries, drafted for nine months; disch. July 24, 1863.
 Danl. Lower, Knox Tp.; disch. at end of service, Oct. 5, 1864.
 Robert Patterson, Salem.
 Elwood M. Robinson, Knox Tp.; disch. by order, Jan. 1865.
 Thos. J. Ritchie, Knox Tp.; disch. by order, July 22, 1863.
 Isaac F. Rich,* Knox Tp.; pro. to corp.; must. out with regiment.
 Philip Rusher, drafted for nine months; disch. July 24, 1863.
 Geo. Stoper, Knox Tp.; died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1862.
 Reuben Sampsel, Knox Tp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Sylvester Sprowl, Salem Tp.; killed in action at Chattanooga, Oct. 4, 1863.
 Daniel Test, Salem Tp.; trans. to Co. H, Jan. 1, 1862.
 Stanton Thomas,* Knox Tp.; pro. to sergt.; must. out with regiment.
 Wm. J. Whinery, Knox Tp.; disch. by order, Jan. 31, 1863.
 John White,* West Tp.; pro. to sergt.; must. out with regiment.
 Cary Zeppewick, West Tp.
 Aaron R. Shouse,* New Lisbon; trans. to Co. H, Dec. 7, 1861.
 Jas. McLean, New Lisbon.
 Jacob Staumbaugh.

Drafted men assigned to Company K.

John V. Ashford, Middleton Tp.; Seth Burson, Elk Run Tp.; Chas. French, Butler Tp.; John M. Gilbert, Fairfield Tp.; David C. Gill, Elk Run Tp.; Wm. H. McConner, John Mercer, Henry Mounitz, Butler Tp.; Joseph R. Quinn, Harrington H. Young, Middleton Tp.; drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.

Drafted men assigned to the regiment whose names are not found on the company rolls.

John Chamberlain, Jacob Howard, Wm. Hubbard, Finley Jones, Butler Tp.; Solomon Schreiner, Fairfield; Branbery Whitacker, drafted for nine months; must. out July 24, 1863.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company C.

Capt. Thos. L. Hawley, Hanover Tp.; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; to 1st lieutenant June 11, 1865; must. out June 21, 1865, with regt.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company C.

Capt. David J. Higgins, Columbiana, enl. June 1, 1861; pro. to col. Jan. 1, 1863; res. Oct. 23, 1863.

Capt. Wm. C. Beck, Columbiana; enrolled as sergt.; pro. to 1st sergt., then 2d lieutenant, then 1st lieutenant, then capt., April 21, 1864; must. out June 22, 1864.

1st Sergt. Jno. R. Baker, Fairfield Tp.; died Oct. 7, 1861.

Sergt. Robt. T. Billingsly, Middleton Tp.; died Oct. 4, 1861.

Sergt. Wm. C. Beck, Fairfield Tp.; pro. to capt.

Corp. Israel J. Deemer, Fairfield Tp.; pro. to sergt.

Corp. Lindley M. Tullis, Elk Run Tp.; killed in action, Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

Corp. Robt. Ewing, New Lisbon; died of wounds rec'd at Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Corp. Jos. H. Wright, Fairfield Tp.

Musician Jeremiah E. Williams, Fairfield Tp.

Musician Peter W. Smith, Middleton Tp.; pro. to sergt.

Henry H. Arner, Fairfield Tp.; disch. to enlist in 4th U. S. Batt.

Henry H. Beck, Fairfield Tp.

Fisher A. Billingsly, Middleton Tp.; disch. for disability, May 17, 1862.

Isaac Burlingame, Middleton Tp.

Robt. Boles, Fairfield Tp.; died at Corinth, Miss., July 2, 1862.

Beuj. F. Burcaw, Fairfield Tp.; disch. for disability, Jan. 18, 1862.

Lewis Bernstine, Fairfield Tp.

Chas. Castle, Fairfield Tp.

Jeremiah Cole, Centre Tp.; disch. for disability, Oct. 2, 1863.

Jas. F. H. Cook, Fairfield Tp.; Vet. Vols.; trans. to Department of the Cumberland by order.

Thos. C. Campbell, Unity Tp.; died at Cheat Mountain, Va., Nov. 16, 1861.

Jno. C. Dildine, Unity Tp.

Geo. L. Dix, Unity Tp., Mahoning Co.; pro. to sergt.; disch. to enlist in 4th U. S. Batt.

Saml. F. Donaldson, Mahoning Co.; Vet. Vols.; trans. to Department of the Cumberland.

Fred. Everhart, Mahoning Co.; disch. to enlist in 4th U. S. Art.

Wm. English, Mahoning Co.; trans. to Department of the Cumberland.

Jas. S. Eldsel, Mahoning Co.; Vet. Vols.; trans. to Department of the Cumberland.

Hiram Fasnacht, Mahoning Co.; disch. for disability, Aug. 8, 1861.

Chambers O. Gamble, Mahoning Co.; Vet. Vols.; trans. to Department of the Cumberland.

John Grose, Mahoning Co.; trans. to Inv. Corps, Aug. 5, 1863.

Caleb Garrett, Fairfield Tp.; disch. by order.

Geo. W. Hanon, Fairfield Tp.

Isaac Jones, Mahoning Co.; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 26, 1862.

John Little, Mahoning Co.; pro. to sergt.

Rufus L. Ney, Fairfield Tp.; Vet. Vols., trans.

Benj. F. Peterson, Fairfield Tp.; disch. for disability, Jan. 18, 1862.

Irwin G. Porter, Fairfield Tp.; pro. to corp.

Wm. Roller, Mahoning Co.

Jno. H. Roberts, Fairfield Tp.; pro. to corp.

Samuel Richey, Fairfield Tp.; disch. by order.

Peter J. Shuster, Mahoning Co.; died at Cheat Mountain, Va., Oct. 9, 1861.

Benj. F. Taylor, Middleton Tp.; disch. to enlist in 4th U. S. Art.

Sylvanus F. Tullis, Elk Run Tp.

Richard B. Tulliss, Elk Run Tp.; trans. to Inv. Corps, Jan. 13, 1864.

Jno. E. Taylor, Middleton Tp.; died Jan. 7, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.

Jno. Q. Vanderslice, Fairfield Tp.; disch. for disability, Aug. 19, 1862.

Jos. M. Waldorf, Fairfield Tp.; trans. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.

Jno. Weyle, Springfield Tp., Mahoning Co.; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1862.

Jno. Whaland, Mahoning Co.; pro. to corp.

Geo. Walters, Fairfield Tp.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

1st Lieut. William M. Vogleson, Columbiana; pro. to capt. and A. A. G., July 24, 1861.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company A.

1st Lieut. Joseph L. Brosius, Butler Tp.; hon. disch. Sept. 15, 1864.

Sergt. Samuel B. Rigdon, Salineville; pro. to 2d lieutenant; res. Aug. 20, 1864.

Sergt. Homer Lee, Butler Tp.; trans. to Co. F.

Corp. Thomas E. Harlin, Smith Tp.; must. out July 20, 1865.

Corp. Aquilla B. Pidgeon, Salem; pro. to corp.; must. out July 20, 1865.

Levi Ball, Butler Tp.

Harding Bailey, Butler Tp.; disch. Feb. 2, 1864.

Harding A. Buckman, Butler Tp.

Harper Brosius, Butler Tp.; disch. for wounds.

William Burson, Salineville; absent, sick; not must. out with company.

Samuel G. Barth, Perry Tp.; absent on furlough; not must. out with comp.

Henry W. Cebbs, Butler Tp.

Lathan Cowgill,* Smith Tp.; killed in battle, Feb. 5, 1864.

Edwin A. Daugherty, Smith Tp.; must. out July 20, 1865.

Martin B. Holloway,* Smith Tp.; must. out July 20, 1865.

Oliver Hart, Perry Tp.

Jas. B. Johnson,* Salineville; must. out July 20, 1865.

Valentine Kerper, Perry Tp.; trans. to Co. F by order.

William Miller, Perry Tp.; absent on furlough; not must. out with company.

James I. Mather, Smith Tp.; must. out July 20, 1865.

John Neal, Smith Tp.; absent, sick; not must. out with company.

Edward F. Rukenbrod, Salem; must. out July 20, 1865.

James Rutledge, Salem; absent, sick; not must. out with company.

David Tool, Gosheu; pro. to corp.; must. out July 20, 1865.

William S. Wiseman,* Franklin Tp.; killed in battle, July 22, 1864.

Company F.

Theodoro Criss, Salineville; trans. to 26th O. Ind. Battery.

Richard G. Clark, Salineville.

Daniel Gresinger, Wellsville; must. out with regt.

Benjamin F. Hart, Salineville.

Lewis J. Junkius, Wellsville; left sick in Ga.; not must. out with company.

Valentine N. Kerper, Perry Tp.

Abram Lipsey, Butler Tp.; died of wounds.

Robert Morrow, Salineville; trans. to 26th O. Ind. Battery.

Elliot Morrow, Salineville; trans. to 26th O. Battery.

Thomas McMillan, Salineville.

John Sturkey, West Tp.; must. out with regt. July 20, 1865.

John J. Stup-on, Salineville; pris. of war; not must. out with company.

William J. Simpson, Salineville; died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 19, 1864.

* Re-enlisted as veterans.

* Re-enlisted as veterans.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company E.

Solomon Ilgenfritz, Springfield Tp., Mahoning Co.; on detached service; not must. out with company.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Christian Ballheimer, Fairfield Tp.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company B.

Geo. B. Corbett, New Lisbon; disch. for disability, Aug. 13, 1862.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company F.

1st Lieut. Ephraim S. Holloway, Columbiana, Fairfield Tp.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; pro. to capt. Sept. 8, 1862; maj., Nov. 26, 1864; lieut.-col., March 18, 1865; col., May 31, 1865; must. out with regt. Nov. 27, 1865; brevet brig.-gen., March 13, 1865.

Corp. Alex. Bushong, Fairfield Tp.; disch. for disability, Nov. 4, 1862.

Alex. Lehman, Fairfield Tp.; died April 7, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.

Joseph Parrish, Fairfield Tp.; killed in battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company B.

Henry Courtney, Smith Tp., Mahoning Co.; must. out July 13, 1865.

Edward Hilliard, Green Tp., Mahoning Co.; must. out July 13, 1865.

Elmer McElwee, Fairfield Tp.; absent on furlough; not must. out.

Benj. Reese, Smith Tp., Mahoning Co.; must. out July 13, 1865.

Geo. Reese, Smith Tp., Mahoning Co.; pro. to corp.; must. out with regt.

Sylvester Walters, Fairfield Tp.; must. out July 13, 1865.

Company K.

1st Lieut. Samuel Y. Calvin, Middleton Tp.; enl. May 9, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Oct. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. II, May 1, 1865; must. out July 13, 1865.

William Cox, Green Tp., Mahoning Co.

Adam Duck, Green Tp., Mahoning Co.; died of disease at Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1862.

John Everhardt, Green Tp., Mahoning Co.; must. out July 13, 1865.

Patrick Moore, Green Tp., Mahoning Co.; must. out July 13, 1865.

Miles Ruble, Hanover Tp.; pro. to sergt.; must. out July 13, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company D.

From Columbiana, Fairfield Township.

Sergt. James H. Bell, pro. to 2d lieut., Sept. 14, 1862; 1st lieut., April 29, 1864; honorably disch. Dec. 15, 1864.

Corp. William Fessler,* trans. to and must. out of 82d Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf. with regt.

John Boyd.

Peter Good, disch. by order, Oct. 18, 1862.

Robert D. Gray.

George Kipp.

Samuel Liddle, sick in hospital, Feb. 29, 1864.

Lemuel Little.

Edward Obenauf, died in hospital at Camp Dennison, O., Jan. 11, 1864.

Lewis Obenauf, died in hospital at Camp Chase, O., June 2, 1862.

Chas. Onderkirk.

John Kank, killed in action at Freeman's Ford, Va., Aug. 22, 1862.

Ephraim Shellenbarger,* pro. to 1st sergt. and 2d lieut.; must. out with 82d Regt. as sergt.

Jacob A. Signer.

John Shafer, disch. by order (no date).

Jacob B. Stauffer.

Consolidated with the 82d Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf. at Goldsboro', N. C., March 31, 1865.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Martin Garrett, Middleton Tp.; drafted for 9 months.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company B.

From Salem, Perry Township.

1st Lieut. David G. Swain, Salem, Perry Tp.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; entered the service as 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut.; appointed adj., Feb. 11, 1862; pro. to capt. and A. A. G., U. S. Vols., May 16, 1862; major, A. A. G. Vols., March 28, 1865; must. out Sept. 15, 1866; appointed major in U. S. A., Dec. 9, 1869.

1st Lieut. Robinson Rook, Salem, Perry Tp.; enl. April 5, 1863; pro. from sergt. 2d lieut., April 14, 1862; resigned Dec. 11, 1863.

Sergt. John Parish, Salem, Perry Tp.

Corp. Thos. T. Hale, Salem, Perry Tp.; killed in battle of Stone River.

Corp. Jas. D. Beaumont, Salem, Perry Tp.

Harvey N. Allen.

Aaron R. Beltz, Salem Tp.; died Jan. 9, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.

Geo. F. Ball.

* Re-enlisted as veterans.

Joseph Bull, killed in battle of Stone River.

Abner J. Crampion, James C. Craven.

John Geschorn,* Vet. Vols.; pro. to 1st sergt., Aug. 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 13, 1865.

Jno. Gangloff.

Wm. Haley, Smith Tp., Mahoning Co.

Mortimer Kibler, Vet. Vols.; pro. to corp., Sept. 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 13, 1865.

Chas. C. Lounsberry, Geo. M. Mankin, Jas. Maffitt, Thos. McKelvy, Thos. J. Pim, Jonathan Philman, John C. Rue, John J. Reeves, Hiram Rathbun, William M. Rook.

Benton Speakman, killed in battle of Stone River.

Jacob Shoe, Richard V. Smith.

Robert B. Whinnery, Vet. Vols.; pro. to corp., Sept. 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 13, 1865.

Reuben Wickersham.

Joseph Wier, Vet. Vols.; pro. to sergt. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out Nov. 13, 1865.

Hugh Wier, Austin P. Walker, John S. Walker, Jos. E. Hutton, Thos. Rook, Arthur Andrews, Samuel Nittewaner.

The muster-out roll of the non-veterans is not on file in the office of the Adjutant-General.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company E.

From Salem, Perry Tp.

Sergt. Nathan N. Titus; disch. for pro. to 2d lieut.

Corp. David Shanks, vet. vol.; must. out with company, Dec. 7, 1865.

Corp. George W. Nicholson.

Corp. John H. Miller; disch. at end of service, Jan. 11, 1865.

John Carl.

William Heilman; killed in action at Morris Island, S. C., July 18, 1863.

William D. Heffner; disch. by consol. with the 62d.

John W. Miller; disch. by order.

Samuel Nicholson; disch. by order, Jan. 22, 1862.

Josiah Odell; died of disease in Va. July 30, 1864.

George Stayner.

Silas Wells; died of disease, Feb. 8, 1862.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company F.

Capt. Strew M. Emons, New Lisbon; res. Jan. 21, 1863.

1st Lieut. James H. Hunter, Wellsville; res. Jan. 30, 1863.

2d Lieut. Freeman Morrison, New Lisbon; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 18, 1861; to 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1862; to capt. March 10, 1864; murdered at Nashville, Tenn.

1st Sergt. Jos. M. Ward, New Lisbon; pro. to 2d lieut.; disch. by order.

2d Sergt. Robert B. Williamson, Wellsville; pro. to 1st sergt.

3d Sergt. William T. Watson, New Lisbon; discharged.

4th Sergt. John May, Wellsville; died at Memphis July 21, 1862.

5th Sergt. Alcimus Richardson,* New Lisbon; pro. to 2d sergt. Feb. 14, 1863; to 1st sergt. Jan. 18, 1865; disch. for disability June 21, 1865.

1st Corp. Charles H. Keiper,* New Lisbon; pro. to 2d sergt.; must. out with regiment.

2d Corp. A. S. B. Hunter, Wellsville; color corp.; trans. to Invalid Corps.

3d Corp. Robert Denley, New Lisbon; disch. at end of term, Dec. 20, 1864.

4th Corp. George F. Johnson,* Elk Run Tp.; pro. to sergt.; must. out with regiment.

5th Corp. Thomas McKinnel, Wellsville; disch. at end of term, June 6, 1865.

6th Corp. Isaiah D. Winters, New Lisbon; disch. at Helena, Ark.

7th Corp. Leonard Holloway,* New Lisbon; pro. to 4th sergt. Feb. 14, 1863; to 1st lieut. July 10, 1865; must. out as sergt.-maj.

8th Corp. Nathan J. Davis; New Lisbon.

Musician Christopher Bruce, New Lisbon; disch. at Camp Steel, Miss.

Musician John T. Sloss, New Lisbon; disch. at Helena, Ark.

Teamster Levi Aldrich, New Lisbon; disch. at Young's Point, La.

John B. Ansley, Wellsville.

James L. Ansley, Wellsville; must. out July 15, 1865.

Alfred Ager, Centre Tp.

George E. Burns, Centre Tp.

George E. Brewer, Centre Tp.

John Bryant, Yellow Creek.

John Brooks, Wellsville; must. out with regt.

Henry Bevington, Yellow Creek Tp.; pro. to corp. Feb. 13, 1863; must. out with regt.

George W. Brannan, Yellow Creek Tp.; pro. to corp. Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with regt.

John F. Boubright, New Lisbon; disch. at end of term, Jan. 29, 1865.

Jos. Clunk, New Lisbon; killed at Arkansas Post, Ark., Jan. 11, 1863.

William Clunk,* New Lisbon; must. out with regt. July 15, 1865.

George Carothers, Yellow Creek Tp.

Calvin Cooper, Yellow Creek Tp.

Elias Camp, Yellow Creek Tp.; killed at Arkansas Post, Ark.

Thomas Cartwright, Yellow Creek Tp.; trans. to Invalid Corps.

Calvin Cochran, Yellow Creek Tp.; died at Young's Point, La.

William F. Deevers, Yellow Creek Tp.

James D. Dallas, Yellow Creek Tp.; discharged.

* Re-enlisted as veterans.

James H. Davis, New Lisbon.
 Daniel Endley, New Lisbon.
 John W. Ellis,* New Lisbon.
 Samuel H. Ellis, New Lisbon.
 Samuel S. Eakin, Middleton Tp.; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Francis M. Ford, Yellow Creek Tp.; died of disease at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1863.
 Jackson Fastbinder,* New Lisbon; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Charles L. Frost, New Lisbon; disch. at Helena, Ark.
 H. E. Frost, New Lisbon; disch. at Helena, Ark.
 John Fisher, St. Clair Tp.; must. out July 15, 1865.
 William Fulk, St. Clair Tp.
 William J. George, New Lisbon; disch. at Savannah, Ga.
 William A. Glass, Yellow Creek Tp.; killed at Shiloh.
 John Geary, Yellow Creek Tp.; must. out with regt.
 John W. Green, Yellow Creek Tp.; disch. at Black River, Miss.
 David F. Henning, Knox Tp.; disch. at Walnut Hills, Miss.
 Samuel K. Hartung, New Lisbon; must. out with regt.
 Geo. Hamilton, New Lisbon.
 Jonathan Hamilton, New Lisbon.
 David Harrison, Yellow Creek; disch. for disability, Sept. 29, 1862.
 Alex. Hollar, Yellow Creek; died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 21, 1864.
 Jos. Hudson, Wellsville; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Edwin Kerns,* New Lisbon; must. out July 15, 1865.
 John G. Keller, New Lisbon; trans. to Inv. Corps, April 28, 1861.
 Anstin Koons,* New Lisbon; must. out with regt.
 James Kinuey, Yellow Creek.
 Walton Lewis,* New Lisbon; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Curtis Lewis,* New Lisbon; must. out with regt., July 15, 1865.
 Wm. Lightstone,* New Lisbon; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Jos. Lightstone, New Lisbon; died at Helena, Ark.
 Geo. Mast, Yellow Creek; killed in battle at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 11, 1864.
 Reason McCollister, Yellow Creek; disch.
 Hugh Morrow,* New Lisbon; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Alex. Mays, Yellow Creek; died at Cairo, Ill.
 Jackson A. Moore,* East Liverpool; must. out with regt.
 Wm. H. Miller, New Lisbon.
 John D. McElroy,* New Lisbon; must. out with regt., July 15, 1865.
 Newton McGinnis, St. Clair Tp.; pro. to 5th sergt.; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Wm. McGinnis, St. Clair Tp.; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Jas. C. Morgan, Franklin Tp.; must. out July 15, 1865.
 John Nauber, New Lisbon; trans. to Inv. Corps.
 John W. Newling,* New Lisbon.
 Anson Neill, New Lisbon; discharged.
 Henry Ogle, New Lisbon; died at Shiloh.
 Jas. Orr, Madison Tp.; discharged.
 Jos. Orr, Madison Tp.
 Wm. D. Oglo,* New Lisbon; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Jas. Patten,* New Lisbon; must. out July 15, 1865; paroled prisoner.
 Patrick Phinkett, Yellow Creek Tp.; discharged.
 Wm. Roland, New Lisbon; died at Helena, Ark.
 John Reed, New Lisbon; died at Milliken's Bend.
 John Rose,* Wayne Tp.; must. out July 15, 1865.
 John Snyder, Yellow Creek.
 Chas. T. Smith, Centre.
 Samuel Springer, New Lisbon; discharged.
 Chas. Springer, New Lisbon.
 Wm. Springer,* New Lisbon; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Henry Saunders, Knox Tp.
 John N. Shenkle, Madison Tp.; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Samuel Titler,* New Lisbon; must. out July 15, 1865.
 James M. Todd, Wayne Tp.
 Wm. Twaddel, Yellow Creek; killed at Arkansas Post, Ark.
 James Van Fossen, Wellsville; paroled pris.; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Jas. Wheeler, New Lisbon.
 Henry Watson,* New Lisbon; pro. to sergt.; must. out with regt.
 Jas. H. Watson, New Lisbon; must. out July 15, 1865.
 John Whitacre, New Lisbon.
 Thos. L. Willard,* New Lisbon; pro. to corp.; must. out with regt.
 Benj. F. Wilson, New Lisbon.
 Singleton B. Wiles, New Lisbon; discharged.
 Godfrey Webster, Yellow Creek Tp.; died at Pilot Knob, Mo.
 Joseph Wollam, Madison Tp.; died at Young's Point, La.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER
 INFANTRY.

Company I.

Capt. Andrew Scott, New Lisbon; must. out Jan. 11, 1865.
 1st Lieut. John B. Mills, New Lisbon; pro. to capt. Co. C; pro. to maj.; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864 (in 19th Regt., Co. E, three months).
 2d Lieut. Samuel A. De Wolf, Gambier, Licking Co., Ohio.
 2d Lieut. David M. Watson, pro. to 1st sergt.; pro. to 1st lieut.; must. out with regiment.
 1st Sergt. David M. Watson, New Lisbon; pro. to 2d lieut.
 2d Sergt. Angus Falconer,* Madison Tp.

* Re-enlisted as veterans.

3d Sergt. Daniel Watt, New Lisbon; killed in action at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.
 4th Sergt. George M. Chandler, New Lisbon; trans. to Inv. Corps.
 5th Sergt. Robert Scott, New Lisbon; died of disease at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 31, 1862.
 1st Corp. Harmon W. Brown, New Lisbon; on special duty at Gen. Grant's headquarters, Nov. 1862; app. master's mate in navy; resigned, and app. chief clerk of prov.-mar.-gen.; must. out Jan. 11, 1865.
 2d Corp. Daniel S. Noble, Madison Tp.; disch. for disability, March 22, 1862.
 3d Corp. Thomas P. McKenzie, Madison Tp.; disch. for disability, Oct. 11, 1862.
 4th Corp. John Hall, New Lisbon; pris. at Holly Springs, Miss.; paroled and in signal service; must. out with regiment.
 5th Corp. John Baker,* Elk Run Tp.; wounded at Atlanta, Ga.; must. out Jan. 11, 1865.
 6th Corp. Daniel T. McIntosh, Madison Tp.; disch. for disability, Oct. 4, 1862.
 7th Corp. Andrew McPherson,* Madison Tp.; wounded at Atlanta, Ga.; pro. to sergt.-major; must. out with regiment.
 8th Corp. Albert Glenn, New Lisbon; trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Musician J. H. Arter, New Lisbon; pro. to drum-major; must. out Jan. 1865.
 Musician David B. McLain, New Lisbon; pro. to fife-major; disch. for disability.
 Wagoner Joseph Wilson, New Lisbon; disch. for disability.
 Wm. J. Adams, New Lisbon; must. out Jan. 11, 1865.
 L. C. Axe, New Lisbon; disch. for disability, March 22, 1862.
 M. W. Adams,* New Lisbon; must. out with regiment.
 Amos Brown, Madison Tp.; disch. for disability, Dec. 20, 1862.
 Gideon H. Baker, Elk Run Tp.; disch. for disability, Feb. 9, 1862.
 Thomas Baker, Elk Run Tp.; disch. for disability.
 Isaac Burbeck,* New Lisbon; wounded at Atlanta; pro. to sergt. and com.-sergt.
 Thomas Coie, Elk Run Tp.; disch. for disability.
 John Clunk,* Centre Tp.; must. out with regiment.
 Wm. Charters, Elk Run Tp.; died at Camp Shiloh, May 9, 1862.
 Geo. W. Carns, Yellow Creek Tp.; pris. July, 1862; paroled; disch. for disability, December, 1862.
 Wm. T. Cameron, Madison Tp.; disch. for disability, Oct. 6, 1862.
 Henry Dorwart, New Lisbon; disch. for disability, Oct. 1, 1862.
 Henry Dobson,* Wayne Tp.; must. out with regiment.
 Plimpton Dawes,* Yellow Creek Tp.; wounded at Champion Hills; must. out with regiment.
 John M. Davidson, Madison Tp.; disch. for disability, Oct. 11, 1862.
 Ezekiel G. Drennan, New Lisbon; trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Reuben Ehrhart, New Lisbon; disch. for disability.
 Wm. Fraser, Madison Tp.; must. out with regiment.
 Thomas Gamble,* Yellow Creek Tp.; must. out with regiment.
 Alfred Gamble, Elk Run Tp.; wounded at Champion Hills; must. out Jan. 11, 1865.
 George Gamble, Elk Run Tp.; died at Jackson, Tenn., June 28, 1862.
 Henry Giles,* New Lisbon; must. out with company.
 Thos. G. Hawkins, Elk Run Tp.; wounded at Atlanta and disch. (in 3 months regiment), 1861.
 David H. Hillman, Centre Tp.; disch. Jan. 11, 1865.
 George Hanna,* Centre Tp.; wounded at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
 Wm. H. Hessin, New Lisbon; detailed adjutant's clerk, Dec. 1861; clerk at Grant's headquarters, Feb. 1862; pro. to chief clerk; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. I; pro. asst.-adj.-gen. on Gen. Leggett's staff; wounded at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; pro. to capt. Co. I.
 Thomas C. Jackson, New Lisbon; disch. for disability.
 F. A. Lounsbury, Centre Tp.; trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Wm. McBane, Madison Tp.; disch. Jan. 11, 1865.
 Andrew Marluce, Elk Run Tp.; disch. Jan. 11, 1865.
 And. McIntosh,* Madison Tp.; must. out with company.
 Evan McIntosh, Madison Tp.; disch. Jan. 11, 1865.
 John A. McIntosh,* Madison Tp.; must. out with company.
 John F. McIntosh, Madison Tp.; killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Laughlin McIntosh, Madison Tp.; died at Vicksburg, Aug. 24, 1863.
 John P. McKenzie,* Madison Tp.; must. out with company.
 Daniel McLain,* Madison Tp.; must. out with company.
 William S. Mendell,* Centre Tp.; must. out with company.
 Archibald McMullen, Franklin Tp.; disch. for disability.
 George McCord, Wayne Tp.; disch. Jan. 11, 1865.
 John H. Morrison,* Centre Tp.; pro. to 1st sergt.; must. out with company.
 Morrison Powers,* Madison Tp.; died of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga.
 C. C. Redick, Wayne Tp.; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 A. M. Ruch, Hanover Tp.; pro. to sergt.; killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Thomas C. Starr,* Centre Tp.; pro. to sergt.; killed at Konesaw Mt., June 15, 1864.
 Philip Smith,* Yellow Creek Tp.; must. out with company.
 Wm. M. Smith, Yellow Creek Tp.; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 D. W. Sprinkle,* Salem Tp.; captured on Meridian raid; prisoner in Andersonville till close of war; escaped twice and recaptured.
 Wm. P. Van Fossen, Madison Tp.; wounded at Shiloh, April 7, 1862; disch. Jan. 11, 1865.
 Daniel Wright, Madison Tp.; disch. for disability.
 George Withers, Madison Tp.; disch. for disability.
 Joseph Wagouer, Centre Tp.; disch. for disability.

* Re-enlisted as veterans, January, 1864.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company G.

From Salem, Perry Township.

Must. in for three months from June 10, 1862; must. out Sept. 20, 1862.

2d Lieut. Alexander Stilwell, pro. to 1st lieut. and adj.; died of disease, Aug. 18, 1862.

Sergts. Alvin S. Galbraith, Norman B. Garrigues.

Corps. John R. Dobbins, Guy Lybrand, John R. Oliphant, Wm. R. Buck.

Adam D. Arrison, disch. by habeas corpus at Camp Chase.

Joseph Banks (Butler Tp.), Jacob Barber, Howell S. Bishop (disch. for disability), Charles F. Callahan, Arthur G. Canady, Clarence Caspar (minor, disch.), Frank Doherty (Green Tp., Mah'ng Co.), Norman D. Flick, Samuel C. Gregg, John H. Gibbs, Frank S. Hilliard, Christopher Herwig, Monroe Howard, Thomas Lannen, John Moore, Aquilla B. Pidgeon, Jos. R. Quinn (Butler Tp.), Daniel W. Ritchie, Edward P. Shannon, Horace T. Smith, Alcimus Snyder, Henry Shocker, John Strawn, Martin Wisner, James M. Woodruff.

EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company G.

Mustered into service for three months from June 10, 1862. Mustered out Sept. 25, 1862.

Sergts. Frank Kemble, Hanover Tp.; Fred. Zurbrugg, Knox Tp.

Corps. Wm. E. Lockard, Hanover; Peter Schwartz, Knox.

John Bruke, Fairfield Tp.; Samuel J. Christolm, Salem; Rufus Cope, Fairfield Tp.; Amos D. Eckstein, George Gilmore, John C. Gantz, Oliver V. Haycock, Knox Tp.; Wm. H. Jennings, Salem; Jacob S. Kuntz, Knox Tp.; Jason McCann, Hanover; Sylvanus B. Muntz, Knox Tp.; Richard A. Pierce, Hanover; Wm. Ritter, Knox; John W. Scattergood, James R. Sloan, Hanover; Lewis W. Spickler, Knox; Greenbury Swearingen, Hanover.

Company I.

Mustered in June 10, 1862, for three months; mustered out Sept. 25, 1862.

Edward Bates, Adam Bowers, David Emmons, Owen W. Entrecken, Daniel W. Firestone, John B. Messmore, John F. Whitecather, Joseph Whitecather, Zephaniah Weldon, Henry H. Schwartz, Wagoner, West Tp.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company F.

Mustered in June 10, 1862, for three months.

Capt. John L. Straughn, New Lisbon.

1st Lieut. Robt. Shearer, New Lisbon.

2d Lieut. Daniel Wilson, New Lisbon.

Sergts. Edward Whitacre, Benjamin Baird, George W. Adams, New Lisbon; Joseph Aldrich, Fairfield Tp.

Corps. James B. McCoy, William Starr, New Lisbon.

Musician John W. King, New Lisbon.

Alpheus Arter, Wilson H. Atterholt, Cyrus E. Augustine, New Lisbon; John Alford, Fairfield Tp.; Samuel Adams, New Lisbon; William Altaffer, John Altaffer, Unity Tp.; Emory Burke, George E. Burns, Robert E. Brewer, New Lisbon; John Bissinger, Samuel E. Bonran, James Bowles, Isaac Barton, Amos Burson, Fairfield Tp.; George J. Calhoun, New Lisbon; James Cain, Fairfield Tp.; William J. Crosser, James H. Crosser, Joseph Estill, Robert H. Estill, David E. Endley, Lewis Flagan, Casper Feaslin, New Lisbon; Hezekiah Gay, William Grim, Fairfield Tp.; David C. Hostetter, James G. Hawley, Isaac H. Hill, New Lisbon; Henry Herold, Middleton Tp.; George W. Hostetter, New Lisbon; Samuel Henderson, Fairfield Tp.; James W. Irwin, Fairfield; Calvin S. Johnson, Horace M. Koontz, Joseph Lightenstein, Thomas J. Lamborn, Washington Lowden, New Lisbon; John S. Louthan, Moses Louthan, Middleton Tp.; Thomas McMahon, Dallas G. Morrison, Nathan E. McMichael, Patterson Myers, New Lisbon; Omar D. McCarter, John Morris, Fairfield Tp.; Joseph C. McGaffick, New Lisbon; Anson B. Neil, Fairfield Tp.; William H. Pancake, Middleton Tp.; William H. Snyder, David F. Small, Milton Shearer, New Lisbon; Nathan Underwood, Jesse Underwood, Middleton Tp.; August Valkers, Elmore E. Votaw, Samuel W. Wiles, New Lisbon; Martin Ward, East Palestine; Frank Zimmerman, New Lisbon.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. James W. Reilly, Wellsville; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to brig.-gen. vols.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Jordan, New Lisbon; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; must. out with regt.; capt. Co. K, Aug. 8, 1862; major, Jan. 2, 1863; pro. to lieut.-col.

Major Joseph F. Riddle, Wellsville; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; must. out with regt.; capt. Co. F, Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to major.

Company B.

From Salem, Perry Township.

Stanley D. Hummason, Salem; appointed sergt.-major; pro. to 2d lieut., June 1, 1863; to 1st lieut., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with regt.

Thomas R. Adams, Salem; must. out with regt., June 17, 1865.

Cicero Hawley, Salem; pro. to corp., Sept. 1, 1862; to sergt., Sept. 7, 1864.

John F. Hancock, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865.

William Little, Butler Tp.; sick at Camp Dennison, Ohio; not must. out with company.

David C. Martin, Salem Tp.

George Ritchie, Perry Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865.

Jos. J. Robertson, Salem Tp.; died of disease at Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1865.

Jos. G. Stewart, Perry Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865.

Geo. W. Schooley, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865.

Geo. W. Stratton, Salem Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865.

Company C.

From East Palestine, Unity Township.

Capt. Hugh Sturgeon, enl. Jan. 15, 1862; res. Feb. 10, 1864.

1st Lieut. Robt. C. Taggart, pro. to capt. 1861; must. out with regt.

2d Lieut. Wm. F. Kimble, Elk Run Tp.; pro. to 1st lieut. 1864; killed in action at Franklin, Tenn.

1st Sergt. Jas. C. Taggart, Unity Tp.; pro. to 2d lieut. Feb. 27, 1864; to 1st lieut. Jan. 6, 1865; must. out with regt.

2d Sergt. Jas. Gilbert, St. Clair Tp.; disch. Dec. 11, 1862, accidentally wounded.

3d Sergt. Isaac Zeigler, killed in action, Nov. 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.

4th Sergt. Stephen Lewis, St. Clair Tp.; killed in action, Nov. 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.

5th Sergt. Mathew Orr, Elk Run Tp.; killed in action at Atlanta.

1st Corp. Benj. F. Barton, Elk Run Tp.; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

2d Corp. Henry C. Morris, Elk Run Tp.; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

3d Corp. Levi Neville, Unity Tp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

4th Corp. John W. Early, Unity Tp.; disch. Jan. 14, 1863, for disability.

5th Corp. Warren Hart, St. Clair Tp.; died of disease, March 16, 1863, at Frankfort, Ky.

6th Corp. Wm. H. Gaston, Middleton Tp.; wounded in action at Old Town Creek, N. C.; in hospital in Baltimore; not must. out.

7th Corp. Alex. McCoy, St. Clair.

8th Corp. John A. McCammon, Middleton Tp.; must. out by order, May 22, 1865.

Musician Samuel Early, Unity Tp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Musician Alex. R. Martin, Elk Run Tp.; disch. for disability, Sept. 19, 1863.

John Taggart, color corp., must. out in Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

Firman S. Albright, Elk Run; pro. to corp.; must. out June 17, 1865.

Andrew H. Azdell, St. Clair; died of disease at Camp Dennison, O., Aug. 9, 1863.

Jas. Azdell, St. Clair; lost a leg in action near Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864; disch.

Cyrus Allen, Unity; must. out by order, May 19, 1865.

Wm. G. Alcorn, Middleton Tp.; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

Christian B. Armstrong, teamster, Elk Run Tp.; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

John M. Azdell, St. Clair Tp.; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

Fred Baker, Elk Run Tp.; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

Henry Burlingame, Middleton Tp.; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

John Boozel, East Palestine; disch. for wounds, May 17, 1865.

Geo. Barnes, Elk Run; died of disease at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 12, 1864.

Bronson Bennett, Madison Tp.; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

Chas. B. Crawford, Elk Run; in hospital at Beaufort, N. C.; not must. out with company.

Samuel Coie, Elk Run; died of disease at home, March 15, 1865.

Latham Crawford, St. Clair; in hospital at Knoxville, Tenn.; not must. out with company.

Jas. A. Crawford, St. Clair; captured at Atlanta; prisoner in Andersonville; released, and in hospital at Annapolis, Md.

Jas. H. Creighton, St. Clair; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

Fred Court, Middleton; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

Wm. A. Cornell, St. Clair; died of disease at Crab Orchard, Ky., Aug. 27, 1863.

John M. Crawford, Elk Run; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

Jacob Crum, must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

Christian P. Dickey, Elk Run; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1865.

Hendersou Davis, St. Clair; in hospital at Portsmouth, R. I.; not must. out with company.

Joseph Davis, Unity; in hospital at Davis Island, N. Y. Harbor; not must. out with company.

Jas. H. Davidson, St. Clair Tp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1865.

Saml. Eakin, St. Clair Tp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1865.

Martin V. B. Fowler, St. Clair Tp.; pro. to corp.; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.

Peter K. Faulk, St. Clair Tp.; died of disease at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1864.

Eli Greenamyer, Unity; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Thos. M. Geary, St. Clair; died of disease at Lexington, Ky., March 27, 1863.

Jas. Gaston, St. Clair; died of disease at Mt. Vernon, Ky., July 4, 1863.

Harvey Huston, St. Clair; disch. Jan. 14, 1863.

J. L. T. Hindman, Unity; died of disease, Dec. 24, 1862, at Lexington, Ky.

Henry J. Hollinger, Elk Run; died of disease, Nov. 26, 1863.

John Hawkins, Unity; died of disease, Feb. 3, 1863, at Frankfort, Ky.

Henry Halleck, Unity; killed in railroad accident, Feb. 3, 1863.

Cornelius Jamison, Unity; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Albert King, Unity; in provost-marshal's office Lexington, Ky.; not must. out with company.

Wm. C. Keener, died of disease at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 27, 1863.

Wm. F. Kimble, killed in battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

Jas. M. Kenney, disch. Feb. 19, 1864, for disability.
 Geo. Little, Middleton; disch. Jan. 14, 1863.
 Jacob J. Lyon, Penna.; disch. for disability, Jan. 14, 1863.
 Wm. W. Mehell, must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.
 Wilson S. Masser, St. Clair; in hosp. at Newbern, N. C.; not must. out with company.
 Harvey Moore, St. Clair; in hosp. at Jeffersonville, Ind.; not must. out with company.
 Hugh McCoy, Middleton; in hosp. at Camp Dennison, O.; not must. out with company.
 Geo. Moore, St. Clair; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.
 Saml. Morris, Elk Run; trans. to 183d Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Emery Martin, Unity; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.
 W. H. H. Martin, Fairfield; pro. to sergt.; killed in action at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 Alex. C. McCoy, Penna.; pro. to sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865.
 Heman D. Mead, Unity; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 John R. McCalla, Unity; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1865.
 Jas. Meek, Unity; died at Baltimore, Md., of wounds received at Old Town Creek, N. C.
 Seth Meek, Unity; wounded at Franklin, Tenn.; must. out May 19, 1865.
 Jas. C. McCormick, Madison; in hosp. at Beaufort, N. C.; not must. out with company.
 Jas. McLaughlin, Madison; disch. for wound, Jan. 23, 1864.
 Austin McDivitt, Madison; wounded at Old Town Creek; in hosp. at Baltimore; not must. out with company.
 Aaron McCoy, Middleton; must. out with regiment, June 17, 1865.
 Jos. McKnight, Unity; must. out with regiment, June 17, 1865.
 Henry March, St. Clair; must. out with regiment, June 17, 1865.
 And. J. Moon, Middleton; disch. for wounds, May 18, 1865.
 Wm. H. Owen, Unity; must. out at Goldsboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.
 Luther A. Packson, Unity; must. out at Goldsboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.
 Thos. Piper, Unity.
 John G. Routsen, Unity; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1865.
 Wm. C. Stokesberry, Elk Run; must. out June 17, 1865, Greensboro', N. C.
 Chas. Stough, Unity; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.
 Thos. Sebring, Middleton; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.
 Wm. H. Spahr, St. Clair; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.
 John S. Sebring, Middleton; must. out at Greensboro', N. C., June 17, 1865.
 Jos. H. Scroggs, Madison; disch. to receive commission in U. S. Col. Inf.
 Jas. Thom, St. Clair; died at Columbus, O., April 9, 1863.
 Samuel Trippy, St. Clair; must. out with regiment.
 Austin Yau Fossen, Middleton; taken prisoner near Marietta, Ga.; died in Andersonville prison.
 Henry Weimer, Unity; died in Andersonville prison; no date.
 John Whitworth, Unity; in hosp. in Baltimore; wounded in battle in North Carolina; not must. out.
 John Winner, Unity; died of disease at Lexington, Ky., March 20, 1863.
 Thos. Wallace, Madison; died in action at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 David F. Walter, Elk Run; died of disease at Knoxville, Tenn., May, 1864.
 Uriah Williams, Elk Run; must. out with regiment.
 Adam Yagala, Unity; in hosp. in Knoxville, Tenn.; not must. out.
 Finley Cooley, Middleton Tp.; trans. to 183d Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Jas. G. Fraser, Middleton Tp.; trans. to 183d Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 David Flowers, Middleton Tp.; trans. to 183d Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 John Henry, trans. to 183d R-gt. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 John Jeffrey, Middleton; must. out May 19, 1865, by order.
 Jesse Underwood, Middleton; trans. to 183d Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Nathan Underwood, Middleton; died of disease at Kingston, Ga., June 4, 1864.
 Danl. Walters, Middleton; died of disease, May 27, 1864.
 Uriah Thomas, St. Clair; trans. to 183d Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Solon S. Morris, Elk Run; trans. to 183d Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.
 Jas. M. Louthan, Middleton; trans. to 183d Regt. Ohio Vol. Inf.

Company F.

Capt. Joseph F. Riddle, Wellsville; enl. Aug. 11; app. judge-adv. Dec. 1862; pro. to maj. Aug. 11, 1864; must. out with regt.
 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Whiteaere, Wellsville; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; ros. Nov. 27, 1862.
 2d Lieut. James E. Williamson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. Nov. 27, 1862; died of disease at Camp Nelson, Ky., Aug. 8, 1863.
 1st Sergt. Daniel M. Stearnes, Wellsville; pro. to 2d lieut. Nov. 27, 1862; to 1st lieut. Co. D, May 9, 1864; to capt. Co. F, Jan. 6, 1865; must. out with regt.
 2d Sergt. Samuel S. Cope, Wellsville; pro. to 2d lieut. March 9, 1864; to 1st lieut. Jan. 6, 1865; must. out with regt.
 3d Sergt. Jared F. Daniels, Wellsville; killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 4th Sergt. Francis A. Day, Wellsville; pro. to 1st sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 5th Sergt. James Keith, Wellsville; pro. to 2d sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 1st Corp. Henry R. Ball, Wellsville; disch. by order, May 17, 1865.
 2d Corp. James H. McKinnell, Wellsville; disch. by order, May 30, 1865.
 3d Corp. Samuel F. Boyce, Wellsville; disch. March 20, 1865, Jefferson barracks, Mo.
 4th Corp. Hezekiah Peden, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

5th Corp. John Evans, E. Rochester; killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 6th Corp. Nathaniel Ridinger, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 7th Corp. Thomas C. Burbick, Wayne Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 8th Corp. William H. Batchelor, Wellsville; pro. to 3d sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Musician James H. Barr, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Musician Mathias R. Springer, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Teamster Stephen Bunn, Salineville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Thomas Adams, Wellsville.
 Frederick B. Allen, Wellsville; pro. to corp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Andrew Anderson, Wellsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Joseph Arkwright, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Wilbert B. Arnold, Wellsville; disch. Dec. 8, 1862, by order.
 John Atkinson, Wellsville; must. out June 15, 1865, with regt.
 John W. Barr, Wellsville; disch. June 12, 1863.
 John R. Brooks, Wellsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, 1864.
 Samuel H. Barto, E. Rochester; disch. June 12, 1862.
 Laughlin Bailey, Wellsville; died in regt. hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1864.
 Robert S. Bailes, Wellsville; died in hospital at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 20, 1863.
 William Belles, Wellsville; died at his home in Liverpool Tp., Ohio, March 16, 1864.
 Jacob H. Battenberg, Wellsville; must. out with regt.
 Harrison Boyee, Wellsville; trans. to Invalid Corps, May 12, 1863.
 James Y. Braunan, Wellsville; must. out with regt., June 17, 1865.
 Sherman Bressitt, Wellsville; disch. Aug. 12, 1863.
 Emmet S. Bright, Wellsville; in hospital at Knoxville, Tenn.; not must. out with regiment.
 Wilson S. Burnett, Wellsville; wounded at Kenesaw Mt., June 19, 1864; disch. May 15, 1865.
 Thomas W. Butler, Wellsville; pro. to corp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Arthur Burbick, Wayne Tp., trans. to gun-boat service, May 12, 1862.
 William S. Campbell, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865.
 Robert Carty, Wellsville.
 Alfred Cheeseman, Wellsville; in hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio; not must. out with regt.
 William Benton Connell, Wellsville; taken prisoner March 25, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Daniel Crawford, Wellsville; died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 24, 1864.
 Henry C. Daniels, Wellsville; pro. to corp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Alexander Davidson, Wellsville; wounded at Resaca Hill, Ga., May, 1864; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Samuel Dawson, Wellsville; disch. Sept. 4, 1864.
 William H. Dennis, Wellsville; killed Aug. 11, 1864, in action near Atlanta, Ga.
 Harrison Dyal, Wellsville; pro. to corp. June 12, 1863; killed in action at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 Charles B. Elliott, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Richard Finley, Wellsville; pro. to corp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Alexander Forbes, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 William Ford, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 William Fraser, Wellsville; killed in action at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 Franklin C. Fuller, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Clement V. Farmer, Salineville; on duty at post-hosp.; not must. out with regt.
 George R. Gould, Wellsville; disch. Dec. 8, 1862.
 Daniel Henry, E. Rochester; prisoner at Andersonville three months; must. out with regt.
 Daniel C. Hamilton, Wellsville; pro. to hospital steward, March 1, 1864.
 William James, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 John Kelleher, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Absalom Love, Wellsville; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1864.
 John Love, Wellsville; must. out June 7, 1865, with regt.
 Sidney Marsh, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Daniel McBaue, Wellsville; died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 9, 1864.
 Hugh McEane, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Philip McKenzie, Wellsville; died at Mount Vernon, Ky., June 3, 1863.
 Harrison Miner, Wellsville; died in action at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 William Monaghan, Wellsville; in hospital at Jefferson barracks, Mo.; not must. out with regt.
 George H. Myers, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 John Noble, Wellsville; disch. Jan. 1, 1863.
 William J. Ogilvie, Wellsville.
 William Oliver, Wellsville; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.
 William Pearson, Wellsville; in hospital at Alexandria, Va.; not must. out with regt.
 William Peden, Wellsville; in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.; not must. out with regt.
 Mathew Peoples, Wellsville; died in hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1864.
 David H. Patterson, Wayne Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Joshua S. Patterson, Wayne Tp.; disch. by order, May 20, 1865.
 Samuel C. Patterson, Wayne Tp.; died in hospital at Lexington, Ky., May 14, 1863.
 James Peden, Salineville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
 Michael Quinlan, Wellsville; pro. to corp. Feb. 15, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Samuel Redenger, Wellsville; must. out with regt.

Daniel Rose, Wellsville.

John G. Randolph, Salineville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, 1864.
George Rice, Wayne Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Albert Robinson, East Rochester; died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 26, 1864.
David Shoemaker, Salineville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, 1864.
Asa B. Shephard, Wellsville; pro. to corp. April 12, 1863.
Richard Shirk, Wellsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, 1864.
Wm. Sinram, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Daniel Smith, Wellsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, 1864.
Daniel J. Smith, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Philip J. Smith, Wellsville; died in hosp. at Lexington, Ky., April 3, 1863.
Samuel Stilwell, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Samuel F. Totten, Wellsville; died in action near Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.
Thos. W. Taylor, East Rochester; died in hosp. at Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 23, 1863.
Geo. Van Tine, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. S. Weare, Wellsville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John C. Welch, Wellsville; died in hosp. at Danville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1863.
Wm. Welden, East Rochester; pro. to corp.; must. out with regt.

Company G.

Capt. Ezra Coppock, Salem; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; res. May 20, 1863, for disability.
1st Lieut. John W. Fawcett, Salem; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to capt. Aug. 10, 1863; must. out with regt.
2d Lieut. Lyman Somers, Salem; enl. July 18, 1862; res. Jan. 31, 1863, for disability.
1st Sergt. Stanton Weaver, Salem; pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 31, 1863; to 1st lieut. June 1, 1863; app. capt. in U. S. C. I.
2d Sergt. Henry C. Wisner, Salem; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 22, 1865.
3d Sergt. Obadiah C. French, Butler Tp.; disch. Oct. 15, 1863.
4th Sergt. Abraham C. Null, Centre Tp.; pro. to sergt.-maj.; wounded at Franklin, Tenn.
5th Sergt. Wickliffe B. Elston, Salem.
1st Corp. And. Somers, Jr., Knox Tp.
2d Corp. Eli J. Hall, Salem; pro. to sergt., June 1, 1863.
3d Corp. David G. Yengling, Salem; made bugler Aug. 15, 1863.
4th Corp. Thos. J. Cook, Salem; pro. to sergt. Aug. 16, 1863.
5th Corp. John W. Kemp, Butler Tp.
6th Corp. Allen A. Thomas, Salem; pro. to sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
7th Corp. John R. Stratton, Salem; pro. to sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
8th Corp. John Donaldson, Salem; died of wounds in Georgia, July 21, 1864.
Musician Thos. J. McGaffick, Butler Tp.
Musician Samuel J. Roller, Centre Tp.; taken prisoner Aug. 19, 1864; paroled April 28, 1865.
Teamster John B. Coppock, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Jos. Anglemeyer, Salem; died of disease in Kentucky, May 8, 1863.
Harmon Beck, Salem; must. out June 15, 1865, with regt.
Seth G. Bigelow, Salem; must. out June 15, 1865, with regt.
Wm. G. Bentley, Salem; must. out June 15, 1865, with regt.
John W. Blythe, Salem; must. out June 15, 1865, with regt.
David C. Bontwell, Salem; died of disease at Greensboro', N. C., May 30, 1865.
Fred. Berkleimer, Butler Tp.; disch. by order, May 13, 1865.
John C. Baker, Salem Tp.; in hosp. at Washington, D. C.; not must. out with company.

Napoleon Boucher, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Mannel Barth, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Merriek L. Baldwin, Butler Tp.; died at Mt. Vernon, Ky., May 30, 1863.
Leman H. Cruzen, Salem; died of disease in Kentucky.
Robert A. Christie, Salem; died in Tennessee of disease, July 11, 1863.
Theoph. Cook, Salem; died at Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 26, 1863.
Frank Charleson, Salem; trans. to 183d Regt. O. Vol. Inf.
Emanuel Dunn, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. H. Davis, Salem Tp.; died of disease in North Carolina, April 4, 1865.
Robt. Dunn, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. Dixon, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. W. Dulbs, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Jas. W. Derr, Salem Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Josiah V. Dickinson, Salem Tp.; in hospital at New York City; not must. out with regt.
Jos. Eldridge, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Jas. S. Evans, Salem; disch. Sept. 23, 1862.
Wm. G. C. Estell, Salem Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. Fisher, Salem Tp.; absent without leave; not must. out.
Peter Frasan, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. F. Figley, Salem Tp.; disch. Dec. 10, 1862.
Horace A. Fawcett, Salem; trans. to 183d Regt. O. Vol. Inf.
Joseph Garwood, Salem; disch. May 12, 1865, by order.
Jos. C. Gangwer, Salem; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, 1864.
John Gaunt, Butler Tp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, 1864.
John C. Gaunt, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Abram Greenawalt, Perry Tp.; wounded in left arm, Aug. 6, 1864.
John W. Griffith, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Andrew Gailey, Salem; disch. for wounds, May 17, 1865.
Aaron Haibley, Salem; disch. for disability, Dec. 19, 1863.
S. D. Humason, Salem; pro. to sergt.-maj.; pro. to 1st lieut.; must. out with regt.

John W. Hensworth, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Chas. L. Heaton, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Thos. J. Heaton, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John Harper, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Franklin Harris, Butler Tp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, May 15, 1864.
Franklin Ingledue, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Newton G. Kirk, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Lewis H. Kirkbride, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Eli S. Kentner, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. L. Kennedy, Salem.
J. W. Kemp, Butler Tp.
Lewis J. Little, Butler Tp.
Alex. Lowrey, Salem; lost a leg in fight at Fort Mitchell, Sept. 11, 1862.
Joshua Moore, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John D. Mathews, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Monroe B. Mathews, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Ira Moore, Salem Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John Moore, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Aaron Moore, Salem Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Ephraim Munsell, Butler Tp.; wounded in action at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
Joshua R. Martin, Butler Tp.; disch. for disability.
Martin H. Munsell, Butler Tp.; disch. for disability, Jan. 21, 1863.
Thos. E. McCann, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Ellis L. Marshall, Salem Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Johnson Marshall, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Jos. W. Mather, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Alex. Nible, Salem; pro. to corp. Jan. 31, 1863; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
David H. Pickett, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Jas. C. Post, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Jos. Z. Post, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Henry R. Pippit, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John Patterson, Butler Tp.; died at Danville, Ky., March 19, 1863.
Francis M. Redman, Butler Tp.
Wilmer W. Russell, Salem; on duty at Camp Nelson, Ky.; not must. out with company.
David G. Siple, Perry Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. D. Siple, Perry Tp.; killed Aug. 10, 1864.
Geo. D. Smith, Salem.
Jacob S. Sedinger, Butler Tp.; disch. by order, May 22, 1865.
Wm. H. Shons, Salem; died of disease in Kentucky, April 5, 1863.
Francis A. Sharpuaek, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. D. Turner, Salem; wounded Nov. 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.; must. out with regt.
Jeremiah L. Woodworth, Salem; died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 14, 1863.
Darwin Weaver, Salem; disch. for disability, Dec. 15, 1863.
Joshua S. Whinery, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. Wildoes, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Henry J. Windle, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
David Whitacre, Butler Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Walter H. Ward, Butler Tp.; died of disease in Kentucky, April 4, 1863.
Jos. E. Young, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Martin Zimmerman, Salem Tp.; killed July 21, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.
David F. Yengling, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Company K.

From New Lisbon, Centre Township.

Capt. W. J. Jordan, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to maj. Jan. 2, 1863; to lieut.-col. Aug. 11, 1864; must. out with regt.
1st Lieut. Josiah B. Morgan, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. capt. Jan. 2, 1863; res. Jan. 13, 1864.
2d Lieut. James L. Smith, res. Oct. 1863.
1st Sergt. Stacey Pettit, 2d Lieut. Jan. 2, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. June 27, 1864; pro. to capt.; must. out as 1st lieut. with regt.
2d Sergt. Samuel R. Adams, pro. to 1st sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
3d Sergt. John D. Harbaugh, trans. to Inv. Corps.
4th Sergt. William L. Lidge, trans. to Inv. Corps.
5th Sergt. William H. Walter, pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with regt. as 2d lieut.
Corp. Richard Kerns, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Corp. John G. Hilman, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Corp. George W. Atterholt, died in hosp. at Lexington, Ky., April 12, 1863.
Corp. Marion A. Garside, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Corp. Joseph B. Kenty, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Corp. Daniel B. Wood, died in hosp. at Lexington, Ky.
Corp. John M. Johnson, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Corp. Daniel W. Peppel, pro. to 1st corp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Musician David B. McLain, must. out May 30, 1863.
Musician Owen H. Evans, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Teamster James B. Yates, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
William E. M. Anderson, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
James A. Babington, sick in hosp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Charles Beck, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Alexander Bowman, disch. for disability, Feb. 24, 1865.
Frederick Baker, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John Bower, Wayne Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

William P. Burson, New Lisbon; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
James Binns, New Lisbon; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Israel Brinker, died in hosp. at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1864.
Nicholas S. Bricker, pro. to corp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Henry C. Corbett, disch. by order, to be clerk in A.-G. O., Washington, D. C.
Samuel J. Crissinger, died in hosp. at Newbern, N. C., March 22, 1865, of disease.

N. M. Chunk, disch. for disability, June 4, 1863.
Clement M. Cross, wounded Feb. 20, 1865; must. out at Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1865.

Peter Clunk, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
James M. Crossen, Hanover Tp.; sick in hosp. at Newbern, N. C.; not must. out with regt.

Jonathan Davis, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Byron D. Entriken, Salem Tp.; died in prison at Andersonville.
Jacob Eberhart, Salem Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
William H. Fisher, Bucks P. O.; disch. for disability, Dec. 9, 1863.
William C. Flick, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
James G. Flugan, pro. to corp.; must. out with regt. June 17, 1865.
George E. Farmer, disch. for disability, March 8, 1865.

Leonard C. Frost, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Charles F. Fox, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Francis M. Groomes, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Isaac Groner, pro. to corp.; must. out with regt., June 17, 1865.
Miletus B. Gaskill, died in hosp. at Lexington, Ky.
George F. Graham, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Henry Heller, must. out June 17, 1875, with regt.
Samuel S. Halverstadt, Salem Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
William C. Hamilton, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John W. Johnson, Salem; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Thomas Jessup, Bucks; died in hosp. at Lexington, Ky.

James F. H. Jessup, Bucks; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Robert B. Johnson, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
David W. Johnson, Hanover Tp.; killed in action at Knoxville, Tenn.
Isaac F. King, Hanover Tp.; disch. for disability.
Joseph Kepner, Hanover Tp.; died at Mt. Vernon, Ky.

Jesse Kepner, pro. to corp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. D. Kenty, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Henry Keister, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John L. Kelly, Salem Tp.; disch. for disability.
Alvin Lee, New Lisbon; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Samuel Mann, New Lisbon; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Hugh McDivitt, Bucks; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Albert Morris, New Lisbon; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Jared P. Marluce, West Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John B. McDonal, Wayne Tp.; pro. to corp.; died in hospital.
John Miller, Salem Tp.; died in hospital at Frankfort, Ky.

Andrew Miller, Salem Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John W. McKee.
Gideon R. Moore, Hanover; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Deloma B. Moore, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Samuel Philips, Salem Tp.; died in hospital, Lexington, Ky.
Robert T. Pike, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. D. Parsons, died in regt. hospital, Lexington, Ky.
Henry S. Peppel, Washingtonville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Nathan D. Robinson, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Henry Rosinberry, must. out May 15, 1865.
George W. Reed, New Lisbon; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. H. H. Rudisill, New Lisbon; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John J. Rinehart, disch. for disability, June 4, 1863.
Wm. J. Stockwell, pro. to corp.; must. out May 9, 1865.

Lemuel Scovil, West Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. C. Sherbine, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 2, 1864.
David Smith, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John A. Todd, Wayne Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Henry H. Trumick, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Nathan J. Thomas, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
James P. Tinnor, Jr., must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wm. M. Tritt, Washingtonville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
John J. Van Fossen, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Wilson Vogan, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Benjamin F. Willets, must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

Jason Wellington.
Joseph H. Walker, sick in hosp., Nashville, Tenn.; not must. out with company.
James D. L. Woods, Washingtonville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
William A. Woods, Washingtonville; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.
Alpheus Zeppernick, West Tp.; must. out June 17, 1865, with regt.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company II.

From Mahoning County. Must. in Aug. 21, 1862; must. out June 3, 1865.
1st Lieut. John C. Hartzell, Smith Tp.; enl. Feb. 24, 1865; 2d lieut. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to capt. Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with regt. as 1st lieut.
Corp. Jason W. Silver, Goshen Tp.; must. out June 3, 1865.
Corp. William K. Mead, Goshen Tp.; must. out June 3, 1865.

William T. Armstrong, Goshen; killed in battle at Chaplin Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

Thomas Bennett, Green; disch. for disability, Sept. 29, 1863.
George V. Boyle, Smith; disch. for disability, Oct. 22, 1863.
Frederick Brown, Smith; must. out June 3, 1865.
Jacob Buchecker, Smith; must. out June 3, 1865.
Amos Cobbs, Smith; must. out June 3, 1865.

Eli Cobbs, Smith; must. out June 3, 1865.
Frederick Courtney, Goshen; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July 23, 1863.
Eben B. Fishel, Green; died of disease at Louisville, Ky., May 1, 1863.
Solomon Fishel, Springfield; must. out June 3, 1865.
John Grossman, Springfield; must. out June 3, 1865.
Bazil Hornstine, Springfield; trans. by order to Miss. River Marine Corps.

Jeremiah Harrison, Goshen; must. out June 3, 1865.
Joshua Hartzell, Smith; must. out June 3, 1865.
Henry Hutton, Goshen.
William D. Ingling, Goshen; died at Goshen, O., June 30, 1863, of wounds recd. Oct. 8, 1862.
Joseph Kirkbride, Smith; must. out June 3, 1865.

William F. Marlow, Goshen; must. out June 3, 1865.
Edmund H. Mathias, Goshen; must. out June 3, 1865.
Addison Miller, Smith; disch. for disability, Jan. 23, 1863.
Jonathan Myers, Smith; disch. for disability, Jan. 14, 1863.
Jas. F. Mather, Goshen; disch. for disability, Jan. 12, 1863.
William H. Naylor, Goshen; died at Perryville, of wounds recd. in battle Oct. 8, 1862.

James B. Naylor, Goshen; must. out June 3, 1865.
John R. Ovington, Goshen; must. out June 3, 1865.
Eli J. Owen, Goshen; died of disease in Tennessee, Feb. 4, 1864.
Charles D. Price, Goshen; must. out June 3, 1865.
George W. Strack, Goshen; must. out June 3, 1865.

Eri Stratton, Goshen; killed in battle at Chaplin Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
Charles Strawn, Goshen; must. out June 3, 1865.
Royal M. Stewart, Smith; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 28, 1863.
Jesse Stutler, Smith; must. out June 3, 1865.
Daniel W. Umstead, Goshen; died of disease at Murfreesboro', April 9, 1863.

Peter Venable, Goshen; must. out June 3, 1865.
Francis White, Goshen; must. out June 3, 1865.
Ezra Yoder, Springfield; disch. for disability, Oct. 28, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Original strength, 972; strength at muster-out, 696. Left the State Nov. 1862.
Mustered out June 23, 1865, at Murfreesboro', Tenn. Paid off at Camp Cleveland.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Col. Thomas C. Boone, Salem; enl. Aug. 15, 1863; must. out with regt. as col. July 20, 1864.
Lieut.-Col. Harrington R. Hill, East Liverpool; enl. as capt. Co. A, Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to maj. Aug. 24, 1864; to lieut. col. Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with regt.
Adj. Wm. M. Hostetter, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; res. for disability, Dec. 14, 1862.
Q.-M. Albert W. Thompson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.

1st Asst. Surg. Joseph L. Brunton, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; pro. to surg. 80th Regt. O. V. I.

Company A.

From East Liverpool, Liverpool Tp.

Capt. Harrington R. Hill, East Liverpool; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to maj. Aug. 24, 1864.
1st Lieut. Wm. M. McClure, East Liverpool; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to capt. Co. E, Aug. 26, 1863; must. out with regt.
2d Lieut. George Hallum, East Liverpool; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; res. Dec. 8, 1862.

2d Lieut. James M. Newell, East Liverpool; enl. Dec. 8, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with regt.
1st Sergt. Robert Logan, disch. for disability, Jan. 22, 1863.
Sergt. James M. Newell, pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 8, 1862.
Sergt. John R. Davidson, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.

Sergt. Clayburn E. Simmons, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
Sergt. John Harvey, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
Corp. Ohio J. Smith, died of disease at Cincinnati, O., Aug. 9, 1863.
Corp. Mathias H. Foutts, pro. to 2d lieut. June 16, 1865.
Corp. John W. Mercer, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.

Corp. James McCormick, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
Corp. Alfred B. Merchant, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
Corp. Henry G. Gibbs, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
Corp. Mathew Anderson, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
Corp. Geo. Peach, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.

Bugler Clement H. Vallandigham.
Charles B. Allison, wagoner; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
James R. Allison, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
John Allison, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
James W. Arney, died of disease at Memphis, Tenn., June 28, 1864.
Wm. H. Allaback, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
Alfred Ager, died of disease at Camp Dennison, O., Oct. 27, 1862.
Joseph R. Anderson, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
John B. Abraham, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
Francis Adams, died of disease at Camp Dennison, Oct. 3, 1862.
William Beardmoor, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.

J. H. Biggs, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 John Braumer, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Orsey Boiles, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Edwin B. Bennett, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 George W. Boiles, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 James Black, St. Clair Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 George Boyle, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Harvey Biggs, disch. for disability, Dec. 29, 1863.
 James Barclay, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 John Cook, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 William H. Cochrane, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Smith Calhoun, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Fred. G. Croxall, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 James H. Densmore, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Daniel Downard, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 William Downard, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 William Devoit, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Joseph F. Davidson, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Henry H. Dixon, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Daniel Dillon.
 Dennis Foley.
 J. Q. A. Fowler, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 William A. Finley, honorably discharged.
 Perry Fickes.
 John M. Frederick, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 William Gibbs, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Jesse G. Green, St. Clair Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 George Hough, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Benj. Haynes, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Robert Harsh, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 John Howr'y, died of disease at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 27, 1862.
 John Hahn, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Philip Hudson, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Samuel Hook, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Benton Kirk, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Homer Laughlin, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Hugh McBain, disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1865.
 Still H. McGrew, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 William McKee, Jr., must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Geo. D. McKinnon, Jr., must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Daniel McLutsh, Wellsville; disch. for disability, Dec. 30, 1862.
 William G. McIntosh, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 John McKinsey.
 Alex. McPherson, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 James McPherson, died of disease at E. Liverpool, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1863.
 George McMichael, James Madison.
 John Myers, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Silas Myers.
 Lewis F. Menough, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 William J. Meyer, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 James A. Moore, disch. for disability, May 8, 1863.
 Jacob Maple, accidentally shot at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 6, 1863.
 George W. Orr, died of disease at Murfreesboro', Feb. 20, 1864.
 Jason Orr, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 William Orr, died of disease at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 20, 1863.
 Geo. U. Peterson, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 William H. Pugh, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 James Park, di-ch. for minority.
 Arthur Russell.
 George W. Russell, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 John Rogers.
 John H. Queen, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Hezekiah L. Simmons, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Nathaniel M. Simmons, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Michael Stanlea, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Charles Stanley, disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1863.
 George W. Smith, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 John B. Smith, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Wm. H. Thomas, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Enoch Thompson, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 C. H. Vallandigham, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 John Woolwaker, disch. for disability, Dec. 30, 1862.
 James D. West, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 George Williams, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Carl Wasignara, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Jacob Walters, disch. for disability, Jan. 6, 1863.
 Joseph S. Webber, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Geo. B. Whetton, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Zach. S. Wilcoxson, Christopher Walker.

Company D.

From Bayard, West Township.

Capt. Lewis McCoy, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with regt.
 1st Lieut. John B. Irwin, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; captured June 16, 1865, as 1st
 lieut.; must. out with regt.
 2d Lieut. Jacob McCoy, enl. Aug. 15, 1862 - resigned for disability, Feb. 5, 1863.

2d Lieut. La Fayette Foulks, enl. Feb. 3, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut.;
 must. out with regt. as 2d lieut.
 Sergt. Jonah Wickersham, enl. 2d sergt.; pro. to 1st sergt. and 2d lieut. of Co.
 A. Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with regt.
 Sergt. Andrew J. Hiner, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Sergt. Milton C. Foulks, disch. by order, April 9, 1863.
 Sergt. Philip Wickersham, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. John W. Paxson; pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. Hiram H. Hahn; pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. Joseph Willis, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. Harrison Shoff, disch. for disability, Aug. 26, 1863.
 Corp. Samuel D. Morrow, died of disease at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6, 1864.
 Corp. Adam Long, died of disease at Bayard, Oct. 11, 1863.
 Corp. Marvin F. Hahn.
 Corp. David Willis, disch. at Covington, Ky., March, 1863.
 James Aspey, prisoner of war; not must. out with company.
 Noah Augst, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Jacob Albright, died of disease at Marion, Ohio, May 22, 1863.
 Henry Betz, must. out June 22, 1865, with regt.
 Jefferson Betz, disch. for disability, Nov. 12, 1863.
 Obadiah Behner, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Richard Boyce, must. out June 22, 1865.
 John G. Brenner, must. out June 22, 1865.
 David Bailey, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Samuel Boorg, died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 20, 1864.
 James Bentner, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Aaron Cronl, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Jesse Cronl, died of disease at Maysville, Ky., Nov. 30, 1862.
 Hiram Connell, disch. for disability, Jan. 31, 1863.
 Wesley Craig, must. out June 22, 1865.
 John Carman, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Marion Carman, must. out June 22, 1865.
 W. H. Connor, must. out June 22, 1865.
 H. W. Chessman, Salem; detached service; pro. to 2d lieut.; must. out with
 regt. as q-m. sergt.
 Mahlon Davis, disch. for disability, March 31, 1864.
 David Es-sick, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Samuel V. Es-sick, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. B. Essick, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Albert Emmons, disch. for disability, May 22, 1863.
 Wm. Foulkes, captured near Murfreesboro', Tenn.; not must. out with company.
 Solomon Fox, must. out June 22, 1865.
 John W. Glass, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Isaac Hemphill, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Isaac Hestand, died of disease at Maysville, Ky., Nov. 9, 1862.
 James Hestand, must. out June 22, 1865.
 John Hively, must. out June 22, 1865.
 John J. Hahn, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Richard Hawkins, died of disease at Columbus, Ohio, April 4, 1863.
 Adam Hines, must. out June 22, 1865.
 John Hines, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Hopkins Haunum, pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Hosea R. Jones, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 David Jennings, disch. for disability, Aug. 26, 1863.
 Levi Jennings, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. H. Johnson, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. M. Johnson, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 David Kelley, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Ephraim Kelley, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Jas. B. Kelley, must. out June 22, 1865.
 James Kelley, disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1862.
 Jehiel Kennedy, must. out June 22, 1865.
 John L. Koffel, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Edwin Luce, must. out June 22, 1865.
 John Lower, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Harrison Milburn, died of disease at Covington, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862.
 Jacob Mangus, disch. by order, Jan. 1, 1863.
 Michael Mangus, died at Covington, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862.
 Jacob Myers, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Michael Myers, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Martin Merrick, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Mordecai McCoy, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Milo McNeely, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Burnet Neil, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Felix Neil, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Andrew Nagle, shot by accident at Parkersburg, Va., July 13, 1863.
 Robert Night, must. out June 22, 1865.
 John Orvison, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Joshua Pursley, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. Quinn, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Samuel Reish, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Caspar B. Remick, prisoner of war; not must. out with company.
 George A. Ruff, pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Levi Robbins, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Albert J. Reeder, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Edward P. Reeder, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Christian Snyder, must. out June 22, 1865.

Christian Shaffer, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Abram Stonesifer, died of disease, April 17, 1863.
 Jesse Stackhouse, died of disease, Sept. 8, 1863.
 Adam Stull, died of disease, Oct. 8, 1862.
 Levi Swartz, must. out June 22, 1865.
 David Shively, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Silvanus Shively, must. out June 22, 1865.
 James Totten, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Itham H. Varnes, must. out June 22, 1865.
 William Walton, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Zelotes Whiteleather, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Enoch Wickersham, must. out June 22, 1865.

Recruits add'd.

Patrick Scott, trans. from 116th Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. by order; must. out with regt.
 David Emmons, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Joshua Edwards, must. out June 22, 1865.
 David U. Henry, must. out June 22, 1865.
 James Little, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Henry Stewart, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Thomas Whitacre, must. out June 22, 1865.

Company F.

From Salineville, Washington Tp.

Capt. A. W. Thompson, Hanover Tp.; enl. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out June 22, '65.
 James M. Bayliss, Salineville; pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Thomas Crooks, must. out June 22, 1865.
 John R. Glenn, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Adam M. Hendricks, paroled prisoner; killed by explosion on steamer "Sultana," April 27, 1865.
 Wm. Kurtz, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. A. Milner, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Henry Miller, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Geo. W. Ross, killed in action near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1862.
 Thos. Reed, must. out by order, May 22, 1865.
 Thos. Rne, paroled prisoner; killed by explosion on steamer "Sultana," April 27, 1865.

Company H.

From Columbiana, Fairfield Tp.

Capt. Abdiel Sturgeon, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; must. out with regiment.
 1st Lieut. Simeon Somers, Perry Tp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; res. March 1, 1864.
 2d Lieut. Henry H. Woods, enl. Aug. 11, 1864; must. out with regiment.
 2d Lieut. Henry H. Glosser, enl. Sept. 9, 1862; pro. to 1st Lieut. Co. E, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with regiment.
 Sergt. James A. Davidson, disch. for disability, Jan. 17, 1863.
 Sergt. Henry H. Woods, pro. to 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1864; must. out with regt.
 Sergt. Geo. F. Arter, Salem Tp.; pro. to U. S. Col. Inf.
 Sergt. Fred. Lease, Perry Tp.; pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Sergt. Abner M. Fugate, Hanover Tp.; pro. to 1st sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. John M. Williams, Fairfield Tp.; trans. to Co. B, July 1, 1864.
 Corp. Caleb M. Taylor, Salem, Perry Tp.; pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. Jos. S. Stewart, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. David Havil, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. John B. McConnell, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. Henry E. Fuhrman, Beaver Tp.; pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. Saml. Groner, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. Alfred White, Perry Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Edward W. Garrett, musician, Fairfield; killed by explosion on steamer "Sultana," Mississippi River, April 27, 1865.
 J. P. Andrews, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Jesse A. Ask, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Geo. Beard, Fairfield Tp.; pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. Brubaker, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Jonas Bear, Beaver Tp., Mahoning Co.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Chas. H. W. Beecher, Beaver Tp.; disch. to take comm'n in 1st U. S. Hy. Art.
 Jesse P. Baker, Fairfield Tp.; died of disease at Cincinnati, O., April 17, 1863.
 David Byers, New Lisbon, Centre Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Saml. Baell, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Daniel Bu-hong, Fairfield; pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. H. Beyer, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Sylvanus F. Buck, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Lloyd D. Cadwalader, Salem; must. out June 22, 1865.
 George W. Cole, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 George Candle, Beaver Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Noah Coblentz, Fairfield; disch. for wounds, December, 1862.
 Samuel Chickner, New Lisbon; must. out June 22, 1865.
 David Deahoff, Fairfield Tp.
 Josephus Deahoff, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Samuel L. Dowder, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. Dean, Salem; pris. of war; not must. out with company.
 Hugh W. Eaton, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Thos. M. Eels, Middleton Tp.; absent sick; not must. out with company.
 Jesse Fester, Fairfield Tp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, June 1, 1864.
 Jacob Flickinger, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 David Freed, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.

Emanuel Freed, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Milton Freed, Fairfield Tp.; died of disease at Maysville, Ky., Oct. 25, 1863.
 Edward Gibbons, Fairfield Tp.
 David Grim, Fairfield Tp.; disch. by order, Feb. 5, 1863.
 Henry H. Getz, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Benedict Green, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. Green, Madison Tp.; died of disease at Camp Chase, Oct. 22, 1862.
 John J. Harkness, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Oliver Holloway, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 John Heaton, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. Heacock, Butler Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. Halverstadt, Salem Tp.; pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Michael W. Henry, Fairfield.
 David W. Halverstadt, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Samuel W. Halverstadt, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Theo. I. Hoffman, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Joseph Hisey, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 George Kridler, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 John G. Kageriss, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Moshem L. Kindig, died of disease at Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1863.
 Lewis Kalnberg, Knox Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 John G. Kirchner, Unity Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Oliver Limebach, Salem; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Josiah Lehman, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Alex. Lowery, Salem; lost a leg in battle; disch.
 George Leaf, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Amos Miller, Fairfield; accidentally shot; died Nov. 9, 1864.
 Joel Overholzer, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Joseph T. Porter, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 George Romenger, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Iosca Rymer, Fairfield; pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Richey, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Harmon E. Ruggy, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Edward H. Pearl, disch. for disability, Jan. 4, 1864.
 James H. Scott, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Hezekiah Scott, Fairfield Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Charles Snyder, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Enos Seachrist, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Franklin Schooley, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Daniel L. Sharpnack, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Samuel S. Switzer, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Thos. I. Shively, Butler Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Christian Shabe, Perry Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Edward M. Steel, Perry Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Elias Steel, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Geo. D. Smith, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Jonathan Trucksis, must. out June 22, 1865.
 Chas. Tatuu, Perry Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Isaac Thomas, Butler Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Robt. V. Votaw, Salem Tp.; pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Gerritt Willanson, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Gilbert Williamson, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Henry Williamson, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Mahlon Williamson, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Lewis Wonderlin, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Jeremiah Wildasin, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Abram B. Wright, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Milton Witmer, Fairfield; must. out June 22, 1865.
 John S. Weaver, Salem Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Francis M. Webster, Salem, Perry Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.

Company K.

From Hanover and Franklin Townships.

Capt. J. Newton Campbell, Salem, Perry Tp.; enl. March 2, 1863; pro. from 2d lieut.; must. out with regt.
 1st Lieut. A. W. Thompson, pro. to capt. Jan. 20, 1865; assigned to Co. F.
 2d Lieut. Hugh McCugh, Hanover Tp.; enl. March 2, 1863; pro. from sergt.; must. out with regt.
 Sergt. Wilson Lindersmith, Hanover Tp.; pro. to 2d lieut. May 2, 1865; must. out July 5, 1865.
 Sergt. Wm. Ickes, Hanover Tp.; priv. from July 15, 1863; must. out June 15, 1865.
 Sergt. Cyrus F. McCauley, Hanover Tp.; died of disease at home, June 7, 1864.
 Corp. James Smelts, Hanover Tp.; pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. John W. Pierce, Hanover Tp.; died of disease at Cincinnati, O., June 25, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. Smith, Hanover Tp.; priv.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. Geo. Hall, Hanover Tp.; pro. to com.-sergt. Sept. 7, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. Wm. Stewart, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. John K. Burt, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Corp. Thos. J. Heckathorn, Franklin Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wagoner John W. McNulty, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Musician Anthony Rich, Hanover Tp.; paroled prisoner; not must. out with company.
 Jas. L. Anderson, Franklin Tp.; died in hospital at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Oct. 29, 1864.

Isaiah J. Brown, Franklin Tp.; pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 John Brown, Franklin Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Saml. Brown, Franklin Tp.; died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1864.
 Ferdinand Bolon, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Daniel Burt, Hanover Tp.; disch. for disability, Feb. 17, 1864.
 George H. Baillie, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Emanuel Cnstar, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Jas. Crumbaugh, Hanover Tp.; disch. for disability, May 22, 1865.
 Andrew Divil, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 John Donnelly, Franklin Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Bernard Dolan, Hanover Tp.; died of disease at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Jos. Divil, Hanover Tp.; disch. for disability, March 4, 1865.
 Elias Emmons, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Cyrus Eidemire, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Austin Endly, Hanover Tp.; disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1863.
 John Endly, Franklin Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 James Fines, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Thomas R. Fife, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. Gamble, Franklin Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Thos. Harbert, Franklin Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Chas. Hastings, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Henry James, Hanover Tp.; died Jan. 3, 1865, of wounds received Aug. 31, 1864.
 Robert W. Johnson, Franklin Tp.; pro. to sergt.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Kay K. Kemble, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 David Kelley, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Albert Knepper, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Jas. W. Laughlin, Franklin Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Alex. Milligan, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Lot R. Milburn, Hanover Tp.; pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 John Miller, Salem Tp.; pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Fred. Mott, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Samuel Rhodes, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. Rhodes, Hanover Tp.; pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 David Reeder, Hanover Tp.; pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Alex. Rutledge, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Patrick Rafferty, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 John Stonebaugh, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Alcimus Sewaney, Franklin Tp.; pro. to corp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Marion Sinclair, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Mathias Stevens, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Geo. Sultner, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Jos. Shirk, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Thos. J. Temple, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Wm. R. Todd, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 James Tollson, Franklin Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Eli Wisman, Franklin Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Sylvanus Wells, Hanover Tp.; disch. for disability, Dec. 17, 1863.
 John M. Young, Hanover Tp.; must. out June 22, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH OHIO REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company E.

1st Lieut. Joel C. Lloyd, Salem; enl. Oct. 12, 1864; pro. to sergt. Aug. 13, 1862; to 2d lieut. Feb. 1, 1864; must. out with regt.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company A.

Capt. Joseph Bruff, Goshen; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to major, Feb. 18, 1864; to lieut.-col. Jan. 2, 1865; to col. Oct. 16, 1865; must. out as lieut.-col.
 1st Lieut. Robt. B. Steward, Green; 1st lieut., Sept. 1, 1862; pro. to capt. Co. D, July 19, 1863; killed in battle at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 Sergt. Jas. B. Morris, Smith; killed in battle of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 1863.
 Sergt. Benj. F. Rhodes, Green; trans. to 2d U. S. Cav., Oct. 4, 1862.
 Sergt. Wm. Townsend, Goshen; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Sergt. Freeman Thoman, Beaver; pro. to 1st sergt.; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. H, March 9, 1864.
 Corp. Michael Woolford, Smith; disch. for disability, March 7, 1865.
 Corp. Samuel Miller, Beaver; must. out May 29, 1865, by order.
 Corp. George Hoffman, Green; disch. for disability, Feb. 9, 1863.
 Corp. Jos. B. Naylor, Goshen; disch. for disability, April 4, 1863.
 Corp. Alex. D. Pollock, Damascus; died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., June 27, 1863.
 Corp. George Weikert, Green; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Wagoner Geo. Arbuckle, Goshen; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Musician Geo. Barman, Beaver; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Anos V. Bailey, Green; trans. to 2d U. S. Cav., Oct. 4, 1862.
 Danl. K. Bush, Green; pro. to corp.; pro. to 1st sergt.; must. out May 29, 1865.
 Josiah H. Blackburn, Green; pro. to sergt.; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. I.
 Sylvanus Baker, Green; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 John S. Blinn, Green; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Jacob Baughman, Green; disch. for disability, May 1, 1865.
 Jacob S. Blinn, Green; trans. to Inv. Corps, Aug. 28, 1863.
 Geo. W. Bates, Goshen; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.

Joshua Crouse, Beaver; disch. for disability, March 5, 1865.
 Solomon Coler, Beaver; disch. for disability, Dec. 11, 1862.
 And. Cook, Green; trans. to 2d U. S. Cav., Oct. 4, 1862.
 Albert Callahan, Green; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Jere. Callahan, Green; wounded at Resaca, May 14, 1864; died June 9, 1864.
 Joshua Callahan, Green; disch. for disability, July 25, 1863.
 Mathias C. Callahan, Green; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Geo. W. Calvin, Green; died of disease at Franklin, Tenn., May 9, 1863.
 Luther S. Calvin, Green; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 John P. Calvin, Green; disch. for disability, Dec. 11, 1862.
 Jacob B. Calvin, Beaver; died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., March 17, 1863.
 Edward Carr, Green
 Simon S. Coy, Green; disch. for disability, Aug. 3, 1863.
 Silas Coy, Green; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Jacob Creps, Beaver; killed in action at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Jeremiah Creps, Beaver; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 James G. Crawford, Madison Tp.; trans. to U. S. Cav., Oct. 4, 1862.
 Cornelius R. Detcher, Smith Tp.; killed in battle at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
 Wm. L. Dixon, Green; wounded in battle at Resaca, Ga.; died May 19, 1864.
 David B. Erb, Beaver; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Emory Fosnocht, Beaver; disch. for disability, April 4, 1865.
 Isaac Goodman, Green; died of disease at Franklin, Tenn., May 28, 1863.
 John Getz, Beaver; disch. by order, May 13, 1865.
 William Hutton, Goshen; disch. by order, May 20, 1865.
 Eli C. Kelly, Green; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Robt. P. King, Goshen; disch. by order, May 25, 1865.
 David Lloyd, Goshen; died of disease, Nov. 15, 1863.
 Alex. Miller, Smith; died of wounds, Oct. 6, 1863.
 Peter Meeker, Beaver; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 John C. Naylor, Goshen; died of disease at Franklin, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1863.
 William Osborn, Beaver; died of disease at Franklin, Tenn., June 4, 1863.
 Jacob W. Rupert, Beaver; must. out May 29, 1864.
 Ephraim Snyder, Beaver; killed in battle at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
 Aaron Schroy, Beaver; disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1863.
 Jared Schoenfiel, Beaver; must. out May 29, 1864.
 Benjamin F. Stover, Beaver; trans. to 2d U. S. Cavalry, Oct. 4, 1862.
 John Stever, Beaver; disch. by order, Feb. 18, 1863.
 John H. Stamp, Smith; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 1, 1864.
 Nathan I. Thomas, Goshen; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Charles F. Trimble, Green.
 Irvin Thoman, Green; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Francis Tool, Goshen; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 2, 1864.
 Isaac Wilson, Green; died of wounds, July 2, 1864, recd. at Lost Mt., Ga., June 22, 1864.
 Louis Webb, Green; died of wounds, Oct. 16, 1863, recd. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Jonathan Winning, Green; disch. for disability, May 1, 1865.
 Nicholas Winning, Beaver; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Charles Wagner, Beaver; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.
 Dighton Young, Goshen; must. out by order, May 29, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company D.

Capt. Samuel C. Kerr, Washington Tp.; pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 12, 1862; to capt. June 27, 1864; must. out May 15, 1865.
 James P. Burnside, Washington Tp.; pro. to corp.; killed in battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 David Close, Washington Tp.; died in rebel prison, Oct. 1864.
 George D. Clark, Washington Tp.; must. out June 25, 1865.
 Isaac N. Dessellem, Washington Tp.; must. out June 25, 1865.
 John H. Gilson, Washington Tp.; must. out June 25, 1865.
 Hector S. Hart, Washington Tp.; must. out June 25, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY (NATIONAL GUARD).

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, O., May 13, 1864, to serve one hundred days. It was mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, by reason of expiration of service.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel, Wm. H. Vodrey, East Liverpool; major, John L. Strawn, New Lisbon; adjutant, Theodore Arter, Hanover Tp.; chaplain, Wm. Hastings, East Liverpool.

Company A.

From Washington Township.

Capt. Wm. T. Cope.
 1st Lieut. Wesley Dessellem.
 2d Lieut. John W. Leacock.
 1st Sergt. Laughlin C. Dallas.
 Sergts. John Miller, Wm. W. Orr, John P. Fleming, Ralph Thompson, Jr.
 Corps. James Figgins, Nicholas Randolph, John S. Smith, John J. Donahue, John Tolson, Alexander Stitt, James Clark, Anthony Baker.
 Musicians Thos. Watkins, John Nixon.
 Wagoner Geo. R. Parker.
 James Bussell, Joseph Bell, Henry Barcus, John Burson, James Black, David C. Burson, Darus Buxton, Wm. J. Brown, Thos. W. Carpenter, Alex. Cam-

eron, John Campbell, Thos. B. Cope, Robert Coburn, Saml. S. Carnahan, Wm. Campbell, David Dennis, Andrew A. Douglass, Wm. Deviny, Jacob Dessellem, John Fraser, Henry A. Farmer, George Farmer, Saml. W. Fallon, John Goddard (died of disease at Fort Pocahontas, Va., July 21, 1864), Richard E. Gilson, James Gallaher, Isaac Gallaher, John Griffith, Matthias Green, Alex. Hart, Thomas Hill, Wm. Hyer, John W. Hunter, Levi Johns, John D. Kilgore, Jehu B. Milner, John Murphy, James Maple, Albert G. Maple, Alex. Montgomery, Washington Morrison, Robert U. Martin, Andrew McCracken, Michael McGillivray, Alex. McGillivray, Peter McGelvy, Wm. McIntosh, Geo. W. McDaniel, Philip McGarvan, Geo. W. McGaffick, William Niles, John Patterson, Geo. Paisley, Charles Ray, Thomas F. Ray, Jacob T. Soliday, Wm. Starkey, Wm. Stitt, Robt. B. Sharp, John Shoemaker, Geo. W. Saltzman, John J. Thompson, John Thompson, Lewis Weaver, John Weaver, Wm. P. Wirebaugh, Patrick Welch.

Company B.

From Madison Township.

Capt. J. Newton George.
1st Lieut. William T. Cameron.
2d Lieut. James C. McIntosh.
1st Sergt. Alexander McPherson.
Sergts. Daniel S. Noble, Christian Bowman (Elk Run Tp.), James A. Frazer, Harvey C. Shaffer.
Corps. Henry J. Abram (St. Clair Tp.), John A. Noble, Samuel J. Adams, Evan McPherson, Alexander Falconer, William F. Arbuckle, Austin P. Wallace, William R. Wilson.
Musicians Harvey J. Martyn, Alexander McGillivray (East Liverpool).
Wagoner John McLane.
William J. Adams, John H. Bough, John B. Crofts, George M. Crofts, Allen Cameron (died of disease at Wilson's Landing, Va., July 19, 1864), John P. Cameron, Alexander Cameron, Mathew E. Coie, Joseph Campbell, Stephen W. Crawford (Elk Run Tp.), William H. Carey (East Liverpool), Thomas Douglass, James Davidson, Andrew Drummond, George F. Eells, William O. Fraser, John Falconer, William Fisher, Michael Fisher, William Fraser, Adolphus C. Finney (Elk Run Tp.), William H. George, Ira Gaston (Middleton Tp.), George Hammond, Morgan Headley, Alexander Johnston, John Keller (St. Clair Tp.), Thomas B. Kerr (Yellow Creek Tp.), William H. Leanes, Evan McPherson, Andrew McPherson (Liverpool Tp.), James McDonald (Yellow Creek Tp.; died of disease at Fortress Monroe, Aug. 19, 1864), Alexander C. McIntosh (Liverpool Tp.), Alexander S. McIntosh, William T. McIntosh, Farquhar McIntosh, Alexander McIntosh, Daniel McIntosh, William F. McIntosh, James C. McCready, John McBane, John McKay (died of disease at Balfour hospital, July 18, 1864), Angus McBane, Alexander McBane (Yellow Creek Tp.), Angus C. McKenzie, Thomas P. McKenzie, Laughlin McKenzie, Andrew McPherson, John N. McLane, William McLane, George McCormick, Hugh McQueen, Daniel McGillivray, John A. McCormick, William McBane, John F. Mays, John Noble, Donald Noble (Wellsville), Alexander Noble (died of disease at Fortress Monroe, July 18, 1864), William A. Powers, John Patterson, John Rose, Laughlin Smith (Wellsville), John M. Smith, Philip Smith, Daniel S. Smith (Yellow Creek Tp.), Hugh Sebring (Middleton Tp.), John L. Smith.

Company C.

From Hanover Township.

Capt. Albert R. Arter.
1st Lieut. David Burson.
2d Lieut. Wm. H. Dressler.
1st Sergt. Greenbury T. Swearingen.
Sergts. Reason Pritchard, John W. Fife (trans. from Co. D), Wm. S. Johnson, Benj. C. Batten.
Corps. Philip J. Voglesong, Franklin B. Marsh, David Negus, Benj. F. Wright, Robert Yates, Josiah R. Fox, George F. Copeland, John C. Anderson.
Musicians James McQuilken, Andrew Rich.
Wagoner A. J. Haldeman.
Leonard Arter, Joshua Ammon, Jesso Andre, William Ammon (died of disease at Wilson's Landing, July 4, 1864), Jonas Breitenstein, Reason Brown, Johnson Burcaw, William Byc, Hiram Baker, Joseph G. Caruthers, Franklin B. Conser, Isaac T. Clempson, Joseph P. Clempson (died of disease at Wilson's Landing, Aug. 28, 1864), William Davis, Elisha Emmons, George Freid, Robert Finney, Isaac Grimm, Owcu G. Haldeman, John Hamilton, William J. Holland, Joseph Heston, Nathan A. Haldeman, Jacob P. Hoover, Hanover Tp. (trans. from Co. D), Clarkon Haycock, Jonas Horsfall, Peter Houselmann, Lorenzo D. Jolly, William F. King, Stephen Koith, Edward Lawson, James H. Laughlin, Mordecai Myers, Elias J. Marsh, Sylvanus Mountz, Reason Milburn, Chalkloy Milburn, Elwood Miller, Jofferson McQuilken, Milton McQuilken, Lewis Parthe, Thomas Robinson, Webster Reeder, Samuel Reeder, Jr., Evan C. Reeder, Edon Reedor, Job Reedor, George W. Reeder, Gideon Rich, Eli D. Reedor, Anson H. Russell, James M. Rodobush (died of disease at Wilson's Landing, July 25, 1864), John Shirk, James R. Sloan, Robert Spido, Vornun Smith, John Smail, Nelson M. Slaw, Jacob Shisler, Edward L. Strawn, Goo. Sultner, Whitfield Scattergood, William E. Temple, Albion M. Ward (trans. from Co. D), Charles Windor, William P. Wilson, Franklin Windle, Sylvanus Wells.

Company D.

From Perry Township.

Capt. George W. Gibbs, Salem.
1st Lieut. Jesse H. Lemmon.
2d Lieut. Jonathan R. Oliphant.
1st Sergt. John P. Shannon.
Sergts. David Kirkbride, John L. Baxter, George Boone, James Nease.
Corps. Morris Heacock, Charles Boone, Thos. J. Iseman, John H. Keiser, Geo. A. Gordon, George W. Phillips, Wm. Howell, Granville Watson.
Musicians Victor Bean, Geo. W. Ashball.
Wagoner Yerger Winter.
Sines J. Anthony, Moses P. Adams, James Allender (Middleton Tp.; trans. to Co. B), Jesse L. Bowel, Samuel Bard, James H. Bard, Jas. M. Baxter, David B. Burford, Geo. L. Brooks, Wm. D. Casselberry, Jesse Cook, Saml. Chisholm, John H. Cowen, William Day, John Debois, Lewellyn Engledue, Samuel Fawcett, Horace Fawcett, John W. Fife (Hanover Tp.; trans. to Co. C), John W. Grimacey, George L. Gilmore, Wm. H. Hyatt, Jacob D. Helman, James Harris, Charles Harris, John Harwood, Samuel Houts, Wm. C. Haines, Jerry Hall, Wm. C. Jones, John Kirkbride, Frank Keen (died of disease in Hampton hospital, Aug. 18, 1864), Robert C. Knox, James P. Hoover, Fielder McClurg, Charles Mathews, Orlando A. Newton, William Nife (Salineville; trans. to Co. A), Reuben Probert, Lewis Parthe (Hanover Tp.; trans. to Co. C), Henry Prince, Frank Quinn, Thomas Reed, Wm. A. Reitzell, Edwin A. Reeps, Samuel W. Scattergood, James A. Schoff, Patrick Scullion, Wm. C. Speaker, Daniel J. Straglin, John W. Stratton, Daniel B. Sharp (Salineville; trans. from Co. A), Kenner B. Sharpnack, Henry W. Thullen, Willis Weaver, Joshua Woodworth, Daniel Wharton, Wm. J. Whinnery, Martin Wickersham, Benj. S. Way, Albion Ward (Hanover Tp.; trans. to Co. C), Patrick Walsh (Salineville; trans. from Co. A), John Yengling, Arthur Yengling, Martin Young.

Company F.

From Fairfield Township.

Capt. Benjamin S. Wright.
1st Lieut. Leonard D. Holloway.
2d Lieut. John W. Detwiler.
1st Sergt. Albert C. Shields.
Sergts. Eli Sturgeon, John F. Woods, Edmund Ferral, Joseph C. Wallace.
Corps. John J. Bushong, Daniel Strickley, George Heaton, Albert W. Voglesong, David S. Grimm, Jeremiah Groner, Levi H. Esterly, Israel H. Meredick.
Musicians Edwin McGregor, Daniel M. Smith.
Wagoner Alfred Heacock.
Melancthon H. Augustine, William Augustine.
James Arb, trans. to Co. I.
Oakley H. Bailey.
Theoph. H. Biery, absent on sick leave; not must. out with company.
Franklin H. Barnhart, Alpheus A. Bushong, Alex. Bushong.
Jacob Baer, disch. for disability.
John T. Barclay, Conrad M. Brenner.
Rufus Cope, David Crawford, John D. Compton, Silas S. Crow, Jacob Deemer, John Deemer, Nathaniel M. Engle, Hinchman Engle, Joseph Ferguson.
Simpson Ferney, disch. for disability.
Samuel B. Ferral, George W. Fitzpatrick, Hiercanus H. Ferral, Henry Fesler, Jesse Gilbert, Michael Grimm, Jonathan Gleckler, Joseph L. Gilbert.
Reuben Hume, disch. for disability.
Samuel Holloway, Wm. B. Hendricks, Daniel Hisey, Thomas F. Holloway, Nicholas B. Howlett, Franklin B. Keyser, George Kepp.
George Lower, absent on sick leave; not must. out with company.
William Lamb.
William W. Miller, absent on sick leave; not must. out with company.
Henry S. Miller, Conrad J. Mark, Winfield Marlatt, James K. Moore, Mathew McMichael.
James McGee, Liverpool Tp.; trans. to Co. I.
Nathaniel Martin, Liverpool Tp.; trans. to Co. I.
Franklin B. Martin, Liverpool Tp.; trans. to Co. I.
Frederick Nagle, Liverpool Tp.; trans. to Co. I.
John Shaffer, Henry Swigert.
David Seachrist, disch. for disability.
Joseph M. Sittler.
George Strickler, disch. for disability.
George Shifley, John Stumpf.
John Stiver, disch. for disability.
Albert Shenkle, Liverpool Tp.; trans. to Co. I.
W. B. Scott, Liverpool Tp.; trans. to Co. I.
John Sherwood, Liverpool Tp.; trans. to Co. I.
John H. Trotter.
Andrew Thomas, disch. for disability.
John Witt, absent without leave since May 15, 1864.
Wilson Walker, Liverpool Tp.; trans. to Co. B.
Frederick Zerbrugg.
Company I.
From Liverpool Township.
Capt. William Brunt.
1st Lieut. George Morley.
2d Lieut. John M. Taylor.
1st Sergt. George D. Luckey.

Sergts. Alex. B. Allen, Basil C. Simms, James Leigh, Melchior H. Endley.
1st Corp. Thomas Arnbuckle.
Corps. John Woolmaker, Henry Ashbaugh,* Ephraim Gaston, John Weibel,
Thos. Betteridge, Thos. F. Auderson, Hugh Johnson.
Musicians Thos. W. Betteridge, Wm. Bloor.
Wagoner Enoch Bradshaw.
Wm. Anderson, James Arnstron, Samuel Ashbaugh, John C. Anderson, Thos.
Arbuckle, Solomon Arb, James Arb, Chas. W. Allison, Thos. Anderson,
Henry Brunt, George Buckley, John Baum, Wm. Blythe, Joseph Barker,
Wm. Cartwright, Samuel Cartwright,* Luther Calvin (appointed hospital
steward), Henry Crofts, James Cowen, Joseph Cook, Mitchel Davidson,
John Douds, Wm. Elwell, Adolph Fritz, Lyeurgus Farmer, Jacob Fowler,
Richard Finley,* James Foster, Jacob Fuchs,* Joseph D. Ferrall, John
Geddes*, Robert Hailles, John Houser, Benj. Harper, Wm. Hulme, Chas.
Manley, Isaac A. Harvey, William Hastings (appointed chaplain of the
regiment), Harry Hill, William L. Hill, Leonidas Hill (died of disease at
Wilson's Landing, Va., July 10, 1864), Harvey M. Harsba, Samuel P.
Jackson, Sylvester Kinsey, Zebulon Kinsey, Robert Logan, John Lake,
Ralph Marsh, Allison Manley, Andrew Milton, Geo. Morley (pro. to 1st
lieut. May 13, 1864), Jethro Manley, Albert McClure, Edward Martin,
Jas. McKee, Nathaniel Martin, H. B. Martin, Fred. Nagle (died of disease
at Wilson's Landing, Va., Aug. 2, 1864), John M. Orr, Jonathan I. Puring-
ton, Edward Plunkett, Alcinus T. Reed, Robert Logan (appointed sergt.
maj. of the regiment), Basil Rough, Timothy Rigby, Daniel J. Smith,
Philip Schroeder, Ingram Spreng, Charles Shenkel, Jacob Stevens (died
of disease at Hampton, Va., Aug. 13, 1864), Albert Shenkel, William B.
Scott, John Sherwood, Richard Thomas, Cassius C. Thompson, Albert
Webster, Wilson Walker.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY.

Company D.

Company D of this regiment was organized at Alliance, O., and mustered in at
Camp Chase, Sept. 12, 1864, to serve one year. It was mustered out of
service, June 14, 1865, by order of the War Department.

Capt. John A. Myers, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
1st Lieut. George W. Beck, Fairfield Tp.; res. Feb. 16, 1865.
1st Lieut. Peter J. Meddick, must. out with company.
2d Lieut. Randolph T. Douglass, res. Dec. 24, 1864.
2d Lieut. Marcena M. Murphy, pro. to 1st lieut. and assigned to Co. C.
2d Lieut. James A. Carson, must. out with company.
1st Sergt. William J. Swearingen, must. out with company.
1st Sergt. Harvey Campbell, Salineville; pro. to 2d lieut. and assigned to Co. E.
Sergt. Thomas B. Crook, must. out with company.
Sergt. Tobias B. Cole, must. out with company.
Sergt. Robert Morrow, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
Sergt. Aaron B. Arter, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
Corp. Andrew Allabaugh, must. out with company.
Corp. Dallas G. Morrison, must. out with company.
Corp. James Campbell, must. out with company.
Corp. John S. Atterholt, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
Corp. James Howell, must. out with company.
Musician Edwin F. McClaire, must. out with company.
Musician John Painter, must. out with company.
Jason Atterholt, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
Wilson H. Atterholt, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
Robert C. Batchelor, must. out with company.
Leonard Baker, must. out with company.
Nathaniel Burns, must. out with company.
Robert Bones, must. out with company.
John Brecht, must. out with company.
James H. Crosser, must. out with company.
Archibald Craig, must. out with company.
John Y. Crawford, Fairfield Tp.; must. out with company.
Samuel Crosscup, must. out with company.
Martin Culbertson, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 27, 1865.
Henry Cooper, must. out with company.
William Clunk, must. out with company.
Tobias Cole, must. out with company.
William P. Cooper, must. out with company.
Thomas B. Crook, must. out with company.
George W. Downard, must. out with company.
Andrew Daugherty, must. out with company.
John W. Dyke, died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1864.
John W. Douglas, must. out with company.
William Downard, must. out with company.
Abram Elliott, must. out with company.
James Henning, must. out with company.
Franklin I. Gilbert, must. out with company.
Samuel S. Gilbert, must. out with company.
Pierce Gorby, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1865.
John Gallagher, must. out with company.
William Gamble, must. out with company.
Henry Hysey, must. out with company.
William D. Hick, must. out with company.

* Absent on sick leave; not mustered out with company.

John Hively, Fairfield Tp.; must. out with company.
Benjamin Hostetter, must. out with company.
John M. Hunter, must. out with company.
Jonas Harold, must. out with company.
Samuel Howell, must. out with company.
James Howell, must. out with company.
George A. Hole, must. out with company.
William Hogan, must. out with company.
Jacob W. House, must. out with company.
John Hutson, must. out with company.
Elijah Jackson, must. out with company.
George A. Jeffries, must. out with company.
Thomas Johnson, New Lisbon; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1864.
Thomas Johnston, died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1864.
James Johnston, must. out with company.
George W. Keeler, must. out with company.
Peter Keyser, Fairfield Tp.; must. out with company.
Henry Keyser, must. out with company.
Hiram Lamborn, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
Thomas Longbottom, must. out with company.
George Leonard, must. out with company.
James Love, must. out with company.
Isaac Low, must. out with company.
Arthur McCloskey, must. out with company.
Wm. A. McCloskey, must. out with company.
Edwin F. McLean, must. out with company.
William C. McKee, must. out with company.
Robert McBeth, must. out with company.
John McGehan, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
John McKenzie, must. out with company.
John L. Mitchell, Fairfield Tp.; died at Nashville, Dec. 22, 1864.
John H. Moore, must. out with company.
Wm. Menough, must. out with company.
Robert Morrow, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
Freeman C. Morrison, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
Alex. Mills, died in hospital at Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1864.
Henry Munshower, must. out with company.
Thomas W. Marshall, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 11, 1865.
Cornelius L. Moore, must. out with company.
Jacob Mitchell, Fairfield Tp.; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1865.
Samuel Merlan, must. out with company.
Wm. A. Mumford, must. out with company.
Wm. Oyster, must. out with company.
Robert Philpot, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
William Pipes, must. out with company.
John Painter, must. out with company.
William H. Randolph, must. out with company.
David I. Reese, must. out with company.
Artemas Stratton, must. out with company.
David Scott, must. out with company.
Christian Schultz, Fairfield Tp.; must. out with company.
Zaccheus Stratton, must. out with company.
Samuel Twiss, must. out with company.
James Trythall, must. out with company.
John I. Todd, must. out with company.
James S. Ward, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
Jacob A. Ward, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
James Warner, must. out with company.
George W. Warner, must. out with company.
Thomas Wallam, must. out with company.
Andrew Watson, must. out with company.
Jesse Weiner, must. out with company.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INF.

Company B.

Ebenezer Haskins, Fairfield Tp.; sick in hospital; not must. out with company.
Stephen J. Miller, Fairfield Tp.; sick in hospital; not must. out with company.
George Spencer, Fairfield Tp.; absent without leave from Sept. 16, 1864.
George H. Vermillion, Fairfield Tp.; must. out with company.

Company E.

Alonzo E. Gummere, Centre Tp.; must. out with company, June 29, 1865.
Daniel Kelley, Unity Tp.; died of disease at Columbus, O., Oct. 10, 1864.
Amos Scriver, Centre Tp.; pro. to corp.; must. out with company.

Company I.

Organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, in Sept. 1864, to serve one year. Mustered out
June 17, 1865, by order of War Department.

2d Lieut. Theodore Crowl, Salem; must. out with regt.
Corp. William B. Shiun, Salem Tp.; must. out with regt.
Mus'c'n Ephraim Sonnedecker, Perry Tp.; must. out with regt.
John Burger, Salem Tp.; sick in hospital; not must. out with company.
Martin Crist, Middleton Tp.; must. out with regt.
Albert Carter, St. Clair Tp.; died of disease at Charlotte, N. C., June 22, 1865.
John M. Foulks, Salem Tp.; pro. to 1st sergt.; must. out with company.
Halmer D. Gould, Salem Tp.; musician; must. out with company.
John Hannay, Perry Tp.; must. out with company.

Joseph Hay, Salem Tp.; pro. to sergt.; must. out with company.
 James R. B. Johnson, Salem Tp.
 John K. Jones, Centre Tp.; must. out with company.
 Ephraim B. Kelly, Liverpool Tp.; in hospital; not must. out with company.
 John Lambright, Salem Tp.; must. out with company.
 Patrick McCoy, Salem Tp.
 Jacob B. McConnor, Unity Tp.; must. out with company.
 Sylvanus G. Pepple, Salem Tp.; must. out with company.
 Daniel W. Ritchie, Perry Tp.; must. out with company.
 John Snider, Salem Tp.; died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1865.
 George Sherman, Fairfield Tp.
 John Snider (2d), Salem Tp.; disch. for disability, April 28, 1865.
 William J. Wood, Perry Tp.; must. out with company.
 Thomas Welch, Elk Run Tp.; must. out with company.
 Jesse Weimer, Centre Tp.; must. out with company.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INF.

Company A.

This company was organized in Alliance, Stark Co., O., in February, 1865, and was made up of recruits from Columbiana, Mahoning, and Stark Counties. Mustered in at Camp Chase, O., March 6, 1865, for one year; mustered out Aug. 27, 1865.

Capt. John L. Kelly, Salem; must. out with company.
 Sergt. Alvin G. Unkefer, Salem; pro. to 2d lieut.; must. out with company.
 Sergt. George Snyder, must. out with company.
 Sergt. Samuel C. Logue, must. out with company.
 Sergt. Theodore S. Foulks, must. out with company.
 Sergt. James R. Whitsel, must. out with company.
 Corp. John R. Richards, must. out with company.
 Corp. Emanuel Royce, must. out with company.
 Corp. Linden Richmond, must. out with company.
 Corp. John Kling, must. out with company.
 Corp. Joseph Warren, must. out with company.
 Corp. David C. Shaffer, must. out with company.
 Corp. William Mirore, must. out with company.
 John Atkins, must. out with company.
 John Bush, must. out with company.
 John W. Beans, must. out with company.
 George W. Barrick, must. out with company.
 George W. Baskins, must. out with company.
 John Boyce, must. out with company.
 Thos. Blackburn.
 Fred Buck, must. out with company.
 Daniel Bowers, must. out with company.
 Isaac Bowers, must. out with company.
 Eli Bowers, must. out with company.
 Bradford Button, must. out with company.
 George Carr, must. out with company.
 John Cobblezor, died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1865.
 Wm. M. Croburger, must. out with company.
 Henry I. Carlisle, must. out with company.
 Wm. I. Clay, must. out with company.
 Wm. Cook, absent, sick; not must. out with company.
 John Dehoff.
 Theodore Dehoff, absent, sick; not must. out with company.
 Levi Dickey, must. out with company.
 Bernard Ewing, must. out with company.
 Wm. W. Ellsler, must. out with company.
 Robert Finney, must. out with company.
 Calvin Foulks, must. out with company.
 David E. Galehouse, must. out with company.
 Charles Gans, must. out with company.
 Albert B. Green.
 Josiah Henry, disch. by order, June 19, 1865.
 Daniel Hensel, disch. by order, May 31, 1865.
 Adolph Hold, must. out with company.
 Thos. I. Hursch, disch. by order, June 30, 1865.
 Daniel Henderson, must. out with company.
 Samuel Harmon, must. out with company.
 Simon Hoover, must. out with company.
 Leonard Hursch, must. out with company.
 Abram Iddings, must. out with company.
 James T. Jackson, must. out with company.
 George W. Johnson, must. out with company.
 Albert Kittinger, must. out with company.
 George Kittinger, must. out with company.
 Jacob Kittinger, must. out with company.
 Jacob A. Kryor, must. out with company.
 Benjamin F. Kahler, must. out with company.
 David Longshore, must. out with company.
 Thomas Martin, must. out with company.
 David McCausland, must. out with company.
 John McFadden.
 Jos. R. Martin, must. out with company.
 John Miller, must. out with company.
 Edwin May, must. out with company.

George Moriarty, must. out with company.
 John Moog, must. out with company.
 John Maley, disch. by order, June 30, 1865.
 James McGurty, must. out with company.
 Simon Musser, must. out with company.
 James McCaskey, must. out with company.
 Wm. Oglie, must. out with company.
 Wesley S. Palmer, must. out with company.
 John Richards, must. out with company.
 Daniel Ruff, must. out with company.
 Jos. M. Rossell, must. out with company.
 Albert Ruff, must. out with company.
 Thomas Root, must. out with company.
 Daniel Rummel, disch. by order, June 9, 1865.
 Wheeler Smith, must. out with company.
 Albertus O. Slentz, must. out with company.
 Renben Stonetz, must. out with company.
 John W. Sorrick, must. out with company.
 Hiram Shriver, must. out with company.
 Isaiah Shusser, must. out with company.
 John Shirk, must. out with company.
 Valentine Spielman, must. out with company.
 Daniel Shirk, must. out with company.
 Isaiah Shepherd, must. out with company.
 Wm. Sanderson, must. out with company.
 Emmor G. Templin, must. out with company.
 Josiah Uhlem, must. out with company.
 Jonathan Vaughn, must. out with company.
 Samuel P. Wolf.
 Israel Wiant, must. out with company.
 Milton E. Windle, must. out with company.
 Solomon L. Wirt, must. out with company.
 Daniel Werner, must. out with company.
 Samuel S. Wingate.
 John Zartman, must. out with company.
 Perry Zeppernick.

Company I.

1st Lieut. Nathan Thomas, Saleu Tp. (10th Kansas Inf.); must. out with company.
 Sergt. Jesso C. Patterson, must. out with company.
 Sergt. Charles W. Bevard, must. out with company.
 Corp. William J. Hurst, must. out with company.
 Corp. Joseph Diedler, must. out with company.
 Vincent Blythe, must. out with company.
 Dennis Burns, must. out with company.
 Joseph E. Bye, disch. by order, May 26, 1865.
 John Brecker, absent, sick; not must. out with company.
 Carman A. Burns, must. out with company.
 William Bissinger, must. out with company.
 Benjamin Culler, must. out with company.
 Columbus Cooper, must. out with company.
 Augustus S. Crowell.
 Ledocia W. Courtney, must. out with company.
 Hiram Eidner.
 Isaac Everett.
 John Gnau, must. out with company.
 John K. Gregory.
 John W. Grate, must. out with company.
 Benjamin Hargreaves, must. out with company.
 Lawrence Jennings, must. out with company.
 Anthony Kelley.
 Hugh McMillon.
 James W. Patterson, must. out with company.
 Joel Queen, disch. June 8, 1865.
 Cyrus Stahl, must. out with company.
 William D. Sebastian.
 William S. Tressel, must. out with company.
 Franklin Thomas, must. out with company.
 Thomas L. Tulliss, must. out with company.
 Joseph E. Torrance, must. out with company.
 George G. Young, must. out with company.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Delaware, Ohio, from Jan. 16 to Aug. 6, 1864, to serve three years. It was mustered out of service Sept. 21, 1865. Drum-Maj. John W. Howard, East Liverpool; must. out with regt.

Company A.

Capt. John Cartwright, East Liverpool; enl. March 16, 1861; killed in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1861.

Company B.

Levi Heers, East Liverpool; must. out with company.

SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Company E.

1st Lieut. Baylis R. Fawcett, Salem; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to capt. Dec. 20, 1861; res. May 16, 1862.
 2d Lieut. Charles C. McCain, Salem; enl. Aug. 11, 1865; must. out with regt.
 Corp. Augustus H. Harris, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 Corp. William Arnold, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 Richard Beard, Salem; disch. by order, June 26, 1865.
 Lewis Campbell, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 Theodore Campbell, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 Thomas J. Hinchilwood, Salem; sick in hosp.; not must. out with company.
 Osmyn P. Morse, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 William H. Pidgeon, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 Henry Phillips, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 James Robbins, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 John Robinson, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 Alcinus Snyder, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 Lewis Snyder, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 David Trescott, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 Lane Trescott, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 Herr N. Tullis, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 J. M. Woodruff, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 George A. Wilkins, Salem; pro. to regt. com. sergt.; must. out with regt.
 Hugh Watson, Salem; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.

FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO INDEPENDENT CAVALRY.

Jesse Oberholtzer, Beaver Tp.
 Simeon Oberholtzer, Beaver Tp.

SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Company C.

Capt. John H. Cryer, Salem; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to maj. Aug. 3, 1863.
 Capt. James H. Leeman, Salem; enl. Aug. 3, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. Dec. 10, 1861.
 Capt. Mathew H. Cryer, Salem; enl. Nov. 12, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. M to maj. April 8, 1865; res. June 3, 1865.
 1st Lieut. John L. Miller, Salem; enl. April 12, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 10, 1861; to capt., Co. I, July 25, 1864.
 1st Lieut. David C. Ruhl,* Butler Tp.; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 6, 1865; res. May 25, 1865.
 Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Dewayne Suydam,* Salem; pro. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. May 31, 1865.
 Sergt. Charles C. McCain, Salem; trans. to 2d O. V. Cav. March 1, 1862.
 Sergt. Philo Huxley, Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Sergt. Charles C. Baker, Salem; pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 29, 1863.
 Sergt. David Trescott, Salem; trans. to 2d O. V. Cav. March 1, 1862.
 Corp. Hebron H. Dilley,* Salem; sick in hosp.; no disch. given.
 Corp. James W. Donaldson,* Salem; disch. by special order, April 16, 1865.
 Corp. Joseph L. Phileman,* Centre Tp.; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Corp. William Heacock, Salem; died a prisoner at Richmond, Va.
 Corp. Joseph A. Davis, Salem; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Corp. George W. Perrine,* Salem; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Corp. Osman P. Morse, Salem; transferred to 2d O. V. Cav. March 1, 1862.
 Bugler Hugh Watson, Salem; trans. to 2d O. V. Cav., March 1, 1862.
 Bugler William Porter, Salem; disch. by order, Nov. 18, 1862.
 Farrier Nicholas Selkirk, Salem; disch. for disability, Sept. 18, 1862.
 Farrier George Caruthers, Salem; disch. for disability, April 18, 1862.
 Saddler Joseph Young; disch. at end of service.
 Wagoner John M. Moore; disch. at end of service.
 John Altaffer, Perry Tp.; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 William Altaffer, Perry Tp.; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 George Beaumont, Salem; died of disease at home, Jan. 28, 1865.
 Calvin Burnett, Perry Tp.; disch. by order No. 83.
 Howell S. Bishop, Salem; disch. for disability, March 20, 1862.
 Albert Bull, Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 William H. Boone, Salem; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Joel Boswell, Salem; disch. at end of service.
 Love D. Cook, Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Albert E. Carriher,* Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Frederick Carriher, Salem; killed in action at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863.
 Henry Carriher, Salem.
 John D. Callahan, Salem.
 Elijah Champlin, Salem; died a prisoner in Richmond, Va., Dec. 30, 1863.
 Charles Coiley, Salem; disch. at end of service.
 Lewis D. Coy, Salem; mustered out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Edward P. Campbell, Salem; must. out June 27, 1865.
 Milton H. Cowgill, Salem; died in hospital of disease, June 30, 1864.
 Hugh Derrick,* Salem; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Harry Duun, Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Levi Emmons,* Salem; died of disease at City Point, Va., Nov. 29, 1864.
 Jesse Emmons, Salem; died of disease at Fairfax Court-House, Va., Nov. 16, 1862.
 Isaac L. Emerson,* Salem; killed in battle, Oct. 27, 1864.
 Harris S. Ellett,* Goshen Tp.; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.

* Re-enlisted as veterans.

Emmor E. Entricken, Salem; disch. for disability, Dec. 12, 1862.
 Samuel W. Gibbons,* Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 William M. Hess, Salem; disch. for disability, May 4, 1864.
 Ephraim J. Hayes,* Salem.
 Edward Hughes,* Salem; pro. to sergt. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Philip Herring, Beaver Tp.; disch. at end of service.
 Charles A. Jobs, Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 William H. Jennings, Salem; disch. for disability, Dec. 4, 1864.
 William W. Kent,* Salem; disch. for wounds, May 4, 1864.
 Moses M. Kelly, Salem; killed in action at Poolesville, Md., July 24, 1864.
 William I. Kelly, Salem; disch. at end of service.
 A. A. Knowles, Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Jackson Knowles, Salem; died in Salisbury prison, Feb. 8, 1865.
 Charles Keeler, Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Parmenus Laughlin, Salem; disch. for disability.
 Augustus Lape, Salem; killed in battle, Nov. 18, 1862.
 Alpheus Livingston, Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 John B. Meek, Salem; disch. at end of service.
 Henry McElheny, Salem; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Noah Montgomery,* Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Jesse Morris, Salem; died of disease at Luray, Va., July 29, 1862.
 Allen Miller, Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 John McCartney, Salem.
 Benjamin F. Morrill, Salem; died of disease at Strasburg, Va., June 29, 1862.
 William K. Miller, Salem; disch. for disability, Sept. 15, 1862.
 Thomas Nelson, Salem; died in Andersonville prison-pen, Aug. 25, 1864.
 Mark Nease,* Salem; pro. to sergt.; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 John O'Brien,* Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Hugh M. Packer,* Salem; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 John Powers,* Salem; paroled prisoner; disch. by order, April 28, 1865.
 Hamilton Peyton,* Salem; sick in hospital; not must. out with regt.
 James H. Porter, Salem.
 Joseph Pyle, Salem.
 Adam Rupert, Unity Tp.; died at Washington, D. C., of disease, Oct. 19, 1862.
 William W. Reed,* Salem; sick in hospital at Washington; no disch. furnished.
 William Ritter, Salem; disch. by order, June 21, 1865.
 Henry Smith,* Salem; died in Salisbury prison, Dec. 17, 1864.
 Bradford Randall, Madison Tp.; disch. at end of service.
 George W. Spencer,* Perry Tp.; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Charles E. Tullis,* Salem; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Seth C. Tullis,* Salem; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Alpheus H. Tullis,* Salem; pro. to saddler; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Calvin H. Thomas,* Salem; pro. to qr.-mr.-sergt., Feb. 6, 1865; must. out.
 Morris Tobin, Salem; disch. for wounds, Jan. 5, 1864.
 Levi M. Votaw,* Hanover Tp.; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Isaac M. Votaw, Hanover Tp.; died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 5, 1864.
 Charles Wickline,* Perry Tp.; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 William J. Wilson, Perry Tp.; died of disease at Washington, Oct. 9, 1862.
 Jacob Wagner,* Perry Tp.; pro. to sergt. April 18, 1865; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Aaron Williams,* Perry Tp.; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 William J. Whitehead,* Perry Tp.; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 John Young; disch. at end of service.

Company M.

1st Lieut. Mathew H. Cryer, Salem; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; pro. to capt. Co. C.
 1st Sergt. Joseph W. Davidson, Salem; must. out by order, June 22, 1865.
 2d Sergt. Daniel E. Burwell, Salem; must. out by order, July 7, 1865.
 3d Sergt. John W. Williamson, New Lisbon; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.
 4th Sergt. James T. McCracken, Salem; must. out by order, July 5, 1865.
 5th Sergt. Monroe Kirk, Salem; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.
 Corp. David Tate, Salem; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.
 Corp. Andrew Flicke, Salem; must. out by order, July 6, 1865.
 Bugler George Freeman, Salineville; died of disease at Washington, D. C., Nov. 1864.
 Wagoner Joseph Hively, Fairfield Tp.; died of disease at Washington, D. C., June 27, 1864.
 Hamilton K. Allison, Salem City; died of disease at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7, 1864.
 John Boone, Salem Tp.; died of disease at Washington, D. C., July 31, 1864.
 John L. Bell, Salineville; died in Salisbury prison-pen, Dec. 10, 1864.
 Amos Brown, Salem City; missing in action June 24, 1864.
 Joseph Crawford, Salem Tp.; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.
 Jacob Coy, Salem Tp.; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.
 Richard B. Donaldson, Salem Tp.; missing in action June 24, 1864.
 Owen R. Everhart, Salem City; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 George W. Fisher, Salem City; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 John B. Galbraith, Salem City; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.
 Simon E. Herring, Salem Tp.; missing in action, June 24, 1864.
 John D. Jones, Salem Tp.; sick in hospital at Washington; not must. out.
 James Kaley, Salem Tp.; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.
 Columbus Milner, Salineville; died of wounds at Washington, June 13, 1864.
 Abram Marietta, Hanover Tp.; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 Thompson Stigleman, New Lisbon; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.
 Joseph Tobin, Salem City; must. out by order, June 6, 1865.

* Re-enlisted as veterans.

Jacob Thullin, Salem City; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.
 William Vaname, New Lisbon; disch. by order, April 24, 1864.
 George W. Welher, New Lisbon; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.
 John Welch, Salem City; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.
 James Whittle, Hanover Tp.; must. out by order, June 27, 1865.

TENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

1st Lieut. and Adj. John C. Sheets, Salem; enl. Nov. 1, 1862; honorably disch. Feb. 5, 1864, to accept promotion in Vet. Res. Corps.

Company H.

Capt. Arthur G. Canedy, Salem; enl. Oct. 1862; resigned April 24, 1864.
 Hosea H. Meek, Unity Tp.; pris.; not must. out with company.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Company H.

Thomas Kanaly, Wellsville; disch. for disability, Sept. 25, 1865.
 Wm. J. Shrives, Wellsville; must. out with company, July 14, 1866.

TWELFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Squadron B.

Capt. Samuel D. Hawley, Salem; enl. Oct. 23, 1863; disch. March 20, 1865, for absence without leave.
 Capt. John G. Rolli, N. Georgetown; enl. May 11, 1865; must. out with regt.
 1st Lieut. John G. Rolli, N. Georgetown; enl. Oct. 23, 1863; pro. to capt. *vice* Hawley, dis.
 1st Lieut. Henry C. Jones, Salem; enl. June 16, 1865; disch. Feb. 7, 1866.
 2d Lieut. Henry C. Jones, Salem; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. *vice* Rolli, pro.
 2d Lieut. John C. Gratz, Salem; enl. Nov. 12, 1865; must. out with regt. as 1st sergt.
 1st Sergt. John C. Gratz, Salem; enl. Nov. 12, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt., May 1, 1864.
 Com. Sergt. Martin Thomas, Salem; enl. Oct. 3, 1863; pro. from sergt., Aug. 25, 1865; must. out with regt.
 Sergt. Noah Baxter, Salem; enl. Sept. 4, 1863; pro. from corp., Dec. 20, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Sergt. Amos D. Eckstein, Salem; enl. Sept. 23, 1863; pro. from corp., May 4, 1864; must. out with regt.
 Sergt. George E. Burns, Salem; enl. Sept. 29, 1863; pro. from priv., July 23, 1865; must. out with regt.
 Sergt. Cassius Eckstein, Salem; enl. Sept. 29, 1863; pro. from corp., Aug. 26, 1865; must. out with regt.
 Corp. Joseph Banks, Salem; enl. Sept. 10, 1863; pro. to corp., May 5, 1864; must. out with regt.
 Corp. Gottlieb Matti, N. Georgetown; enl. Sept. 21, 1863; pro. to corp., Nov. 27, 1864; must. out with regt.
 Corp. Omer D. McCarter, Salem; enl. Oct. 12, 1863; pro. to corp., Nov. 27, 1864; must. out with regt.
 Corp. Joseph H. Loy, Salem; enl. Sept. 24, 1863; pro. to corp., June 1, 1865; must. out with regt.
 Corp. Russell D. Willard, New Lisbon; enl. Oct. 1, 1863; pro. to corp., June 1, 1865; must. out with regt.
 Farrier John T. Louthan, Salem; enl. Oct. 3, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Farrier Wellington Bolp, Salem; enl. Sept. 26, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Adam D. Arrison, Salem; enl. Sept. 19, 1863; disch. at Camp Dennison, March 24, 1864.
 William A. Badger, Salem; enl. Sept. 1, 1863; disch. at Camp Dennison, March 26, 1864.
 George W. Brown, Salem; enl. Sept. 22, 1863; must. out with regt.
 William H. Brown, Salem; enl. Sept. 17, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Frederick G. Baker, Salem; enl. Oct. 12, 1863.
 Thomas Crew, Salem; enl. Aug. 3, 1863; died at Camp Chase, Jan. 8, 1864.
 Thomas Coie, Salem; enl. Sept. 29, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Franklin Connell, Salineville; enl. Sept. 18, 1863; must. out by order, July 14, 1865.
 Frederick Christend, N. Georgetown; enl. Sept. 29, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps by order, June 30, 1865.
 Isaac Deizell, Salem; enl. Sept. 26, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Isaac Davis, Salem; enl. Oct. 1, 1863; must. out with regt.
 John A. Dunlap, Salem; enl. Nov. 11, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Charles Egbert, Salem; enl. Oct. 3, 1863; on detached duty since Sept. 5, 1865.
 Joseph C. Ervin, Salineville; enl. Sept. 18, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Peter Freis, Salem; enl. Sept. 30, 1863; drowned at Louisville, Ky., March 14, 1864.
 Justus Graham, Salem; enl. Oct. 3, 1863; disch. June 10, 1865.
 Lewis George, Salem; enl. Sept. 23, 1863; killed in action at Saltville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.
 David Hestand, Salem; enl. Sept. 27, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Jesse M. Hartzoll, Salem; enl. Sept. 23, 1863; must. out with regt.
 George F. Hinshillwood, Salem; enl. Oct. 14, 1863; member regimental band.
 Franklin S. Hilliard, Salem; enl. Oct. 1, 1863; member regimental band.
 James Hughes, Salem; enl. Oct. 6, 1863; trans. to Co. K, Oct. 29, 1863.
 Darwin M. Irwin, Salineville; enl. Sept. 29, 1863; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 21, 1865.
 Andrew Jowell, Salem; enl. Sept. 18, 1863.
 George L. Johnson, Salineville; enl. Sept. 26, 1863; must. out with regt.

Thomas J. Johnson, Salineville; enl. Sept. 18, 1863; must. out with regt.
 John W. Knowles, Salem; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died at Dallas, N. C., April 30, 1865.
 Samuel H. Knowles, Salem; enl. Oct. 12, 1863; must. out with regt.
 George A. Louess, Salem; enl. Sept. 29, 1863.
 William Little, Salem; enl. Aug. 29, 1863; disch. Aug. 29, 1865, at Camp Chase.
 Dallas S. Lewis, New Lisbon; enl. Sept. 10, 1863; disch. for disability, Oct. 5, 1865.
 Samuel Mareh, Salem; enl. Aug. 31, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Patrick Magee, Salem; enl. Sept. 1, 1863; disch. by order.
 John F. Moore, Salem; enl. Sept. 24, 1863; disch. for disability.
 Joseph Moore, Salem; enl. Sept. 16, 1863; on detached duty since Aug. 15, 1865.
 Mahlon Milner, Salineville; enl. Sept. 18, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Hector McDonald, Salem; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; killed in action at Saltville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864.
 William Milner, Salem; enl. Oct. 3, 1863; disch. for disability, June 6, 1865.
 Thomas J. Pim, Salem; enl. Sept. 10, 1863; disch. Oct. 24, 1864.
 Curtis R. Phillips, Salem; enl. Nov. 11, 1863; disch. for disability, July 10, 1865.
 William C. Russell, Salineville; enl. Sept. 16, 1863; must. out with regt.
 William C. Richey, Salem; enl. Oct. 5, 1863; died at Camp Chase, March 15, 1864.
 Miller Rook, Salem; enl. Sept. 1, 1863; disch. for disability, April 15, 1864.
 Peter H. Schwartz, Georgetown; enl. Sept. 13, 1863; trans. to U. S. C. I. as 2d lieut.
 William H. Simpson, Salem; enl. Sept. 9, 1863; died Oct. 5, 1864, at Mt. Sterling, Ky.
 John H. Shively, Georgetown; enl. Sept. 27, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Leonard H. Springer, New Lisbon; enl. Sept. 18, 1863; died April 23, 1865, at Knoxville, Tenn.
 William H. Smith, New Lisbon; enl. Oct. 1, 1863.
 Frank M. Smith, Salem; enl. Nov. 16, 1863; died Jan. 15, 1864, at Camp Chase.
 John Strawn, Salem; enl. Sept. 24, 1863; disch. by order, June 25, 1865.
 Levi Stoffer, Salem; enl. Oct. 12, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Timothy J. Spencer, Salem; enl. Oct. 12, 1863; on detached duty at Knoxville.
 James Starkey, Salem; enl. Oct. 10, 1863; disch. May 11, 1864.
 Mathew Spicer, Salem; enl. Oct. 8, 1863; disch. Oct. 17, 1864.
 Henry Shocker, Salem; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.
 Thomas Simpson, Salem; enl. Sept. 9, 1863; killed at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1864.
 John Taylor, Salem; enl. Sept. 15, 1863; in hospital at Knoxville, May 1, 1865.
 Nelson Todd, Salem; enl. Sept. 10, 1863; must. out with regt.
 John J. White, Salem; enl. Sept. 13, 1863.
 James C. White, Salem; enl. Oct. 12, 1863; must. out with regt.
 David Whinery, Salem; enl. Sept. 8, 1863; disch. by order, June 10, 1865.
 Isaac O. Weaver, Georgetown; enl. Sept. 29, 1863; must. out with regt.
 John M. Whitecomb, Georgetown; enl. Sept. 29, 1863; must. out with regt.
 Caleb Wickersham, Salineville; enl. Nov. 7, 1863; disch. at Camp Dennison, July 8, 1864.
 Reuben Wickersham, Salem; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; died at Camp Chase, Jan. 7, 1864.
 Uriah Williams, Salem; enl. Oct. 12, 1863.
 Isaae D. Winters, Salem; enl. Oct. 12, 1863; disch. for disability.
 Joseph M. Ward, New Lisbon; enl. Sept. 16, 1863; must. out June 8, 1865.

Company I.

Capt. Alexander T. Snodgrass, New Lisbon; on detached service, prov.-mar. 20th A. C.; trans. to Dept. of the Cumberland in charge of secret service.
 1st Lieut. John Allen Campbell, Salem; res. to accept promotion.
 1st Sergt. John W. Jackson, Hanover Tp.; pro. to 2d lieut. Nov. 2, 1862; to 1st lieut. May 7, 1863.
 1st Sergt. William L. Brown, Hanover Tp.
 1st Sergt. Alexander M. Richardson, Salem; died of disease at Nashville, Oct. 18, 1862.
 1st Sergt. Geo. W. Fawcett, Salem; pro. to 1st sergt. Aug. 1, 1864.
 Corp. Geo. W. Vernon, Hanover Tp.; died of disease, Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21, 1862.
 Corp. John R. Lusher, Salem; must. out with company.
 Corp. Stephen W. Talcott, Salem; died of wounds received at Mission Ridge.
 Corp. Philip Boring, Hanover Tp.; died Oct. 31, 1862, in Kentucky.
 Corp. Geo. F. Brown, Hanover Tp.; pro. to sergt. Oct. 19, 1862; must. out with company.
 Corp. Franklin W. McCauley, Millport; pro. to sergt.; must. out with company.
 Corp. Wm. McLaughlin, Hanover Tp.; killed in battle of Mission Ridge.
 Bugler Thomas J. Fox, Hanover Tp.
 Musician David Whitacre, New Lisbon.
 Musician William Langstaff, Salem.
 Teamster Joseph Bagley, Hanover.
 Jos. A. Albert, Hanover; missing in battle of Chickamanga.
 Jas. Andre, Hanover; missing in battle of Chickamanga.
 Chas. Blythe, Hanover; missing in battle of Chickamanga.
 Patrick Bonner, Salem; disch. by order, May 5, 1862.
 Geo. L. Brooks, Salem; disch. by order, Oct. 24, 1861.
 Jos. Burger, Franklin Square; must. out with company, Sept. 14, 1864.
 Henry M. Clayton, Salem; must. out with company, Sept. 14, 1864.
 John W. Copeland, Millport; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864.
 Robt. L. Davidson, New Lisbon; pro. to corp. Sept. 23, 1862.
 Milton Desselm, Salineville.
 Martin Darrroads, Salem Tp.; died in Mumfordsville, Ky., Feb. 21, 1862.

John Ewing, Hanover Tp.; pro. to corp. Feb. 23, 1863; must. out with company.
 Benj. Evans, Salineville; must. out with company.
 Albert G. Foulks, St. Clair Tp.; must. out with company.
 Jas. M. Foulks, St. Clair Tp.; disch. by order, June 23, 1864.
 Solomon Ford, Hanover Tp.; must. out with company.
 Jos. D. Fountain, Salem; must. out Jan. 26, 1865; was a prisoner of war.
 Wm. Frederick, Salineville.
 Aaron Gamble, Salineville; disch. by order, March 24, 1863.
 John H. Garver, Millport; died in Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1864.
 Chas. Heacock, Salem; must. out with company.
 Jos. Heacock, Salem; must. out with company.
 Jas. R. Handlon, Hanover.
 Wm. L. S. Johnson, Salem; died in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1864.
 Evan R. Johnson, Salem; must. out with company.
 Thos. Jessop, Hanover; disch. by order, at Green River, Ky.
 Philip Kelly, Hanover; disch. by order, May 29, 1862.
 Hubert Kelly, Salem; missing in battle of Chickamauga.
 Stanley E. Kirby, Millport; must. out with company.
 Noah Knepper, Hanover; killed by lightning near Dallas, Ga., June 2, 1864.
 Wm. W. Laughlin, Millport; killed in battle at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
 John B. McQuilken, Millport; pro. to sergt. Feb. 23, 1863.
 Thos. McQuilken, Millport; missing in battle of Chickamauga.
 Jesse H. Lemmon, Salem; disch. by order, June 21, 1863.
 Henry H. McCoy, St. Clair; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 23, 1862.
 John C. McDaniel, Salineville; must. out with company.
 Isaac W. McCartney, Hanover; must. out with company.
 Wm. McGowan, Hanover; must. out with company.
 Alpheus McCann, Hanover; must. out with company.
 Jas. H. McCurdy, Salem; disch. by order, Oct. 21, 1861.
 Strewen Morrison, Hanover; missing in battle of Chickamauga.
 Mason Marietta, Hanover; prisoner of war; must. out April 17, 1865.
 Chas. H. Metzger, Millport; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Geo. L. Miller, New Lisbon; must. out with company.
 Chas. W. Nelson, New Lisbon; pro. to corp., July 18, 1863.
 Benj. F. Prouse, New Lisbon; missing in battle of Chickamauga.
 Jas. H. Smith, Millport.
 Madison Shaw, Hanover; disch. by order, Oct. 24, 1861.
 Wilmer Sinclair, Hanover; must. out with company.
 Cummings Stewart, Hanover; disch. by order, Jan. 20, 1863.
 Jas. H. Springer, New Lisbon; killed in battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Benj. Tatem, Salem; must. out with company.
 Elisha Teeters, Salem; must. out with company.
 Wesley Taylor, Hanover.
 John Waters, Salem Tp.; died in Cincinnati, O., March 28, 1862.
 Arnold Waters, Salem Tp.; must. out with company.
 Jacob A. Ward, New Lisbon.
 Ogden H. Wheeler, New Lisbon; appointed sergt.-maj. Oct. 11, 1863; killed in action at Mission Ridge.
 Andrew B. Walsh, Salem; disch. by order, June 2, 1862.
 John M. White, Salem; must. out with company.
 Jas. Warren, Salem; disch. by order, June 2, 1862.
 Thos. N. Way, Salem; prisoner; escaped; must. out April 17, 1865.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Company G.

Sergt. George Baer, St. Clair Tp.; must. out with company, Aug. 10, 1865.
 Joseph E. Bolles, Elk Run Tp.
 Wesley Caves, Greer Tp., Mahoning Co.
 James Cormick, Greer Tp., Mahoning Co.
 John Green, Butler Tp.; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Philip Herne, Franklin Tp.
 Wm. Liddy, Franklin Tp.
 Isaac Mills, Franklin Tp.
 John A. Morrow, Elk Run Tp.; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Wm. M. Morrow, Elk Run Tp.; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Adam Miller, Green Tp., Mahoning Co.; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Asa Queen, Perry Tp.; died of wound, June 7, 1864.
 Martin Russell, Franklin Tp.; killed in action at Five Points, Va., March 30, 1865.
 Peter V. Springer, St. Clair Tp.; disch. by order, June 3, 1865.
 Cyrenus Trowbridge, Elk Run Tp.
 John H. Winship, Franklin Tp.; sick in hospital; not must. out with company.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Company A.

2d Lieut. D. W. Firestone, Knox Tp.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut. of Co. E, Dec. 14, 1863; must. out June 20, 1865.
 Corp. James Benson, Columbiana; must. out May 17, 1865.
 Corp. Thomas J. Graham, Hanover Tp.
 Wm. Bishop, Knox Tp.; detached at Johnson's Island since Nov. 13, 1863.
 Fred. F. Consor, Hanover; must. out July 25, 1865.
 Joshua Cope, Knox Tp.; must. out July 25, 1865.
 George E. Entriken, Hanover Tp.; must. out July 25, 1865.
 Wm. Fisher, Knox Tp.; detached at Johnson's Island Nov. 13, 1863.
 Norman D. Flick, Hanover; must. out July 25, 1865.
 Thomas E. Grice, Salem; must. out July 25, 1865.

Wm. Moore, Salem; must. out July 25, 1865.
 David Miller, Knox Tp.; must. out July 25, 1865.
 Chalkley McCann, Salem Tp.; must. out July 25, 1865.
 Lewis Reeder, Hanover Tp.; must. out July 25, 1865.
 Stephen Schell, Knox Tp.; detached at Johnson's Island Nov. 13, 1863.
 Daniel Test, Salem; must. out July 25, 1865.
 Jacob F. Temple, Knox Tp.; detached at Johnson's Island Nov. 13, 1863.
 Fred. Walker, Salem; absent without leave Sept. 10, 1863.

THIRD OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

Sergt. Chalmer Peterson, East Liverpool; died at Vicksburg, Miss., March 30, 1864.
 Corp. James M. Whitacre, Hanover; died at Clinton, Miss., March 26, 1864.
 Corp. Gideon Rish, Hanover.
 Corp. William Beech, East Liverpool.
 Corp. Charles Hanly, East Liverpool.
 1st Bugler Peter Leigh, East Liverpool.
 2d Bugler Angus Bratt, East Liverpool; disch. at Nashville, March 5, 1865.
 Blacksmith Harvey Van Allen, Hanover; disch. at Vicksburg, Jan. 1, 1865.
 Blacksmith Jarvis M. Hotchkiss, Hanover.
 Blacksmith Joel B. Taylor, Hanover.
 Charles E. Allen, Hanover.
 Thomas J. Burus, Hanover.
 Samuel Butz, Hanover.
 James Boyle, East Liverpool.
 John W. Butz, Hanover; must. out July 3, 1865.
 Levi Brandichery, Hanover.
 John Carslow, East Liverpool; disch. at Nashville, Feb. 24, 1865.
 William H. Clifton, East Liverpool.
 John Dutton, Hanover; disch. at Columbus, O., Aug. 29, 1864.
 John Ditch, East Liverpool.
 Thomas Deaken, East Liverpool; must. out July 3, 1865.
 Nathan Dawson, East Liverpool.
 Peter Fries, Hanover.
 Solomon Foute, Hanover.
 John T. Groome, Hanover; disch. at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1865.
 Robert B. Grahm, Hanover.
 James Grafton, East Liverpool; must. out July 5, 1865.
 David U. Golden, East Liverpool.
 William Hague, East Liverpool; disch. at Nashville, Feb. 24, 1865.
 Jonas Horsfall, Hanover.
 William Hume, Hanover.
 Joseph Hune, East Liverpool; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 24, 1865.
 Andrew McKee, Hanover.
 Andrew Marshall, East Liverpool.
 John Morgan, East Liverpool.
 Jonathan Moore, East Liverpool; pro. to corp.
 Michael Markey, East Liverpool.
 Fred. Niebaum, East Liverpool.
 John Ohlendorf, East Liverpool; pro. to corp.
 Fred. Ohlendorf, East Liverpool.
 Joseph Ott, Hanover; must. out July 5, 1865.
 Gustavus Pepin, East Liverpool.
 Thomas Plunkett, East Liverpool.
 Joseph Rhodes, Hanover; must. out July 5, 1865.
 Fred. Reinhardt, Hanover.
 David Sinclair, Hanover; disch. at Nashville, Feb. 24, 1865.
 James M. Shaw, Hanover; disch. at Nashville, Feb. 24, 1865.
 Alonzo Sinclair, Hanover.
 Henry Sultner, Hanover; sick in hospital; not must. out with company.
 Isaac Transen, Hanover; prisoner of war; not must. out with company.
 Reuben L. Thomas, Hanover; died of disease at Corinth, Miss., June 1, 1862.
 William Wood, Hanover.

TWENTY-SIXTH OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY, VET. VOLS.

Attached to the 32d Regt. Ohio Vet. Vol. Inf. as Co. F until Dec. 22, 1863, then made into a distinct organization and designated as the 26th Ohio Battery. Reorganized Jan. 1, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 2, 1865.

1st Lieut. Omar S. Lee, Butler Tp.; on detached service as act. a. q.-m.; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 2d Lieut. Abel J. Lee,* Goshen Tp.; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Sergt. Joshua Hunt, Gosben Tp.; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Sergt. Wm. Sharp,* Salineville; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Sergt. Jesse Curry,* West Tp.; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Corp. Jos. R. Quinn, Goshen; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Corp. James G. Hoge,* Salineville; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Corp. Elliott Morrow,* Salineville; died of disease at Vicksburg, Sept. 28, 1864.
 Alpheus Boory,* disch. for disability, July 21, 1864.
 Joseph M. Coburn,* Madison Tp.; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Theodore Criss, Salineville; must. out Aug. 29, 1864.
 Daniel Dick,* West Tp.; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Lewis Little, Butler; disch. for disability, March 27, 1865.
 James D. Little, Goshen; died of disease at Vicksburg, April 22, 1864; end of term.
 Samuel W. McGeary, Madison; died of disease at Natchez, Miss., Nov. 27, '64.

* Re-enlisted as veterans.

Lyman H. Milner, Salineville; pro. to sergt.; must. out Sept. 7, 1864.
 Michael McMahon, Salineville; must. out at end of service, March 1, 1865.
 Robert G. Morrow, Salineville; must. out at end of service, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Robert Nolf, Goshen; died of disease at Vicksburg, Aug. 13, 1865.
 Geo. W. Pyle, Salem, Perry Tp.; disch. for promotion as 3d asst.-eng. U. S. N.
 Lewis Rash,* Goshen; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Thos. C. Rigdon, Salineville; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Robert Shankilton,* West Tp.; absent sick; not must. out with company.
 Thos. W. Sharp,* Madison; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Chas. F. Schwab,* must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Albert Thompson,* must. out Sept. 2, 1865.
 Emanuel D. Weaver,* died of disease at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 15, 1865.

FIRST UNITED STATES COLORED HEAVY ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. Charles H. W. Beecher, Columbiana; died at Chattanooga, Sept. 19, 1866.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FROM COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

David Williams, asst. surg., N. Georgetown, Knox Tp.; app. July 17, 1863; must. out at end of service.

Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Horace P. Kay, asst. surg., Fairfield Tp.; app. Dec. 30, 1862; must. out July 11, 1864.

Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Horace P. Kay, surg., Fairfield Tp.; app. Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with regt. Oct. 9, 1865.

Thirty-First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Jason W. Arter, Salineville; app. surg. Sept. 13, 1861; must. out Sept. 1864.

Thirty-Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

James G. Buchanan, Wellsville; app. surg. Feb. 13, 1862; res. March 13, 1863; app. asst. surg. of 125th Regt., O. V. I., May 24, 1863; resigned.

Sixty-Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

I. M. Todd, New Lisbon; app. surg. Oct. 7, 1862; resigned.
 W. E. Patterson, New Lisbon; app. asst. surg. Feb. 15, 1865; res. Oct. 20, 1865.

Sixty-Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

James Westfall, New Lisbon; app. asst. surg. Jan. 9, 1862; pro. to surg. Oct. 7, 1863.

Ninetieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

C. P. O'Hanlon, Fairfield Tp.; app. asst. surg. Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with regt.

One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

N. K. McKenzie, Wellsville; app. asst. surg. April 14, 1862; res. Jan. 20, 1863.

One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Byron Stanton, Salem, Perry Tp.; app. surg. Dec. 26, 1862; trans. to 114th Regt., Nov. 27, 1864; trans. to U. S. V. Medical Staff as asst. surg. Feb. 9, 1865; brev. maj. March 13, 1865; must. out Aug. 22, 1865.

G. S. Metzger, Columbiana, volunteer physician.

Mrs. J. W. Arter, Salineville, volunteer nurse.

Mr. J. E. Vogleson, Columbiana, volunteer nurse.

County Military Surg. Charles L. Fawcett, New Lisbon; app. June 14, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

First Reserve, Company E.

William Hargrave, Liverpool Tp.; died in service, and buried in East Liverpool Cemetery.

Third Artillery, Battery E.

Corp. John H. Burgess, Liverpool Tp.; must. out with regt.

Corp. Joseph Patterson, Liverpool Tp.; must. out with regt.

Wm. T. Byrton, Liverpool Tp.; must. out with regt.

Thomas G. Thompson, Liverpool Tp.; must. out with regt.

Twenty-Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Company K.

Thomas C. Beardmore, Liverpool Tp.; died in service, and buried in East Liverpool cemetery.

Benjamin Grieshaber, Washington Tp.

Martin Hart, Washington Tp.

Joseph Phillips, Washington Tp.

James Pringle, Washington Tp.

James Pollock, Jr., Liverpool Tp.

Martin Warner, Washington Tp.

Twenty-Sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Leopold Grieshaber, Washington Tp.

Twenty-Ninth Regiment Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

George Corbett, New Lisbon; must. out with regt.

Thirty-Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

James Boyle, Washington Tp.

Forty-Sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Company B.

Hezekiah Allen, Salem Tp.

Company F, East Liverpool.

1st Sergt. Wm. W. Gracie, died in prison at Richmond, Va., July 10, 1864.

2d Sergt. Noab A. Frederick, must. out with regt.

Corp. James H. Baum, must. out with regt.

James Boyle, must. out with regt.

M. Bowers.

Rufus Bagley.

B. W. Haines, must. out with regt.

John Mast, must. out with regt.

Danl. McGillvray.

John Reark, must. out with regt.

Charles Shenkel, disch. for wounds.

John W. Vodrey, killed in battle near Dallas, Ga., May 20, 1864.

Jas. Wildblood, must. out with regt.

Thos. Wildblood, must. out with regt.

Fiftieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Company F.

Lieut. H. N. Adams.

Sixty-Second Regiment Volunteer Infantry, East Liverpool.

Volney Ball, Francis Bagley, L. P. Bagley, Wm. Colclough, Elnathan Curby, J. Shenkel, Henry Thompson.

Seventy-Seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Company E.

John Flickinger, Columbiana, Fairfield Tp.

One Hundred and First Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Joseph Gibson, Liverpool Tp.; buried in East Liverpool cemetery.

One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Wm. Patterson Gibson, Liverpool Tp.; buried in East Liverpool cemetery.

Regiments and Companies not known, from Liverpool Township.

John Baum, John Blythe, Joseph Cook, Poke Curby, H. Fortune, Thos. Farmer, Fred. Grausebaugh, Fred. Hargreaves, Jos. Holtzman, Valentine Holtzman, Wm. Joblin, James Johnson, Hugh Laughlin, Thos. Murray, Ezekiel Moore, Strom Moore, H. McCurren, John Orr, Edward Phinkett, John Price, Robert Sellers, James Sutton, John Speight, Alex. Wilson.

WEST VIRGINIA REGIMENTS.

First Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

George Beadnell, Wm. Beadnell, Jas. Donaldson, Walter Donaldson, John Evans, Jos. Heathington, Wm. Henderson, Ralph Raffe, Sr., Ralph Raffe, Jr., Washington Tp.

Fourth Regiment Volunteer Cavalry.

John Baum, Liverpool Tp.

Chas. Elwell, Liverpool Tp.; died in Washington, D. C.

John McGillvray, Liverpool Tp.; died in prison at Richmond, Va.

Jas. McCleary, Liverpool Tp.; killed in battle at Gettysburg, Pa.

John N. Taylor, Liverpool Tp.

Seventh Regiment Volunteer Cavalry.

Albert Ward, William Ward.

FREMONT'S BODY-GUARD.

This guard was a body of cavalry selected from a host of applicants on account of intelligence, fine physique, and the aptitude of its members for military service. Without question, it was one of the finest bodies of cavalry ever seen in the United States service, made up mainly from Ohio and Kentucky.

N. B. Garrigues, Alvin Galbraith, James Day, Salem, Perry Tp.

KANSAS REGIMENTS.

Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Stanton Weaver, Salem, Perry Tp.; disch. for wounds.

Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

1st Lieut. and Adj. J. K. Hudson, Salem, Perry Tp.; pro. to Asst. Adj. Gen. on Gen. Blunt's Staff, 2d Kansas Brigade Volunteer Infantry.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER NAVY—GUN-BOAT SERVICE.

Lieut.-Commander John A. Cornwell, New Lisbon; gun-boat "Grossback," flagship.

Ensign Nathan Vaughn, New Lisbon; gun-boat "Grossback;" entered as master's mate.

George Pyle, John W. Stroet, Salem, Perry Tp.

Joseph Blythe, Lewis Callhoun, Willis Vernor, East Liverpool.

* Re-enlisted as veterans.

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

BUTLER.

THIS township lies upon the north border of the county, west of the centre, and is township 16, in the fourth range. It is bounded on the north by Goshen and Perry townships, on the east by Salem and Perry, on the south by Hanover, on the west by Knox, and contains an area of thirty-two square miles. Its surface is mostly hilly upland, covered with fertile farms and dotted with woodlands, which still retain much of their primitive wildness. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam, and is well adapted to the raising of grain and small fruits, to the latter of which much attention is given. The principal streams in the western part of the township are tributaries of the Mahoning. One branch rises in the north part of the township and flows southwesterly through the valley to the west line of the township; another rises near the middle of the township's south line, in the lower range of sections, and flows northwesterly, uniting with the first-named branch at the west line of the township, on section 19.

A branch of the west fork of Little Beaver Creek rises on section 22, in the eastern portion of the township, flows a little east of south through Winona, and passes out of the township one and a quarter miles west of the southeast corner.

Cold Run rises near the south line of Perry township, flows southerly, and leaves the township a short distance north of the southeast corner.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

William Whinnery entered section 27 in 1800 or 1801, and settled with his family on the southwest quarter in 1806. He had sons,—Robert, John, Thomas, James, William, and Zimri. John, then a single man, came in advance of the family, and, having no means for baking, traveled four miles to the house of his nearest neighbor, John Schooley, where his loaves were baked.

Mr. Whinnery divided the section among his sons, giving to Robert, the eldest, the southeast quarter, where Hannah Whinnery now resides; to John, the northeast quarter, where David, son of Robert, now lives; to Thomas, the northwest quarter, where the family of S. H. Bennett resides; to Zimri, the youngest, the southwest quarter, which constituted the homestead. The father and mother,

William and Abigail Whinnery, resided with their son Zimri while they lived. Martha Whinnery, the widow of a son of Robert, now resides at the homestead. James received from his father the southwest quarter of section 31, in the southwest corner of the township. Dr. J. C. Whinnery, son of James and father of Miss Abby Whinnery, the well-known vocalist, resides in Salem. James, another son, lives a short distance west from Salem. William settled upon the northwest quarter of section 32, where his son resides.

Sampson King settled on the southwest quarter of section 31; George Mountz, who married Catharine Woolf, on the northeast quarter, which was afterwards divided into three parts and sold; Richard Beck bought the northeast quarter, where Alvin Beck afterwards lived.

About the year 1810, William Galbreith entered the north half of section 29. It was divided between the two sons, Thomas and Samuel, and is still owned by them. Peter Ward bought the south half of the section.

John Martin entered the southeast quarter of section 21. Hugh Martin settled on the east half of the northeast quarter. John and George Bricker entered part of section 22 in 1814.

David Swadner, from Frederick Co., Md., settled in 1815 on the southwest quarter of the section. At this time there was no road from Salem to New Garden.

In the year 1803, David Burson and John Johnson, brothers-in-law, entered section 26. James Hoopes, in 1818, purchased several 80-acre lots, and, with his wife and children,—Joseph, Thomas, and Daniel,—settled on the southeast quarter of the section. Several of his children are living in this part of the town. Robert, a son, lives on the old homestead; William, on section 35; Thomas, on section 23; Daniel, on section 25; James, on section 28. John Johnson chose the northeast quarter of section 26, where his son Edward resides. Mr. Johnson was a prominent member of the Society of Friends.

James and William Randels came from York Co., Pa., in 1806. James settled on the northeast quarter of section 25. He had three sons. His daughter, Maria, married Samuel Test, a descendant of Samuel Test, an early settler. William Randels, with his wife and eight children, moved

first into Hanover township. Isaac, his son, settled in the northeast quarter of section 25. He married Elizabeth Teegarden, daughter of Wm. Teegarden, of Salem township. William, a son of Isaac, is living on the farm his father located. Albert, another son, lives in Indiana. On the old farm is a saw-mill, built in 1840.

Isaac Test came to Butler when his father, Zacheus, came to Perry township. He was born June 8, 1787, and in the middle of October, 1803, settled on section 23, which his father had entered. Isaac divided his farm between his sons and a daughter. Zacheus had the homestead, situated on the northeast corner of the section. Daniel settled in 1845 on the northwest quarter of the same section. Hannah married C. Lamborn, and located on the southwest quarter, where she and her husband still reside.

Samuel Test, brother of Isaac, settled on the south half of the section. His son Isaac lived on the west portion of that half.

Henry Woolf, prior to his removal to Ohio, was a farmer in Loudon Co., Va., and carried his produce from thence to Alexandria and the "Federal City," as Washington was called. He removed to Butler in 1804, accompanied by his wife and six children,—John, Jacob, George, Adam, Catharine, and Polly,—and entered, at \$2 per acre, sections 18, 19, and 30. Upon the west half of the last-named section he built a log cabin, and lived to the age of seventy-two years. He died in 1834, and his son Jacob afterwards occupied the homestead. Polly married Jacob Sheets, who came in 1807, and received from her father a part of the northeast quarter of section 18. Mr. Sheets built a saw-mill, which is yet standing, and planted the willows now growing on the bank of the dam. He sold the property to Robert Harris, and removed to Williams Co., Ohio. Jacob came into possession of the southeast quarter of section 30, and upon the death of his father sold it to a Mr. Holverstadt, and then, 1834, moved to the homestead on the west half of the section. George married in 1824, and the next year settled upon the northeast quarter of section 30, now occupied by his son Zimri, and is yet living. Adam married a daughter of George Mountz, and purchased land extending to the east line of section 18, and it now belongs to his heirs. Henry Woolf, the father, had prepared a deed conveying to his grandson Samuel, son of Adam, a portion of the northeast quarter of section 18, but died before executing it. His administrators, not recognizing the conveyance, sold the land to Jonathan Walton. This land is now occupied by Jesse Bauman. Catharine married George Estep, and received a part of the southeast quarter of section 30. Peter, born after the settlement was made in Butler, settled on a part of the southeast quarter of section 18, where Jonas Goodman resides. David, also born after the settlement was made in Butler, settled on 180 acres of the southwest quarter of section 18, which Peter Kimberlin afterwards purchased.

John Woolf, brother of Henry, bought the southeast quarter of section 18, where — Utery resides.

Peter Ritchie, also from Loudon Co., Va., purchased, in 1806, a part of the northwest quarter of section 19, where he built a blacksmith-shop. The following year he sold 63 acres to Jacob Shister. He afterwards bought of Henry

Woolf a part of the northeast quarter of section 19, and subsequently sold it to Peter Bauman, whose son David now occupies it.

Jacob Shister, a tanner, came from Preston Co., Va., and erected a tannery upon land purchased from Mr. Richie, as stated. The branches of the Mahoning River unite upon this farm. George and Benjamin, sons of Jacob, are living,—the former on the homestead, and the latter on a farm adjoining.

Isaiah Harris, with his wife, two daughters, and four sons, came from North Carolina in 1806, and bought 320 acres on section 24, being the northwest and southeast quarters. Their son Carney settled on 80 acres of the southeast quarter of the section; John settled in Salem, in 1847, on the southwest quarter of section 18, where he still lives. Chalkley, the oldest son, settled on 80 acres in the northwest quarter of section 24, and was township treasurer from 1842 to 1847. Benjamin settled on 80 acres in the northeast quarter of section 24, where his widow and children still reside.

Garret Campf, a native of Germany, came from Westmoreland Co., Pa., to this township in 1803, with his son David. He entered section 23, and built a cabin on the farm where his grandson David Campf now lives. In 1804 his family moved out. Solomon Campf, his brother, settled west of David, where his son Christopher now lives. Levi, a son of David, in about 1829, bought 112 acres in the southeast quarter of section 25, where he still lives.

David and William Kerr, brothers, settled on the southwest quarter of section 7. William, the eldest, lived on the south part, and raised a large family of children, who live on the old farm and on the north part of section 18. A part of the northeast quarter was sold to Jonathan Walton, whose children, Nathan, Josiah, and Mrs. Mary Ann Hampton, are still living,—the latter in Danaseus.

Henry Wintrobe, in 1804, entered section 8, and made his homestead where Eben Shreve now resides. On the Wintrobe farm is an orchard, now owned by Joseph Lynch, which occupies, according to actual survey, the highest land between the Ohio River at its nearest point and Cleveland. Mr. Wintrobe was an extensive landowner, and was justice of the peace in 1806 and for many years after. Over sixty years ago a saw-mill was built on the creek between his farm and the "valley."

David Blackburn settled at an early day in Knox. His son, James C. Blackburn, settled in the northwest quarter of section 18, in Goshen, and Barbee Blackburn settled on the southwest quarter of section 4, Butler, where his family now reside.

John and Hugh Burns came to Ohio in 1804. Hugh settled in what is now Perry, on section 5, where Eli Fawcett now lives. John settled in Butler, on the south half of section 3. His descendants are living in the town.

In 1806, Jacob Gaunt, from Reading, Pa., a native of New Jersey, settled on the south half of section 3 (where the heirs of George Burns now live), where he died, at the age of fifty years. He had five children, of whom two are living. Benjamin settled in Salem township in 1828.

Philip Iry entered section 34 in 1803, and, in 1805,

Moses Votaw settled on the same section, in what has since been known as the "Votaw neighborhood." He was brother to Isaac Votaw, who settled in Goshen township the same year. His sons, Moses and Aaron, are living at Winona.

William Hereford and John Coppock entered section 35 in 1803. Coppock moved to Mount Pleasant in 1802, and to Butler in 1804, and settled on the north half of the section; Hereford on the south half, which, in 1810, he sold to Joseph Ingram, whose son Joseph lives on a part of the farm. Joshua Coppock, son of John, lives on a part of the old farm. Jeremiah, another son, lives one mile west of Winona.

Abram Warrington, a nephew of Abram Warrington who lived in Salem, came from New Jersey in 1805, lived with his uncle a short time, and then journeyed to Damascus, stopping the first night with Samuel Morris, who lived on the northeast quarter of section 5 and had been there about a year. Mr. Morris was killed by falling from a tree while hunting a coon in the spring of 1806. Abram Warrington bought the Morris place. He married Keziah Woolman, a sister of Samuel, Aaron, and Abner, on Christmas day, 1806, in the Friends' meeting-house at Damascus. Theirs was the first marriage in the settlement, and their descendants are living on the farm.

Samuel Woolman and his brother Aaron and sister Keziah came from New Jersey in November, 1805. Samuel settled on the northwest quarter of section 5; Aaron, on the southeast quarter of section 5, taking up 80 acres. Abner Woolman, brother of Samuel, came in 1816, and settled on the southwest quarter of the same section. This land was divided between his daughters, Sarah and Mary. Sarah married John H. Stanley, and resides on the farm. Mary married Jonathan Crew.

Joshua Lynch and Jesse Walton came in 1805, and settled on the northwest quarter of section 8. Mr. Lynch was one of the first school-teachers at Damascus, and also one of the preachers of the Society of Friends. His son lives at Damascus and owns the homestead.

Obadiah Crew came from near Richmond, Va., in 1805, and settled in the township of Knox, where he lived many years. About 1820 he bought the mill-property of John Emrich, about two miles south of Damascus, on section 17. His son, John, married Margery Ellison and settled on the southwest quarter of section 19, in Goshen. James T. Crew, lawyer and justice of the peace in Butler township, is a descendant of Obadiah. Jonathan, another son of Obadiah, settled on the north half of section 20. His son, Joshua, had a part of the section, which he sold to Peter Kissinger, from whom it passed to Aquilla Binford and Jeremiah Rühle. The north half of the northwest quarter was sold to Daniel Andrews, whose wife was a daughter of Marian, who was a sister of Joshua Crew. The south half of that quarter was sold to Samuel Galbraith.

The south half of the section was taken up by Jacob Shriver, who built thereon a distillery. His son, George, and the family of John, another son, are living on the place.

Peter Ritchie bought the south part of the northeast

quarter of section 20, which was afterwards sold to William Galbraith.

David Swadner entered the northeast quarter of section 22 in 1815, and in 1824 moved to the northeast quarter of section 20, where he now resides.

Joshua Stanley, brother of Jonathan, who settled in what is now Perry township, was from Virginia, and came to the township in 1805, locating on the northeast quarter of section 10, where J. R. Beaumont now lives. Three sons are living in the township,—Oberton and Frederick in the southeastern portion, and John H. near Damascus.

Moses Stanley, another brother of Jonathan, settled on the southeast quarter of section 10. John Stanley, Jr., who erected a woolen-mill in Salem, was a son of Moses.

Richard Carle, father of Joseph Carle, settled on the southeast quarter of section 10, and a part of the northwest quarter of section 15.

James Whitacre settled on the northeast quarter of section 10.

Caleb Kirk entered section 20 in 1805, and retained it until 1824, when he sold a portion of the west half to Benjamin Windle where Edwin M. Windle (grandson of Benjamin) now resides.

William Kennett, with his wife, came from Maryland in 1810, and bought 80 acres of land in the northwest quarter of section 28. His daughter married Aaron Votaw, and now lives in Winona.

James French, son of Thomas French and brother of Robert, Barzilla, and Thomas, settled on section 4 in 1819, on land now owned by Dr. S. F. Bellinger. He had six sons and one daughter,—William, Thomas, Ann, Robert, James, Charles, and Richard. He died, at the age of seventy-one years, in 1844. Mrs. Daniel Straughn, of Goshen, is a granddaughter.

Daniel Burns entered the west half of the northeast quarter of section 15, receiving his deed from government April 15, 1822. The northeast quarter was sold to Jacob Johnson, and afterwards passed by deed to Henry Mall, and from him to Robert Patterson. Andrew Stanley, Henry Sheets, Henry Mall, and ——— Coppock were mentioned in this deed as owning the property adjoining.

Henry Mall owned the east half of the southwest quarter, where John Hannah now lives, 1879; Henry Sheets, the west half of the southeast quarter, where Robert Hannah lives; David Stratton, the east half of the southeast quarter, where John Heckler lives.

Henry Mall and Henry Sheets sold to Robert Patterson, who gave the land to his daughters, who married John and Robert Hannah. David Stratton gave his land to his daughter, Mrs. Martin Burus. The land was afterwards purchased by Alex. Russell, who sold to Robert Patterson, who sold to his son-in-law, John Heckler. John Martin bought 80 acres of the east half of the southwest quarter, which is still in possession of the family.

SECTION SIXTEEN.

Section 16 was set apart for purposes of education. The first act of the State Legislature authorizing the sale of section 16 was passed in 1827, and required a previous and favorable vote of the people. It became the duty of the

assessor to take in a book the name of each person qualified to vote, and designate whether he was in favor of or opposed to a sale. The returns were sent to the Auditor of State. After 1843 the vote was taken by ballot. This law has been amended many times. In 1852 the management of the school lot was transferred to the township trustees and the courts. The school tax from this time was distinct from other taxes, and provided the only means for the support of schools. The same act also established the rule that the property of the State must pay all the expense of public education.

Section 16 in Butler was sold in accordance with a vote of the people. Aaron Hise and Levi Jennings purchased the northeast quarter, now in possession of T. Melaney and a Mr. Heckler. The northwest quarter was sold to Terah Jones, who sold to R. M. Haines; the southwest quarter, to William Fetzers and Isaac Ritchie; and the southeast quarter, to Samuel McGrew. William Wallace, early in 1818, located on the northwest quarter.

ORGANIZATION.

This township was organized by act of the General Assembly in 1806. It is not known when the first election for township officers was held, as the first and second volumes of the township records are missing. The third volume begins with the records for 1839, from which time the names of trustees, clerks, treasurers, and members of the board of education are given.

It is a matter of regret that the State does not gather and publish the census reports by towns, thus giving the means for comparative statements, showing the progress in each, not only in population, but in all its agricultural and manufacturing industries.

The following is a list of the principal township officers since 1839:

TRUSTEES.

1839-41.—Joseph Coffee, Jonathan Walton, John Elliot.
 1842.—Aaron A. Woolman, Thomas Wright, Robert A. Haines.
 1843.—T. Wright, A. A. Woolman, Robert A. Haines.
 1844.—Aaron A. Woolman, Thomas Wright, Robert A. Haines.
 1845-47.—George Heckler, Thomas Wright, Robert A. Haines.
 1848-49.—Joseph Brantingham, Aquilla Binford, Solomon Campf.
 1850-51.—Aquilla Binford, Solomon Campf, Joseph Coffee.
 1852.—Joel Yates, Joseph Brantingham, Joseph Peppitt.
 1853.—Joel Yates, George Heckler, Joseph Peppitt.
 1854.—Joseph Ward, Catlett Jones, Robert Harris.
 1855-57.—Robert Harris, Joseph Ward, Joseph Peppitt.
 1858.—Joseph Peppitt, Robert Harris, John Kelly.
 1859.—Joseph Peppitt, John Kelly, Abner Woolman.
 1860-61.—Joseph Peppitt, John Coffee, John Elliot.
 1862.—Joseph Peppitt, John Elliot, Josiah Cameron.
 1863-64.—John Elliot, William Fultz, Zimri Whinnery.
 1865.—William Fultz, Enoch Elliot, Thomas H. Galbraith.
 1866.—William Fultz, Enoch Elliot, James Beaumont.
 1867.—E. P. Vansyoc, Robert Ellison, Edwin Cameron.
 1868.—Robert Ellison, Barzilla French, Joseph Ward.
 1869-70.—Robert Ellison, Barzilla French, William Bennett.
 1871-72.—Robert Ellison, Barzilla French, Enoch Elliot.
 1873-74.—John Butler, Jr., William Randolph, Barzilla French.
 1875.—John Butler, Jr., Lemuel T. Lamborn, Benedict Sprawl.
 1876-79.—Barzilla French, John Butler, Jr., Lemuel T. Lamborn.

CLERKS.

Joseph Hoilo, 1839-41; Samuel McGrew, 1842-44; James Tam, 1845-50; John McMillan, 1851-52; George Crowther, 1853-54; Wm. Turner, 1855-56; Daniel P. Strawn, 1857-59; Peter H. Ward,

1860-62; B. D. Stratton, 1863; D. P. Strawn, 1864; J. D. Burt, 1865; E. Sheldon, 1866-67; Edward Cameron, 1868-69; J. S. Walker, 1870-79.

TREASURERS.

Chalkley Harris, 1842-47; Josiah Cameron, 1848-53; Moses Elliot, 1854-59; Robert Harris, 1860-61; Joel Yates, 1862-70; James Elliot, 1871-78; Robert Ellison, 1879.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jonas Cottell, 1843; Samuel H. Bennett, 1850; Thomas Kennett, 1854; D. P. Strawn, Jos. Crew, A. A. Thomas, Stanton Thomas, James T. Crew.

The list of justices is very imperfect.

VILLAGES.

WINONA.

This village is situated in the south part of the town, a little east of the centre, and mostly in the southwest quarter of section 26 and southeast quarter of section 27. Section 26 was originally entered by James Burson and John Johnson, and section 27 by the Whinnery brothers, Robert, Thomas, Zimri, and John, the southeast quarter of the section being occupied by Robert.

The first post-office was established in 1868. James H. Dean was the first postmaster appointed, who was followed, successively, by Samuel Williams, Isaac B. Lupton, and Alfred Brantingham, who is the present incumbent.

The name of the village was adopted at a public meeting called respecting a petition for a post-office, and was chosen from among the names in the poem "Hiawatha."

The settlement contains about 45 dwellings, a post-office, steam saw-mill, steam grist-mill, store, meeting-house, blacksmith-shop, carriage-shop, shoe-shop, and fruit-nursery.

NEW MIDDLETON.

New Middleton is a small hamlet situated near the centre of the township, and contains one steam saw- and eider-mill, a blacksmith-shop, and several houses.

VALLEY.

This is a settlement located in section 17, in the western part of the township. One John Eurich came into this little valley in the first decade of the present century. Of such the poet sung:

"He has left

The home in which his early years were passed,
 And, led by hope, and full of restless strength,
 Has plunged within the forest, there to plant
 His destiny."

Perceiving the advantages of the little stream, he raised his log-built cabin, and, having erected also a small grist-mill, started the busy wheel. From that time until the present a grist-mill has been in constant operation on or near the same site, passing meantime through many hands. From Mr. Eurich it passed successively to Obadiah Crew, Israel Schooley, and in 1834 to Aaron Stratton (who, in 1809, built a grist-mill north of the town of Salem), Jeremiah Ruble, Enoch Vansyoc, — Sinclair, and finally to Emerson Stanley, in whose possession it now is.

John H. Stanley says he carried grist to this mill from his home—where J. H. Beaumont now lives—on horseback, over fifty years ago, and has been its steady customer ever since.

A post-office was established at Valley a few years ago. The postmasters have been Henry Albright, John J. Walker, and — Sinclair. The settlement contains a grist-mill, saw-mill, post-office, two blacksmith-shops, two groceries, and fifteen dwellings.

DAMASCUS.

A Mr. Hoopes, from Chester Co., Pa., entered land in the western part of Butler and Goshen townships. The northeast quarter of section 6 is still in possession of his descendants, Mrs. Melinda Cline being a granddaughter. Horton Howard was agent for Mr. Hoopes, and a plot of land was laid out by him with the intention of encouraging settlement. The plot was surveyed, and a record of it made in the records of Columbiana County, April 8, 1808, as given below :

"Plat of the town of Damascus, which is laid out on sections No. 5 and 6 in township No. 16 of range No. 4, and sections No. 31 and 32 in the township adjoining on the north. The streets are nearly at right angles with the north and south sections, and parallel with the township-line,—which is twenty-five feet north of the south side of Poplar Street,—and the northeast corner of lot No. 39 is south of the southeast corner of section No. 31 aforesaid. The lots are all, except Nos. 16, 32, and 44, 4 rods in breadth and 10 in length,—containing 40 perches each, except the three lots aforesaid, each of which contains 10 feet more in breadth. The streets are each 66 feet, the alleys 10 feet, the border around the town 20 feet in breadth. The lots 32, 33, 44, and 45 are reserved, to be conveyed at such times and for such purposes as the proprietor or his heirs may think best or most advantageous to the settlement of the neighborhood.

"We, the proprietors of the land, do hereby certify that the above plan or plat is a correct representation of the town of Damascus aforesaid.

"Witness, Henry Wintrobe.

"Geo. Woolman. 8th day of 4th Mo., 1808.

(Signed) "HORTON HOWARD.

"SAMUEL WOOLMAN.

"ANTHONY MORRIS.

"Acknowledged before HENRY WINTROBE, J. P."

The town now (1879) contains a Gurney meeting-house, at the west end of Walnut Street; a Wilbur meeting-house, at east end of Walnut Street; a Gurney Yearly meeting-house, between Walnut and Poplar Streets, near Gurney meeting-house; a Methodist Episcopal church, on Walnut Street; a Methodist Wesleyan church, on Poplar Street; an academy, post-office, hotel, three stores, a saw-mill, woolen-mill, three blacksmith-shops, a harness-shop, shoe-shop, and about seventy-five dwellings. Poplar Street is the dividing-line between Columbiana and Mahoning Counties.

SCHOOLS.

The history of the early schools is given to some extent in the history of Goshen township, in the account of the early educational efforts of the Friends Joshua Lynch, Thomas French, and others, who taught at Damascus, in what is known as the Burns School District, Section 3. The first school was taught by Benjamin Holmes, near the Moses Stanley farm. A school was taught by Joseph Hoile in what is now District No. 3, in the valley and near the creek, where Mrs. Elizabeth Iler lives. John Moon and Terry Jones also taught there. This school was carried on by means of subscriptions. The house was built of logs and had a large fireplace in one end.

On the place of George Bates, in Knox township, near

the west line of Butler township, a school was taught, in or about the year 1826, by Hannah Ward. At that time a vacant log cabin would often be used for a school-house if the inhabitants could find a person able and willing to teach for three months. The average tuition fee was about "ten shillings" per term, and was usually paid in farm produce. The primitive school-edifice was provided with a puncheon floor and slab seats, while a board, which rested on pegs driven in the logs, formed the writing-desk. John Rogers' Primer, United States Spelling-Book, English Reader, and the Bible constituted most of the school-books. "Readin', ritin', and rithmetick, granmar and jography," were taught. Teachers were not subject to examination until after the establishment of school districts, about 1830.

About 1822 the first school was opened in a log cabin in the northeast quarter of section 33, in what was known as the Votaw neighborhood. William Lightfoot, Joshua Shinn, and Jonas Hole were teachers.

The enumeration of children of school age, in 1863, was 634; in 1878, males, 266; females, 221; colored males, 4; females, 5; total, 496. The number between sixteen and twenty-one years of age was 162. The value of school-houses and grounds in 1878, according to the report of the board of education, was as follows: District No. 1, \$400; No. 2, \$1500; No. 3, \$1100; No. 4, \$1600; No. 5, \$150; No. 6, \$800; No. 7, \$700; No. 8, \$400; total valuation, \$6650. A new building is now under contract for District No. 5, to cost \$1087.

CHURCHES.

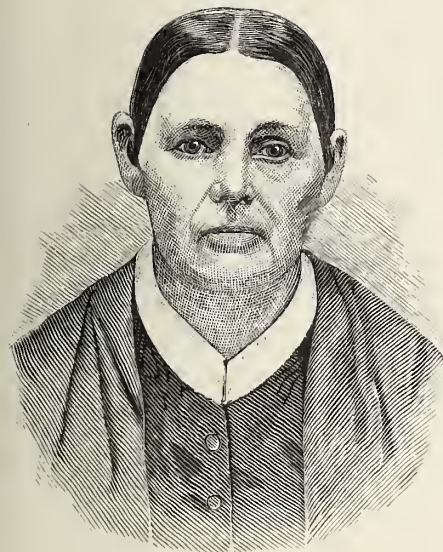
FRIENDS.

The first meeting of Friends in the township of Butler was in 1805, in which year a small log meeting-house was erected. Joshua Lynch, of New Jersey, and Catlett Jones, of Virginia, served as ministers in that primitive house of worship about that time.

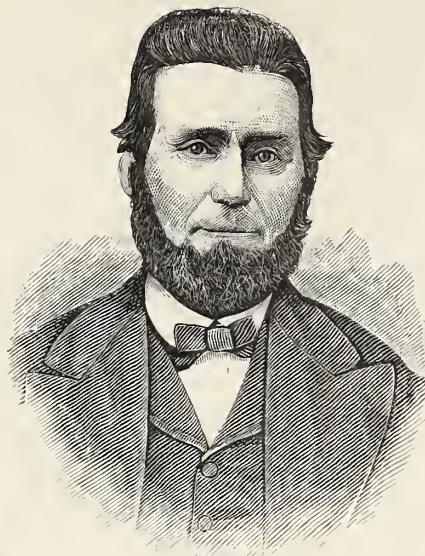
Thomas Stanley and his large family of boys and girls, all then living in the township of Knox, were members of this society. Additions were made to the building from time to time to accommodate the increasing numbers, and in or near the year 1827 a large and commodious brick meeting-house was built on the same site. In 1856 the building was destroyed by a high wind, and rebuilt during the following season. The monthly meeting numbers about 600 members. At the division, in 1854, the branch called the Gurneyites kept the meeting-house. A large house was provided for the Ohio Yearly Meeting, which convenes in Butler every alternate year.

Wilburite Friends.—The Wilburites branched from the main body in 1854, and two years thereafter built a meeting-house at the east end of Walnut Street. They number about 150 members, and belong to the Ohio Yearly Meeting, which assembles at Barnesville.

"New Garden Meeting" Friends.—The meetings of this Society of Friends were transferred to Winona in 1839, having been held in Hanover township prior to that time. Among the principal members were West Negus, John Johnson, Isaae Test, Casper Williams, and Lewis R. Walker.



HANNAH WHINNERY.



JEREMIAH H. WHINNERY.



HANNAH K. ENTRIKEN.

JEREMIAH H. WHINNERY.

Jeremiah H. Whinnery, one of Ohio's hardiest and most industrious sons, was born in Butler township, Jan. 28, 1828, and there he continued to reside, a worthy citizen, until his death. He was one of eleven children, of whom the surviving ones are two daughters living in Columbiana Co., O., a son and daughter in Indiana, and a son in Colorado. His father, John, who was one of Ohio's early settlers, was a sturdy pioneer in the days when a stout heart and a strong arm were the mainstays of existence.

Young Jeremiah was therefore trained in his early years to know the value of useful labor, and, although gaining occasional glimpses of book education at a district school, his most familiar school was that which taught him the rudiments of manual labor upon his father's farm, and laid the foundation upon which he reared a substantial experience. Following naturally the footsteps of his father, and the bent, moreover, of his own inclination, he devoted himself to an agricultural life, and after him, in the same path likewise, his children have followed.

Nov. 21, 1850, he married Mary Ann Reeder, of Hanover township, in which her father's father was one of the first settlers. Four children were born of the union, to wit: Samuel L., born May 1, 1852, and now living in Butler; John L., born Nov. 12, 1853, now residing in New Middleton; Sylvester R., of Butler, born Dec. 7, 1858; and Ella Ann, born Sept. 11, 1869, and died Sept. 18, 1870. Mr. Whinnery's religious faith was that of a Quaker, in which he had been reared by his father; and, although he was keenly watchful of current events, and observed from afar the political history of his time, he held himself aloof from participation in politics, preferring to keep his mind untrammelled with the cares of office, and free from the distractions of a life eager for distinction.

So he maintained an humble existence, whose scope embraced the care of his farm and devotion to his domestic relations, passing away to his final rest, upon the old homestead near Winona, Oct. 18, 1870, where his widow still resides with her son Sylvester.

HANNAH WHINNERY.

Mrs. Hannah Whinnery, a worthy representative of that people known as Friends, was born near Augusta, Columbiana Co., Ohio, May 5, 1824. Her father, James Hervev Dean, became a resident of Columbiana County in 1808, whence he accompanied his father, Jonathan, from New York State.

When Hannah was fifteen years of age her father removed to Butler township, and three years later—being then eighteen—she was married to Mahlon Whinnery. They resided on his farm

near Winona until 1845, when they removed to the place now occupied by Mrs. Whinnery, and there she has resided ever since.

Eight children were born to them, as follows: Charles, May 10, 1843, and died in infancy; Elwood D., Feb. 1, 1845, now living in Jefferson Co., Ohio; Edith P., Jan. 30, 1848, and Oliver J., Jan. 18, 1858, now living in Kansas; Phoebe Ellen, May 10, 1852, now residing with her mother, as are Rhoda, born April 24, 1855; Joseph H., born Nov. 21, 1860; and Anna, born Jan. 23, 1868.

As before indicated, Mrs. Whinnery comes of a Quaker family, and she, as well as her husband, was born in that faith. Her father and mother, each aged upwards of eighty, reside with Mrs. Whinnery, and they continue to be, despite the encroachments of old age, active and zealous members of the Society of Friends, in whose circle, as well as in the community, they and the members of their daughter's family are regarded with much honor.

Mr. Whinnery met with an accidental death, Aug. 23, 1870, while at work at his threshing-machine, and since that time his widow has resided upon her farm, cheered by the loving companionship of her parents and her children.

HANNAH K. ENTRIKEN.

This venerable resident of Butler township comes of a hardy race, whose representative in the pioneer history of Ohio was John Whinnery, an early settler in Butler, and the father of Mrs. Entriken.

She was born in that township June 1, 1815, and until her seventeenth year divided her time between a brief attendance at school and rendering assistance in the domestic duties of her father's household. Jan. 13, 1832, she was married to Isaac Kelly, of Franklin Square, and removed at once with her husband to his farm. She became the mother of five children, as follows: William, born August, 1833, and living near Winona; Zimri, born July 10, 1835, now living in Iowa; Moses, born July 27, 1837, and killed in 1864, during the Rebellion, while engaged, as a member of the 6th Ohio Cavalry, in a skirmish with the enemy; Phoebe Ann, born Dec. 19, 1845, and died 1873; John, who died at the age of five. Mr. Kelly died in 1851, and Jan. 13, 1857, his widow married Samuel Entriken, living near New Lisbon. There, on her husband's farm, Mrs. Entriken passed the days of her second married life, until December, 1875, when death deprived her a second time of her conjugal companion. Of her last marriage there was no issue.

Since Mr. Entriken's death she has resided with her son William near Winona, and now in the evening of life enjoys a quiet repose and freedom from the bustling cares which earlier employed her active existence. In 1837 she became a member of the Disciples' church, and her allegiance to that faith has to this time, for a space of forty-two years, remained true and steadfast.

The meeting-house was built in 1839, and opened in January, 1840.

In 1854, when the separation occurred among Friends throughout the country, this society also felt its disturbing influence, and the Gurneyites and Wilburites became distinct organizations. They worship in the same meeting-house, but at different hours. The Gurneyites number about 70, and the Wilburites 270.

About 1870 there were six distinct societies of Friends at Winona and Salem, each claiming to hold to the original faith,—Hicksites, Gurneyites, Wilburites, Kollites, Dr. Kite's meeting, and the Remnants.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Meetings had been held several years before the organization of this church at the house of Lewis Jobs. Mr. ——— Wells preached occasionally, and at other times the society was served by ministers from Salem.

About 1855 meetings were held in the school-house at Damascus, and a class organized with Philip Barger and wife, Mrs. Nancy Little, Miss Elizabeth Little, John Kerr and wife, Clement Kerr and wife, and James Kerr and wife as members. Rev. Mr. Eaton was the first pastor, who was succeeded by the Revs. Kineer, Storer, Williams, Jack-

son, McCarthy, Brown, J. M. Bray, A. J. Lang, George Crook, and G. W. Anderson, the present pastor. An edifice was erected in 1857, and in 1871 was repaired at a cost of \$800. They have about 80 members and a Sunday-school of 60 pupils, of which Dr. S. F. Bullinger is superintendent.

BURYING GROUNDS.

The burying-ground at Damascus, situated near the meeting-house of the Friends, was the first in the township. Henry Woolf presented five acres of land for burial purposes, situated on the northwest quarter of section 30. No burial has taken place within this cemetery for a number of years, but within its quiet inclosure many of "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

TOWNSHIP-HOUSE.

A township-house was first built in Butler about 1842, on the school-house lot, near the centre of the town, and half a mile south of Middleton. It was built in connection with the school-house of the district, a partition only separating the two. In 1876 a lot was purchased adjoining the first site on the north, and a substantial brick edifice, 16 by 24 feet in size, erected thereon.

C E N T R E.

TOWNSHIP No. 14, in range 3, of the government surveys, received the name of "Centre" in 1803, soon after the organization of the county, from its occupying a central position. Its proportions remain as surveyed, and the boundary townships are: on the north, Salem; on the east, Elk Run; on the south, Wayne and Franklin; and on the west, Hanover. The surface of the township in general is broken by many steep and, in a few instances, almost precipitous hills. The northern part of the township is more fertile than the southern, and the land along the larger streams is very productive. The soil near the streams is alluvial; in other situations it is either a stiff clay or clay-loam with an admixture of sand and gravel. In general, the soil is adapted to the common grasses and cereals. Some of the less fruitful hills are yet in a state of nature, and are timbered with the common varieties of wood and occasional clusters of pines. The latter was formerly abundant along the streams. The middle fork of Beaver Creek enters the township from Salem, near the east line of section 5, and, having a general southeast course, passes out on the south line of section 13. It has a rocky bed, and its course is marked by a deep and rugged channel. Its chief affluent is Mill Seat Brook, flowing south nearly parallel with the west line of sections 1 and 12. Traversing the entire length of the township from north to south near the west line is Cold Run, so called from the nature of the springs which supply it with pure and sparkling

water. The upper part of its course is through pleasant meads, but in the southern part of the township it is closely hemmed by hills and has a rocky channel. A mile above the point where it leaves the township it receives the waters of the west fork of the Beaver, and is known by that name below the junction. There are other small brooks in the township, and numerous springs.

The mineral resources of the township are rich and varied. Coal is found in almost every locality, and along Middle Beaver an excellent quality of iron-ore is abundant. Here, also, are vast deposits of cement and quarries of excellent building-stone, as well as petroleum and saline springs. Some of these have been developed, and yield considerable revenue. Fire- and potter's clays are also found.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

No very complete and accurate data concerning the beginning of the settlement of the township can be obtained. Those who first came and their descendants have passed away, and no account of their connection with the history of Centre has been preserved. The first permanent settlement at New Lisbon was probably made by Lewis Kinney and his associates about 1802. Mr. Kinney purchased what now constitutes the village site, and built his first cabin about where Mr. Arter's tannery now stands, 1879. He sold the property in 1805, and removed to a place on the Salem road, and afterwards to Missouri. Wm. Slater

lived first east of New Lisbon, where he had a small powder-mill. In 1808 he purchased a part of the Kinney tract, and platted an addition of out-lots to New Lisbon on the west. James and Hugh Broady lived on the Salem road, and James Driscoll and Samuel and Thomas Davis in cabins along the creek. All these had gone to begin life elsewhere as pioneers before 1825.

Christian Smith was a settler who remained longer. He came in the early part of 1803, and opened a tavern in a log house. He soon erected a substantial stone hotel, which he conducted with credit several years, when he, also, removed. The same year came Gen. Reasin Beall, Joseph Stibbs, and Thomas Cox, all of whom were active citizens until they removed to Wooster, about 1815.

In 1804, Thomas Rowland and Wm. Harbaugh came from Brownsville, Pa., and set up a saddler's shop. Rowland was a single man, and became quite well known as a captain in the war of 1812. After that struggle he removed to Detroit. Harbaugh remained, and reared sons named Dennis, Springer, William, and Jacob. Jacob is now living in the vicinity. Daniel Harbaugh, a brother, came the same year, and also resided here until his death. He had sons named Jonathan, David, John, Daniel, and Rowland; some of them are yet in the township. Daniel Harbaugh was judge in early days, and his son David, who removed to Detroit, became a judge at that place.

John Arter came in 1805, and purchased Lewis Kinney's reserve, on which he began a tannery. He died in 1808, leaving three sons,—Jacob, who is still living at New Lisbon, and Michael and David, both of whom removed to Hanover, where the latter yet lives. The same year Jacob Shawk moved to New Lisbon, and lived there until his death. He had four sons,—Jacob, Henry, Thomas, and Samuel. Also came Dr. Horace Potter, who had sons named Horace and Ephraim, and Fisher A. Blocksom, a lawyer, who lived in the place until the latter part of 1876. Mr. Blocksom had two daughters and four sons,—William, James, Jackson, and Fisher, the latter being the only survivor.

In 1806, Frederick Shultz removed to New Lisbon, where he died in 1864, leaving two sons,—Martin H. and David C., who are yet citizens of the place. David Graham was in New Lisbon as a merchant about 1806. He died soon after 1812 from a disease contracted in the army. In the same year, 1806, came David Hostetter, and opened a tavern. His son, William, became a sheriff of the county, and is now eighty years of age. His son, William M., is the present sheriff of the county. About the same time John Small became a resident, rearing two sons,—David and Samuel. Dr. John Thompson and his sons,—Joseph and E. J.,—Justus and George Stoughton, and George Endley, all came in 1806 or 1807. In the latter part of 1806 George Duck became a citizen of New Lisbon, and there reared three sons,—Samuel, Jesse, and George,—all of whom became useful citizens. This year also came Alexander Snodgrass. He reared sons named Bazaleel and Presley.

In 1807, Dr. Joseph Springer settled in New Lisbon, and lived there until his death. His sons were named Joseph, John, Henry, Samuel, and Daniel. The last two

are still living in the village. About the same time, Holland Green, Michael Stock,—father of John, Henry, and Samuel,—John Watson,—having sons named John, Jacob, William, David, and Samuel,—and Mordecai Moore, became a part of the population of New Lisbon. Mr. Moore removed to Yellow Creek after a few years.

In 1807, also, Dr. John D. Gloss, Caleb and Thornton Whitaere, and Caleb Hays, brother-in-law of the Whitacres, found homes at this place. The last three engaged in milling. George Crowl and his sons,—Francis, Jacob, and George,—and John L. Thompson and his son Samuel settled in New Lisbon in the year last named.

In May, 1807, Rev. Clement Vallandigham settled in the village, and lived during the latter part of his life in the red-brick house on West Walnut Street, not far from the Canton bridge, where he died in 1839. He reared sons named James L., Clement L. (the distinguished Ohio politician), John L., II., and George S., who was for many years a physician in the place. This year also came Nicholas Kurtz, a wheelmaker, who had sons named David and Michael, and John and Henry Croft, mechanics.

In 1808, Martin Helman took up his abode in the village, and remained until his death, in October, 1845. He had a son, Charles, who became a well-known druggist, and other sons, named William, Stephen, and Jacob. A little later in that year came William D. Lepper, who began the publication of the first newspaper in the county, *The Ohio Patriot*. He had sons named William D. and Edward F., and three daughters. That year also came Gidcon Hughes, a Quaker, who soon after started the "Rebecca Furnace," naming it for his wife. Failing in business, he removed to the western part of the State and joined the Shakers. Among the men employed at the furnace were John McNeal and Charles, Benjamin, and Nicholas Wilson.

David Scott came about 1809, and built a house on the site now occupied by C. M. Aten's residence. He had a son named Joseph. Joseph Richardson came about the same time, and became well known in the village as a merchant. His sons were Jason, Albert, Samuel, Frank, Joseph, and William. Peter Baker settled near the village in this year, and a year later came Col. Jacob Harper, who lived in the village until his death, in 1878.

Peter Roach became a citizen of New Lisbon in 1816. He had sons named Benjamin, Thomas, Samuel, Peter, John, Andrew, William, James, and Bernard. About this period James McKinley found employment at the furnace. He had sons named William and John. The latter is the father of the present Congressman, the Hon. William McKinley.

In 1813, John Briggs settled at New Lisbon. He came to the county in 1804 and settled in Middleton township, and in 1808 removed to Salem. He had sons named John and Mahlon, the latter now a merchant in the village.

Besides those named, there were living in or near New Lisbon in 1813, Philip and Jacob Meese, Nicholas Sampsell, John Hiltabiddle, William Maning, James Ewing, Archibald Briton, William Martin, John Becson, Michael Bowman, Henry Snyder, Jacob Hill, Moses Stallcup, William Black, John McMillan, John Ritz, John Willeby,

Philip Houtz, Nicholas Jones, John Dean, Samuel Werrill, Thomas Morrill, John H. Reddick, Henry Hephner, Thomas Carson, Robert Bell, William Pritchard, Reuben P. McNamee, James Pierce, Jacob Frankenberger, Ebenezer Miller, William Stacey, John Underwood, Aaron Robinson, John Goble, Jacob Young, Samuel Holland, Mathew Adams, Mathew Stacy, Abel Lodge, John Howard, Abraham Evans, William McLaughlin, Aaron Pierce, John Frazer, George Crowl, Joseph Barkdall, Peter Barkdall, John Barkdall, Philip Brouse, Benjamin Ward, Jacob Bettis, William Bell, and Joseph Lamborn.

At a later day George Graham became a resident of the village, rearing sons named John B., George, James, and Albert, all promising young men. A year or so later Benjamin Hanna moved to the village from Columbiana, and died on the place now occupied by John Spence. He had sons named Joshua, Leonard, Robert, Kersey, Levi, Benjamin, and Thomas, nearly all of whom are yet living, most of them in Cleveland. George McCook and his family, consisting of seven daughters and two sons, David and George, settled in New Lisbon about this period, 1816.

Among the earliest settlers in the northeastern part of the township was Thomas Frederick. He came in 1804 and located on section 12. He reared sons named Jacob, George, Thomas, Henry, William, Noah, John, and Samuel. Byron Frederick, a son of Samuel, is now a resident of that section. Most of this numerous family have removed. Among the pioneers in that locality were Frederick Blecker, Andrew Brinker and his sons,—Peter, John, Andrew, and Henry,—Jonathan Hamilton, William Paul, Michael Mowry, Harmon Fagan, Jehu Powell, and Jacob and Conrad Worman, who came as early as 1808. A son of Jacob Worman—Samuel—is now a resident of section 4.

In the western part of the township settlements were made about 1808 by Gabriel Laird, Frederick Crubaugh, Robert Blackledge, Jesse and Conrad Brandeberry, George Lec, Henry Harlan, Andrew Kuhn, and Martin Breidenstein. Some of these died in the township, but most removed. On the place now occupied by Peter Willard, on section 19, William B. Randolph was an early settler. He had sons named John and Thompson. James Rodgers was the pioneer on the farm where lives James Frantz, on section 20; John Golden, on the Albert Chandler place; Jonathan Pierpont, on the J. B. Frost place; William Biggs, near William Burbeck's; and Joseph Burson, on the place now owned by J. B. Ritchey.

On section 29, George Schnellenger was a pioneer, but removed early. In 1808 the Koffel family became citizens of Columbiana County, and Samuel Koffel is now a resident of this section. Jacob Springer and Peter Glessner were among the first on section 30.

Andrew Pollock settled first on section 29, but soon removed to the Gaskill neighborhood. He had two sons, John and James. The latter is now a resident of section 32. Among the first in this part of the township was Daniel Lindersmith, on the northeast quarter of section 31. He there early erected a good stone house, which is yet standing, and is occupied by his son Joseph. Other sons were Daniel and Samuel. On the same section William Young was an early settler. The farm occupied by Isaac

Hastings, who came about 1815, was tenanted by a man named Gould.

James McClellan settled on section 32 in 1814, where he reared sons named Samuel, William, Robert, James L., John, and Thomas, who is now the occupant of the homestead. The Thompson and Ramsey places, on section 32, were cleared up by a man named Samuel De Armon.

On section 33, Arthur Burbeck settled in 1809, and there reared sons named John, David, Isaac, Joseph, James, and William, who resides at the homestead. At a later day Thomas Patterson settled on the same section, on the place occupied by his son James.

Peter Springer early owned and lived on the northeast quarter of section 21, where he kept a tavern. His sons, John and Jacob, yet live in that locality. In 1809, Joshua Chandler found a home on section 20, where he died in 1861. He reared four daughters, and sons named Morgan, Hiram, Eli, Clark, Albert, and Jesse, most of whom are yet residents of the western part of the township.

On section 17 the Mason family took a place among the pioneers, but removed years ago. On section 8, George Rudisill resided, and farther east lived George Atterholt, both early and prominent settlers. In the spring of 1806, John J. Bowman located on the south part of section 8, where he lived until his death, in 1864. He was a son-in-law of Rev. John Stough, and reared sons named Jonas, John, Philip, Samuel, and Joshua. The last two named reside on this section. Rev. John Stough was probably the first Lutheran minister to cross the Alleghanies. He came to the western part of Pennsylvania in 1795. In the fall of 1806 he settled on section 8, near the present Bowman Mills, and lived there until 1827, when he removed. His sons were named Samuel, Jehu, Jonas, John, George, and Jesse. The first two became physicians. About the same time Davidson Filson settled in that part of the township, where he reared sons named Robert, James, John, Samuel, and William, the latter yet living on section 7. Other early settlers in that vicinity were John Hester and John Votaw.

In the southeastern part of the township, among the early settlers were Joab Gaskill, in 1806, who had sons,—Samuel, Joab, David, Abraham, and Josiah; Robert Morrison, who came a little later, and had sons,—William, Daniel, John, and Freeman, who is living on section 25; and Obadiah Campbell, the father of John Campbell.

The condition of the settlements in the township in 1826 is clearly shown in the appended lists of householders prepared by the trustees for school purposes:

District No. 1, composed of sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, had Isaac Brandeberry, Peter Glessner, William Young, Thomas Culbertson, Lemson Clark, William Armstrong, Daniel Lindersmith, John Morrow, William Miller, Isaac Hastings, Isaac Crubaugh, George Shellenberger, Jacob Betts, James Deamon, Robert Woodside, Michael Shoemaker, Joseph Hartman, Moses Everett, James McClellan, Andrew Scott, John Scott, Patrick Scott, Gabriel Laird, Henry Freed, William Lee, George Lee, Jacob Springer, William Shaw, Nathaniel Breidenstein, Henry Benner, James Patterson, James Vomer, Jacob W. Lindersmith, Jane Oren, Manly Reed, Jacob Brandeberry.

District No. 2 embraced section 16, a part of 17, south

half of 18, and all of 19, 20, and 21, except John Scott, and had as freeholders Martin Breidenstein, Jesse Jackson, William B. Randolph, Stephen Golden, Edward McGinley, Ezekiel Harlan, Richard Richardson, Jacob Hendricks, Jacob Spiker, Henry Harlan, John Mason, William Harlan, Abraham Evans, Abraham Brandeberry, Jacob Miller, Stephen Golden, Jr., Joshua Chandler, B. Getz, John L. Evans, Edward Pettit, Charles Mason, James Scott, Nicholas Wilson, Nathan Baldwin, William Betz, John Reese, Peter Springer, Charles Irwin, John Bowman, Samuel Dempsey, Isaac Brandeberry, Elias Culbertson.

District No. 3 was composed of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, west half of 9, the remainder of 17, and the north half of 18. Its householders were Davidson Filson, Uriah Teegarden, Preston Beek, William Teegarden, John Volan, Joseph Burson, John Woodward, Aaron Burson, William Woodward, Elias Hays, James McCoy, Jacob Bechler, Robert Lentz, Aaron Brown, John Woodward, Alfred Paxton, Andrew Kuhn, Amburt Reese, John J. Bowman, George Atterholt, George Rudisill, John McNeil, Robert McAlister, David Rolland, John Hester, John Hester, Jr., Samuel Ullery, Nathaniel H. Smith, Thomas Russell, James Haskins, Joseph Bowers, Henry Wooley, William Coats, Thomas Ward, Jesse Taylor, William Ward, Jesse Whitley, George Holgrove, Thomas Danks.

District No. 4 was composed of sections 3, 10, 15, east one-half of northwest quarter of 14, and P. Plum's land in southwest quarter of 14, and the householders were Charles Morfoot, Austin Pettit, John Morfoot, Frederick Bleeker, Henry Golden, George Willits, Joseph Durr, George Auck, John Bricker, John Savaeool, Paul Sampsell, Jacob Stambaugh, Henry Doyle, Widow Davidson, Jonathan Dennis, David Winders, Simon James, Jacob Reep, A. Allison, Michael McNary, Joseph Smithyman, John Coates, Benjamin Reep, Casper Reep, James Dempsey.

District No. 5 was composed of sections 1, 2, 11, 12, north half of 13, and that part of 14 lying northeast of the Salem road. Its householders were John Neil, Samuel Frederick, David Stackman, William Frederick, David Shriver, Richard Chapman, Sarah Connell, Hugh Wallace, David Hiltabiddle, Thomas Hanna, Morris E. Morris, John Poe, Peter Spiker, Michael Bowman, James McCarson, Nicholas Sampsell, Joseph Fagan, Lewis Crosser, John Frederick, John Brinker, Jonathan Pierce, Andrew Brinker, Benjamin Ward, Peter Brinker, John Green, James McGee, Charles Ray, Benjamin Wilson, William Beard, Joseph Albright, James Varner, C. Arnick, A. Shaw, Mary Hardman, A. Brinker, Jr., Jacob Walters, William Harbaugh.

District No. 6 was composed of that part of the village of New Lisbon lying north of Walnut Street and east of Market Street, and that part of the south half of section 13 belonging to Daniel Harbaugh, Martin Helman, David Graham, and John Watson. The householders at that time were Daniel Harbaugh, Jacob Watson, John Watt, De Lorna Brooks, Joseph Lamborn, C. Watson, Thomas H. Taylor, William Watson, William A. Brink, William E. Russell, Hannah Deitch, Benjamin Hanna, Joseph Carroll, Jacob Shank, Mahlon Briggs, Jacob Arter, William Morrill, Sarah Whitacre, Jacob Crowl, Jacob Shank, Jr., Jacob Rummel, Abel

Lodge, John Moore, John Howard, Thomas Merill, Caleb Way, Rachel Campbell, Archibald McNeil, Widow Gilesie, Daniel McKee, Nathan Shaffer, Mary Ogle.

District No. 7 was composed of that part of New Lisbon lying north of Walnut Street and west of Market Street, and the south half of section 14, lying north of the Canton road, except P. Plum's land, and that part of the northeast quarter of section 14 lying west of the Salem road. Its householders were John D. Gloss, John Stock, John Bleeker, Henry Stock, Henry Ehlers, Samuel Stoek, Henry Truniek, Michael Stoek, John Fraser, John Morrison, Geo. McCook, Rebecca Alford, Holland Green, Jos. Richardson, George Garretson, A. G. Richardson, Wm. Marmon, Henry Springer, William Hilderman, A. W. Loomis, John Way, John Alexander, Widow McKee, Jacob Campbell, Widow Small, J. White, William Clapsaddle, Jacob Byers, Horace Potter, Clement Vallandigham, Sarah Jones.

District No. 8 was bounded on the north by Walnut Street and the Canton road; west, southwest, and south, by the middle fork of Beaver Creek; and east, by Market Street. Its householders were the following: John Underwood, U. Ong, S. Ogden, John Hessin, William Helman, Joseph Gillingham, James Hays, William D. Lepper, Charles Reed, John Mannon, David McKinley, Leonard Long, Elizabeth Frankenberger, John Merrill, John Conover, James Norton, Henry Croft, Isaac Townsend, Fisher A. Blocksom, C. D. Coffin, Joseph Leslie, David Beggs, John Watson, Martin Helman, Jacob Helman, Charles Helman.

District No. 9 was composed of that part of New Lisbon lying south of Walnut Street and east of Market Street, and parts of sections 13 and 24. Its householders were Jonathan Cochran, Matthias Nae, Benjamin Davidson, James White, William Woods, Joseph Powell, Philip Prouse, John Kinney, Edward Carroll, John Bleeker, Thomas Brown, Widow Arter, George Endley, James McKinley, John Burns, Elderkin Potter, Joseph A. Maddin, Jacob Clapsaddle, Adam Lepper, James Giles, Jonathan Hambleton, Jacob Harper, Wm. D. Lepper, Jr., George Graham, Joseph Maus, John Fee, John Thompson, Jacob Hostetter, Frederick Shultz, Joseph Morris, Widow Thompson, Benjamin Pritchard, David Fife, Jacob Kleekner, Thomas Corbet, Uriah Adams, John McKinley, Henry Crook, John Armstrong, Joel Holloway, Robert Travis, John Fair.

District No. 10 was composed of sections 22, that part of 23 lying south of Beaver Creek, and all of 26, 27, 34, and 35. Its householders were William Watson, Widow Ewing, Jacob Heffner, James Ewing, John Rowles, John Frederick, Benjamin Ward, Nicholas Marshall, Archibald Briton, Samuel Ferguson, William Reed, Silas Crispin, John Carlisle, John Martin, Daniel Carlisle, Andrew Armstrong, Peter Roach, Owen Thomas, Arthur Burbeck, John Betts, Philip Metz, John Crawford, John Hiltabiddle, Wm. Rosenberry, James Carr, Henry Koffle, Peter Keffner, Anthony Clark, Wm. D. Ewing.

Fractional District No. 11 was composed of the south half of section 24, and all of 25 and 36. Its householders were the following: Jacob Carlisle, John Campbell, Lewis Crosser, Daniel Clapsaddle, Joab Gaskill, William Hamble-

ton, James Hambleton, Frederick Fox, William Paul, Robert Morrison, David Campbell.

Fractional District No. 12 was composed of Section 4, and had the following householders: Jacob Worman, Conrad Bricker, Caspar Lengle, Henry Bricker.

ORGANIZATION.

The records of the township from its organization for civil purposes in 1803 till 1825 are lost. This part of the history, consequently, must be omitted. Only the names of a few early officers—justices of the peace—are remembered, viz.: John J. Bowman, Joseph Springer, Joseph Maus, Joshua Chandler, Samuel Richards, Jacob G. Williams, Richard G. Richardson, and David Small. At a later day, among these officers, were Abijah McLane, E. R. McGregor, W. W. Hamilton, Morgan Chandler, Hiram Graves, W. A. Nichols, John W. Morrison, Hiram Gaver, John B. Mills, Henry E. Frost, C. B. Dickey, Joseph B. Ritchey, John M. Dickinson, and Harmon W. Brown.

Since 1825 the principal officers have been the following:

TRUSTEES.

- 1825.—Jacob Watson, Joab Gaskill, Joshua Chandler.
 1826.—Joel Holloway, Joab Gaskill, Joshua Chandler.
 1827.—George Endley, Joab Gaskill, Joshua Chandler.
 1828.—John Armstrong, Joab Gaskill, Charles Mason.
 1829-31.—John Armstrong, Joab Gaskill, J. J. Bowman.
 1832.—John Armstrong, Joab Gaskill, William E. Davies.
 1833-34.—John Armstrong, Joab Gaskill, John Hester, Jr.
 1835.—Matthias Mace, Richard Chapman, George Rudisill.
 1836.—Matthias Mace, George Crowl, George Rudisill.
 1837.—Auzey White, George Crowl, George Rudisill.
 1838.—Mathew Adams, John Moore, George Rudisill.
 1839.—Jacob Harbaugh, George Crowl, James McLaughlin.
 1840.—Jacob Harbaugh, Joshua Chandler, James McLaughlin.
 1841.—Benjamin Pritchard, Abel Lodge, Joshua Chandler.
 1842-44.—Benjamin Pritchard, Auzey White, Joshua Chandler.
 1845.—Benjamin Pritchard, Daniel Dawart, Isaac Townsend.
 1846.—Charles Mason, Daniel Dawart, Isaac Townsend.
 1847-48.—William Hostetter, William Kerns, Isaac Townsend.
 1849.—William Hostetter, John Zimmerman, Jonas Richardson.
 1850.—William Hostetter, John Zimmerman, John Armstrong.
 1851.—B. F. Thompson, John Carlisle, John Armstrong.
 1852.—B. F. Thompson, John Carlisle, William Hostetter.
 1853.—B. F. Thompson, John Carlisle, William Burbeck.
 1854.—B. F. Thompson, James Giles, William Burbeck.
 1855.—Samuel Bowman, Ira Dibble, James C. Burns.
 1856-57.—Samuel Bowman, Auzey White, Erastus Eells.
 1858.—James H. Shields, Abel Lodge, Andrew S. Ward.
 1859.—David Hum, Abel Lodge, Andrew S. Ward.
 1860.—William Hostetter, John Arter, William Myers.
 1861.—William Hostetter, David Hum, Abel Lodge.
 1862.—William Hostetter, Warner Peters, Abel Lodge.
 1863.—Mahlon Briggs, Warner Peters, Abel Lodge.
 1864.—James Scott, William H. Vaughn, Abel Lodge.
 1865.—James Scott, William H. Vaughn, B. F. Nichols.
 1866-67.—James Scott, Andrew S. Ward, Samuel Bowman.
 1868-69.—James Scott, Andrew S. Ward, William Hostetter.
 1870.—Robert Johnson, Thomas H. White, William Hostetter.
 1871.—John Piteairn, Thomas H. White, William Hostetter.
 1872.—Johnson Calhoun, Thomas H. White, William Hostetter.
 1873.—J. F. Benner, Thomas H. White, J. M. Johnson.
 1874-76.—William Richardson, Thomas H. White, J. M. Johnson.
 1877.—William Richardson, Thomas H. White, George W. Vogan.
 1878.—Robert Morrow, James M. Johnson, George W. Vogan.
 1879.—Robert Morrow, James Freeman, John Harbaugh.

CLERKS.

- 1825-28, Edward Carroll; 1829-31, Do Lorna Brooks; 1832-37, William D. Lepper, Jr.; 1838, Benjamin Pritchard; 1839, John

Watt; 1840, Benjamin Pritchard; 1841-49, David Anderson; 1850, T. B. Cushman; 1851, M. M. Richards; 1852-53, David Anderson; 1854, James A. Estill; 1855, Robert Shearer; 1856, David Anderson; 1857-58, Robert C. Wilson; 1859-62, R. B. Pritchard; 1863-64, Robert E. Watson; 1865, R. B. Pritchard; 1866-70, Peter S. Fraser; 1871-74, C. V. Robertson; 1875-79, C. D. Fraser.

TREASURERS.

- 1825-30, Joseph Maus; 1831-37, James McElroy; 1838, Wm. Helman; 1839-50, Mathew Adams; 1851, Jesse Wilson; 1852, Abraham Hiasness; 1853-54, Jesse Wilson; 1855, Daniel Springer; 1856-62, B. F. Thompson; 1863-69, John Burns; 1869-73, Ezra Frost; 1874-79, C. F. Small.

In 1879 the trustees voted a tax of eight-tenths of a mill on the dollar valuation for township purposes, one mill for roads, and \$100 for the cemetery near New Lisbon.

In 1844 the township had 376 persons subject to military duty.

CENTRE THOROUGHFARES.

It appears from a contemporaneous account that the State road, which passes through New Lisbon west, and the Salem and Steubenville road, passing north and south, were opened about 1806, but, owing to the loss of the records, the exact date cannot be given. The roads to Liverpool and Canfield were opened probably a little later. These highways had bridges at New Lisbon in 1809, which were erected by individual enterprise. In due time, however, substantial structures were provided by the township. At present the streams are spanned by excellent bridges, or by culverts of the most substantial stone-work. These roads are yet the principal highways. In 1879 the supervisors were Freeman C. Morrison, M. W. Adams, Charles Donnelly, R. R. Pollock, William Stock, and George Gromes.

The Sandy and Beaver Canal passed through the township on the north bank of Middle Beaver to a point about a mile above New Lisbon, when a general northwestern course was taken to a point a little north of the centre of the west line of section 7, where it passed into the township of Hanover. Feeders were constructed on the Beaver at the furnace-dam, and on Cold Run on section 6. Between these points the lockage was heavy, and the progress of boats consequently slow. A further account of this canal appears elsewhere. It was opened in 1847 and abandoned in 1852.

The Niles and New Lisbon Railroad follows the east bank of the Middle Beaver, between the north line of the township and New Lisbon, the road's southern terminus. It was opened for passenger traffic in 1866. The track has been extended two miles farther down the creek, into Elk Run township, for freight purposes. The proposed Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when built through Centre, will follow the general course of the old canal, and will no doubt greatly enhance the prosperity of the township.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Aside from the industries at New Lisbon and on the Middle Beaver, there have been others, as follows: In section 30, on the west branch of Beaver Creek, William Ritchie put up a grist-mill many years ago, which is yet operated by Benjamin Iden. On the same section, below, Reuben P. McNamee and Abner Moore built a fulling- and carding-mill about 1830, which was carried on till about

1860. It was then displaced by a saw-mill, of which Robert McClellan is proprietor. At the forks of the stream, about 1835, Isaac Hastings put woolen-machinery in operation, which was discontinued about 1850, and the site abandoned.

Above this point, on Cold Run, Morgan Chandler operated a saw-mill, which remains, but is at present idle. A short distance up this stream George Schnellenberger had a pioneer saw-mill, which was demolished by Abner Moore. A fourth of a mile above, Stephen Hendricks put up a saw-mill, which was operated many years by Morris Walton, and demolished about 1862. On the southeast quarter of section 17, James Culbertson started a grist-mill about 1830, which was afterwards owned by Abraham Brandeberry and Stephen Hendricks. In 1870, Joshua Bowman purchased it and removed it to its present site, on the State road. In 1874 he added steam-power. This mill and the saw-mill above, which was built in 1832 by John J. Bowman, are now carried on by Joshua Bowman. On section 6, Uriah Tegarden had a carding-machine before 1835, which was discontinued when the canal was built.

At Bowman's Mills, about 1829, John Bowman built a tannery, which, in 1838, became the property of William Filson. In 1842 the tannery on the east side of the run was abandoned, and the present one erected. For many years it was carried on by Mr. Filson, and is now continued by his son, James L. Filson.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

All the county buildings except the infirmary are at New Lisbon, and consist of the court-house and the jail, the former one of the best buildings of the kind in the State.*

NEW LISBON VILLAGE.

This is the only village in the township, and, being also the seat of justice for Columbiana County, is a place of great and increasing importance. It has a delightful situation on the north bank of Middle Beaver Creek, chiefly on a plain having a gentle slope towards the stream, but extending up a hill of moderate height, whose summit forms a handsome table-land. On either side are small ravines, which greatly promote the drainage of the place, and thus contribute to the health of its population. The opposite banks of the stream are high and rugged hills crowned with evergreens and other forest-trees with varied foliage.

From the summit of Pine Hill, which is directly in front of the village, is unfolded one of the most delightful views in the country: the village with its manifold objects of interest, the rich and highly-cultivated farms beyond, and the little stream sweeping through its deep channel at the left, are happily blended, and form a scene not soon forgotten.

There does not seem to be a plain reason why "New Lisbon" was selected as the name of the village, which was founded soon after 1800. It was doubtless suggested by the fancy of one who dreamed that here, among the hills of Columbiana, would rise a capital which should be to the new county what old Lisbon is to the country which encouraged the discoverer Columbus (for whom the county was in part named) to seek this new world.

The southeast quarter of section 14, on the southeast

part of which the village was laid out, was purchased by Lewis Kinney from the government in 1802, or earlier. On the 16th of February, 1803, he laid out New Lisbon, and a short time after acknowledged the plat before Esq. Alexander Edie, of old Jefferson County. It consists of a rectangular piece of ground, whose length, from north to south, is about double its width. Each block is 180 by 360 feet, and is divided into six lots 60 by 180 feet each. Six and a half blocks form the length, and six blocks the width, of the original plat.

They are divided east and west by streets, named in order from the south Washington, Walnut, Chestnut, High, Pine, and Spruce. The principal street running north and south is Market; the others are Beaver and Jefferson. Narrower streets alternate with these. The lots were numbered from the northeast corner of the plat, and the first block was set aside for a cemetery.

The two blocks on the southeast Mr. Kinney reserved for his own use, but in 1805 sold them to John Arter. With a view to secure the county-seat, he set aside for the use of the county a number of lots where is now the union school, but was induced to change the location to the present square, containing eight lots. On one of these Lewis Kinney erected a log court-house in the fall of 1803, receiving therefor from the county \$150. The jail was in the rear of the court-house, and was also of logs. In 1816 William Harbaugh and Peter Spiker erected the old brick court-house, which is yet standing, and which was used for county purposes until the new court-house was completed, in 1871. It is now used for business purposes, but is in a state of decay.

Many additions have been made to the original plat of New Lisbon. The first was on the west, by William Slater, and was composed of out-lots. The other additions were termed: Aaron Brooks', M. Helman's, Rummell's, Loomis' & Graham's, Austin Wright's, Graham & McClymond's, Harbaugh's, Brooks', Hanna's, Starr's, Morgan & Coppocks', Beans', Nace' Heirs', Huston & Jordan's, B. F. Lee's, Arters', Pritchard's, Straughn's, Brewster's, Gailey's, and Brooks', whose united area covers a tract of ground about three-fourths of a mile wide by one and a half miles long, not all being comprised within the municipal bounds.

The first buildings in the village were of logs. Some time after 1805, Christian Smith erected the stone house on Washington Street, east of Market, for a hotel; and soon afterwards Jacob Picking put up a brick house on the site of Hamilton's drug-store, which was also used for a hotel. Nearly all the business-houses and the first county-offices were first on Washington Street; but after the brick court-house was built they gradually centred on Walnut and Market Streets. Considering the general condition of the country, the place grew rapidly, and early gave promise of future greatness. In 1809, Capt. Thomas Rowland wrote of it as follows:

"New Lisbon is a beautiful village, situated on a second bottom of the middle fork of Beaver Creek, 40° north latitude and about 4° west longitude from Washington City, fourteen miles from the nearest point on the Ohio River, and seventy-five miles from Lake Erie. . . . It has upwards of sixty houses of brick, stone, and frame. There

* For history of county buildings, see chapter x. in this volume.

are two important cross-roads here,—one running east and west, from Georgetown to Canton, and the other north and south, from Steubenville, through Warren, to Lake Erie.

“Our wells produce good water by digging fifteen or twenty feet. Stone-coal, lime, and building-stone are plenty. There are three bridges across the Beaver within a quarter of a mile of the village, built at a great expense by the voluntary subscriptions of the people of this village principally. . . . Maple-sugar is made in great abundance, and one of our merchants was known to have on hand, at one time, 10,000 pounds of that article.

“The inhabitants are principally from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; the religions, Presbyterian and German Lutheran. The population of the county in 1803 was 543, and in 1807 it amounted to 1730. There are a number of saw- and grist-mills near the village. It may not be amiss to add that the political complexion of the place is decidedly Democratic.”

The growth of the village was steady, and after 1835 was promoted by the prospects of the canal. In 1837 it was reported as having two hundred dwelling-houses, chiefly of brick or stone, and two stories high. There were six thousand feet of macadamized streets, and the sidewalks were mostly built of brick. Its improvements in every point compared favorably with other villages in the State, except in its churches, which did not display much architectural beauty.

At that time the place had three lines of stages centring in or passing through the village, making the arrivals and departures eighty-four per week, and giving the village a lively appearance. A full account of these stage lines appears in another part of this work.

The failure of the canal not only retarded the growth of the village, but so seriously embarrassed many of its business-men that they retired from trade or moved elsewhere, leaving New Lisbon for a number of years at a stand-still. After the completion of the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad, in 1866, a new period of prosperity began.

The improvements made of late years are of a very substantial nature, and New Lisbon now contains several fine public buildings, a handsome opera-house, opened to the public in January, 1876, several miles of clean, well-graded streets, and numerous attractive residences. The population is estimated at 2000.

The history of the various interests which have been, or now are, at New Lisbon, is detailed in the pages devoted to “Manufacturing Industries,” from data furnished by the veteran printer, John Frost, Esq., one of the oldest citizens of the place.

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT.

The village was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature passed Feb. 7, 1825, and under its provisions the first board of officers was organized, at the house of Benjamin Hanna, May 10, 1826, as follows: President, George McCook; Recorder, William E. Russell; Trustees, Benjamin Hanna, William Hillerman, George Graham, John Alexander, Joseph Gillingham; Assessor, John Armstrong; Treasurer, George Graham; Marshal, John Conover; Street Commissioners, Holland Green, George Graham, Andrew W. Loomis. These officers were properly sworn by

the clerk and by Joseph Maus, who was at that time a justice of the peace, and at once entered upon their duties.

On the 7th of January, 1828, the Legislature granted the village a new charter, whereby the old act was rendered void after April 1, 1828. This charter was subsequently amended and the village bounds extended. These are very irregular. The territory embraced lies north of Beaver Creek, and is in extent about 120 rods north and south, and about 400 rods east and west.

At the first meeting of the council, William Hillerman was appointed to contract with William D. Lepper to do the village printing, provided it would not exceed \$25 per year; and William Hillerman, William E. Russell, and John Alexander were appointed “to draft such bills as they may deem proper to be enacted for the good order and government of the town of New Lisbon.” At the proper time this committee reported ordinances to regulate the building of sidewalks and providing for “turnpiking” the streets.

In 1829 a fine was imposed for descending Market Street hill with wagon-wheels locked, and a sign-board, giving warning, was ordered to be placed on the west side of the street. Abel Lodge put up this sign, at a cost to the village of \$1.*

In May, 1832, George Graham made application for license to retail spirituous liquors at his grocery, at the corner of the public square and Market Street. The council, being satisfied that he was a person of good moral character, granted a license for one year for a consideration of \$10. Before adjournment it was decided that the next meeting of the council be held “in George Graham’s back room.”

July 12, 1833, Horace Potter, Leonard Hanna, David Begges, Ira Dibble, John Watt, and William E. Russell were appointed the first board of health.

In 1836 the marshal was ordered to notify the teamsters employed about the village “not to stand their teams, during the night season, around the public square; and that the contractors on the canal put up the necessary fences to prevent accidents to persons and property.”

In 1861 the village made provision for the support of the families of men enlisted in defense of the endangered Union, voting \$2000 for this purpose. At subsequent periods material aid was extended, and the village in this respect made a good record.

The report of the recorder for 1878 shows that the receipts from all sources during the year were \$9522.15, and

* Soon after, Farmer Brinker, who lived in the northern part of the township, came to the village, and, as had been his custom, locked his wagon, and in that way descended the hill. He was promptly arrested, and, when carried before the proper officers, pleaded guilty, paid his fine, and departed, declaiming against the oppression and ruinous tendency of the time when a man’s liberties were so much abridged that he dare no longer lock the wheels of his wagon. After telling his friends about his grievance, and assuring himself of the exact reading of the ordinance, he started to return home. When he reached the foot of Market Street hill he stopped his spirited team and carefully locked both hind wheels of his wagon. Resuming his seat, he dashed up the hill at the greatest possible speed, to the great hurt of the new turnpike. He was again arrested, but stoutly maintained his innocence. True enough! He was not found guilty, for the ordinance only prohibited wagons “descending” with locked wheels. An amendment to cover the entire case followed at the next meeting of the council, and, so far as is known, no one drove up the hill thereafter with locked wheels.

the expenditures for the same period, \$7304.80. The total bonded indebtedness of the village was \$4365, and the bonds redeemed within the year amounted to \$4365,—showing the finances to be in a healthy condition.

June 2, 1879, the council levied the following rates for the ensuing year upon the property of the village: for a general fund, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mills; for streets, 2 mills; for lights, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill; for cemetery, $\frac{3}{4}$ mills; for interest and sinking fund, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mills; total, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ mills.

The village officials for 1879 are as follows: Mayor, John M. Dickinson; Council, N. B. Billingsley, Frank McCord, John M. Handte, Nicholas Way, Henry W. Bough, John Burns; Clerk, E. L. McLane; Treasurer, C. F. Small; Board of Health, Josiah F. Benner, W. S. Potts, John Frost, Dr. P. Tritt, Dr. T. Marquis; Water Trustees, Absalom B. King, C. A. White, George Adam; Cemetery Trustees, Edward Whitacre, Fred Baker, H. Clay Corbett; Fire-Warden, J. H. White.

CIVIL LIST.

The village records from 1838 until 1859 have been either mislaid or carried away, thus preventing the compilation of a complete civil list. For the years whose records remain, the principal officers have been as follow:

PRESIDENTS.

1827-28, George W. McCook; 1829, William E. Russell; 1831-32, Charles D. Coffin; 1833, George Endley; 1834-35, Joshua Hanna; 1836, William E. Russell; 1837, Daniel Harbaugh; 1838, William Helman, Charles M. Aten.*

MAYORS.†

1859, W. K. Gaston; 1860, William Dorwart; 1861, S. J. Firestone; 1862, James L. Smith; 1863, W. A. Nichols; 1864, John W. Morrison; 1865, John McVieker; 1866, R. J. Powers; 1867-68, H. E. Frost; 1869-71, John M. Dickinson; 1872-73, S. D. Cushman; 1874, H. E. Frost; 1875-79, John M. Dickinson.

RECORDERS.

1827-28, William E. Russell; 1829, A. L. Brewer; 1830, David E. Harbaugh; 1831-32, Leonard Hanna; 1833, B. W. Snodgrass; 1834-35, David Small; 1836, James Clark; 1837, J. B. Graham; 1838, D. Anderson; John McClymonds,‡ John Clark,‡ R. B. Pritchard,‡ J. F. Benner,‡ 1859, Wm. J. Jordan; 1860, Geo. J. Lueky; 1861-63, R. B. Pritchard; 1864, D. Anderson; 1865, W. S. Young; 1866, H. E. Frost; 1867-68, George S. Miller; 1869, Edwin Dutton; 1870-71, B. S. Young; 1872, Samuel J. Adams; 1873-77, H. Clay Corbett; 1878-79, Ed. L. McLane.

TREASURERS.

1827-28, George Graham; 1829, Joseph Richardson; 1830-38, David Begges; Wm. H. Helman,‡ George Endley;‡ 1859-62, B. F. Thompson; 1863-72, John Burns; 1872-73, Ezra Frost; 1874-79, C. F. Small.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The Iron Interests at and near New Lisbon.—In the primitive days of New Lisbon the iron interest was a conspicuous feature. Gideon Hughes was an early resident of the place, and in 1808 erected the first blast-furnace in this part of the country, about a mile northwest of the village, which was also one of the first in the State of Ohio. The

machinery was propelled by water-power, and charcoal was used to smelt the ore. The manufacture of charcoal, until the furnace was shut down about 1843, was a heavy draft on the surrounding forest. Hardy pioneers,§ skilled in the use of the axe, cut vast quantities of timber into four-foot lengths, and, having heaped it in great piles of a conical shape, covered the whole with one or two feet of earth. These kilns were then fired, and in a few days produced a quantity of excellent charcoal, usually from thirty to forty cords.

Iron ore was found near the furnace in abundance. Some pig-iron was made, but most of the furnace production consisted of plow-iron, dog-iron, flat-iron, pots, kettles, Dutch-ovens and many other household utensils, besides castings of numerous special classes. One of the large items of this industry consisted of ten-plate stoves, used only for burning wood. On the sides of these stoves were the words, "Rebecca of New Lisbon," the name of the furnace, so called after the wife of the proprietor. After the furnace was operated several years, Mr. Hughes built near it a tilt-hammer and forge, and was thus enabled to turn out wrought iron. The demand for this sort of iron increasing, he erected a rolling-mill about three miles above his furnace on the same stream (the middle fork of Little Beaver) in 1821 or '22. At this place there were also erected forges and nail-making machines of a kind which had not then been many years in use in this country. About 1830, or a little later, Mr. Hughes failed, and the old furnace was afterwards run by Benjamin Wilson, Perry Doyle, and others. During their active years all these iron-works were the scenes of lively interest, causing much bustle and stir among the operatives and parties who had business with them. One or two dry-goods stores at the old furnace supplied many people with all they required in that branch of trade. All these works have long since gone out of existence, and but little remains to indicate their places, once swarming with life.

About 1820, Messrs. Morse & Trunick erected and carried on an iron-foundry on Beaver Street near where Jesse Wilson lives. Mr. Morse died in a few years, and his partner, Mr. Trunick, removed the foundry to Market Street near where he yet lives, but the business has not been carried on by him for many years. Several squares east of Mr. Trunick's residence the Root Brothers carried on an iron-foundry successfully a few years, but, unfortunately, about 1843 or 1844, the building was destroyed by fire, and the proprietors removed to Indiana. Joseph Watson nearly forty years ago erected and carried on a small iron-foundry near John Arter's tannery, but it did not prove a success, and long since ceased to do anything.

About 1849-1851 the Tinker Brothers carried on a sort of general iron-works in what was then called the Long Row, at the north end of Jefferson Street. They worked in cast and wrought iron, using steam for propelling power. One day the boiler burst, causing the death of one man and seriously injuring another.

* Prior to 1859.

† Some time after 1854 the board of village officers was reorganized, according to the provisions of the new Constitution of the State.

‡ Between 1838 and 1859.

§ Wm. Detehon was employed as a laborer about the furnace, prior, and probably also subsequent, to the year 1812. He removed to Trumbull County, now Mahoning, and later in life became there a wealthy farmer.

About 1816, perhaps a little before, Joseph Carroll and John Hessin carried on the manufacture of nails on Market Street. It was a slow process, as each nail had to be cut off by one operation and then taken to another machine, where the heads were hammered on.

Among the early blacksmiths were Jacob Shawk—grandfather of Joseph S., who continues the same business where his father worked on the anvil near half a century—and a man named Stonehill. Joseph Lamborn, William Steel, John Stokesberger, and Isaac Townsend were among the old craftsmen in the pioneer smithies. Henry Boyle made salt-pans, and John Underwood was an axe-maker. At present the iron ore is shipped to other points to be manufactured.

Distillery and Brewery.—In the early settlement of this vicinity, and for some forty years after, whisky (the real old rye) was a prominent article of manufacture, use, and traffic. Twenty-five cents a gallon at retail was long a standing price, and many times it was even cheaper. The early makers of this article were George Duck, Frederick Galehouse, John Thomson, Edward Pettit, Benjamin Hahn, John Reese, and William, Jacob, and Daniel Harbaugh. It is said that some of the whisky was so pure that it did not remain in a liquid condition after the frosts of November.

A Mr. Morlege erected and carried on a brewery, which was operated after he quit the business by other persons whose names are not now remembered. In 1850, John Schowlder also established a brewery, but did not continue in the business long. It is nearly thirty years since liquor-making by distillation and brewing was discontinued in New Lisbon,—at least, out of rye and barley.

Tanneries.—John Arter and Daniel Harbaugh came to New Lisbon as early as 1805, and established tanneries,—the first-named at a location where John, a grandson, continues the same occupation, and Mr. Harbaugh on the premises where his successors still reside, the business having ceased there long since. Nearly sixty years ago Joseph Richardson started the tannery on Market Street, which is continued in active operation by Simon Spiker. Daniel Hostetter located a tannery on the northeast corner of the public square some time about 1835. It was carried on by George Garrettson afterwards, then by Simon Spiker, and when discontinued was owned by George Nelson.

Mills and Woolen-Manufactories.—A few years after the village was laid out, the first grist-mill, known as "Clapsaddle's Mill," was erected on the site, in the southeast part of the town, now occupied by the flax-mill. In 1812 or '13 a Mr. Hollingsworth started the first carding-machine, immediately north of the Canton bridge. Near the same place, Caleb Whitacre erected grist- and saw-mills, the site of which was afterwards occupied by Mathew Elder for a fulling-mill and carding-machine. These were destroyed by fire many years ago. A company called the "New Lisbon Woolen-Factory Co." was incorporated by act passed Jan. 30, 1818.

About where the stone mill now stands Edmund Hays erected a grist-mill,—one among the early works of that kind in this vicinity. To the northeast of and adjoining the corporation, William Harbaugh erected a grist-mill, perhaps

about 1815 or 1820, which, in following years, was converted into a distillery. On the same stream, some rods below, C. F. Helman built an oil-mill, about 1840, which was destroyed by fire after a few years. Lewis Kinny about 1815 built a woolen-manufactory where Jacob Roller's saw-mill is at present. For many years it was operated by Orth & Straughn, two Germans, and about 1831 or '32 it came into the possession of Godfrey Beaumont, an Englishman. In 1834 or '35 the works, having been destroyed by fire, were temporarily rebuilt, and ran for some time.

In 1835, Dr. John McCook (father of Anson McCook, now member of Congress from New York), in company with others, erected a large brick building in the southeast part of the town as a woolen-factory. Not long after its completion it was rented by Godfrey Beaumont & Sons, and continued in active operation for many years, but it is now idle.

In 1850, Samuel Thompson put up the woolen-factory in the southern part of town, and operated it for a number of years. He sold it to a Mr. Watson, who continued the business a few years, when from some financial trouble the establishment went down, and was idle for a considerable period. In 1864, John Ogden became proprietor of the building and put its dilapidated portions into good condition. Business was carried on till Feb. 1, 1874, by John Ogden & Co., when an incorporated company was formed under the style of "The New Lisbon Woolen Manufacturing Company," of which Mr. Ogden was chosen President; Nicholas Way, Secretary; Ezra Frost, John Burns, and Jacob Harbaugh, Directors. Originally, the machinery was propelled by water-power from the canal, but now it is operated by a forty-horse-power steam-engine. The main building is 43 by 90 feet, to which an addition for a dye-house has been annexed. The best improved machinery is used, consisting in part of two sets of cards and feeders, eight hundred and sixteen spindles, and fifteen looms, all worked by thirty-seven operatives. One ton of wool per week is manufactured into fabrics of best quality, including flannels, cloths, yarns, cassimeres, and blankets. Under the present management the establishment is in the best condition, is running with few or no stoppages, and its products stand as fair in market as any goods in that branch of industry.

Some time during the late war, James Burns and H. W. Briggs erected a planing-mill near the woolen-factory, which is now conducted under the firm-name of Briggs & Green.

The grist-mill built by Edmund Hays was destroyed by fire in 1845 while owned by the late Daniel Harbaugh. It was rebuilt by him several years thereafter, and in 1870 passed into the hands of John S. Hunter, of the present firm of Hunter & McCord. It has been greatly improved and does a prosperous business.

Ohio Cement-Works.—When the canal was begun in 1836, large quantities of cement were discovered along the banks of the middle fork of Little Beaver, and in the construction of locks a great deal of it was used. Engineers and contractors pronounced it of the best quality; and, as one proof of its excellence, when it became neces-

sary to remove one or more of these locks some thirty years afterwards, the mortar or grout was often found more solid than the stones, which it held together with the firmness of rock. Several mills and other machinery were constructed to manufacture this article for building purposes, and, although much has been thus used, there remains a sufficient supply for many years to come. In 1875 these rich deposits attracted the attention of capitalists, and during that year the Ohio Cement Company, of Cleveland, erected extensive works, which were set in operation in July of that year, and have since been running to a greater or less extent, producing about one hundred and fifty barrels of cement per day. The company has several large kilns, a cooper-shop, store-room, and a main building, in which a fifty-horse-power steam-engine operates a crusher and one run of stones for pulverizing the cement. The building is sufficient for four runs of stones, which will enable the proprietors to produce six hundred barrels of cement daily, ready for market. Many operatives are employed in mining the crude article,—often found in the shape of huge stones,—while others attend the machinery. The productions of these works have a good reputation and extensive sale.

New Lisbon Salt-Works.—When the great oil interests of the country were arresting so much attention, the fever for sinking wells attacked some of the people of New Lisbon. Borings were effected at different points, and at one place, just south of the west end of the Canton bridge, strong hopes of success were entertained, as gas rushed from the well with tremendous power for a short time; but that and a contiguous well, each hundreds of feet in depth, soon proved failures, and were abandoned. Not so, however, with another well, a little to the northwest of the town. In 1866, when a company were boring there for oil and had reached the depth of six hundred and eighty-seven feet, the drill struck a stream of salt water, which burst upwards, carried away everything movable in its progress, and ascended to the height of about one hundred feet, continuing thus for two days. Having ceased its flow, the well was sunk thirteen feet deeper, the search for oil abandoned, and the manufacture of salt begun. For two years the well yielded a supply of water at the surface sufficient for the manufacture of fifteen barrels of salt daily. A steam-engine was applied at this time, when the product was much increased. In 1870, R. G. Eells became the lessee of the works for a term of years, and has since then been producing about thirty barrels of very superior salt daily, which finds a ready sale. About a dozen men are employed in and around the works in the different branches of the business. Coal for fuel is being mined from a bank near the establishment. In the early years of its operations sufficient gas issued from the well to keep the fires. These salt-works constitute one of the profitable industries of the vicinity, and the business will undoubtedly soon be extended.

Wagon- and Carriage-Makers.—Michael Stock, who came in 1806, was probably the first wagon-maker to start that business in the place. John and Samuel, his sons, followed the same trade as long as they lived at New Lisbon. John Burns also worked at that occupation. Wm. Myers, successor to Rowland & Eells, and again successor to Eells

& Myers, is now the proprietor of a large carriage-making establishment where John Burnz (long since deceased) made wagons fifty years ago. G. F. Adams, a German, almost half a century ago began the wagon-making business in the village, which, as a well-known local industry, is now conducted by his sons. Mr. Adams died a few years ago. John Q. Adams, as wagon-maker, began in a small way some years ago. He and his partner, Mr. Wagely, are now turning out a large number of vehicles, from the finest carriage to the plainest.

Cabinet-Makers.—Of cabinet-makers, John Hoffman, Jacob Helman, and Joseph Leslie were the first. John Kinney, son of Lewis Kinney, learned the trade with Mr. Leslie, and carried on the business until 1829, when he died. Erastus Eells was another of Mr. Leslie's apprentices, and has followed his trade from 1828 to the present time. He and his son, Leonard H., are also undertakers of the village. Other early cabinet-makers were A. Hasness, James Coulter, John Fugate, Joseph, Henry, and Horace Hessin. Ezekiel Moore and Joseph Gillingham were the first chair-makers. About fifteen years ago William Patterson combined furniture and chair-making, and ultimately became a furniture-dealer. He sold to J. B. Britton, who was followed by James Dorrance & Son, who are yet in business. James S. Shields came here as a chair-maker in 1827, and followed that occupation for a long term of years.

Carpenters.—Among the first carpenters appear the names of John Blecher, Peter Spiker, Matthew Adams, John L. Thompson, John Ritz, Abel Lodge, John Armstrong, James McLaughlin, Jacob Campbell, Jacob Coblentz, Joseph Powell, John Reese, and William Kearns. In later years Thomas Starr was an active contractor and builder, and has had many successes.

Gunsmithing.—John Small, gunsmith, came to New Lisbon in 1806, and followed his occupation many years. Barclay Salterswaith and John White also worked at the trade. Mr. Small was succeeded by his son David, and he in turn by his son Samuel, so that for more than seventy years gunsmithing has been the occupation of the Small family at New Lisbon. Samuel continues the business.

Clock- and Watchmakers.—Jacob Hostetter, a native of Switzerland, who came to New Lisbon in 1805, followed the vocation of his countrymen many years,—that of clock- and watch-making. Several of our old citizens yet have his clocks in their homes, and they continue to mark time satisfactorily. Charles D. Hostetter, after the death of Jacob, continued the business till about 1840. John Watt and George Williams carried on the same occupation for many years, as did John Scott afterwards. The active workers in horology now here are Joseph Custard, J. F. Benner & Son, and S. Cox.

Tin- and Coppersmiths.—The first tinner in the village was William Clapsaddle, about 1810. Mahlon Briggs began that business in 1820, and is yet connected with it. Joseph Morris was in New Lisbon in 1825, or near that date, Belas Lownsberry in 1828, and William Cary in 1830. John Morrison began coppersmithing in 1820. James McElroy followed that business and tinning from 1830 until his death. Lately—now 1879—the place has had no active coppersmith.

Hatters.—More than forty years ago the hat-maker's trade was one of the active pursuits in New Lisbon. The pioneer in that line was Samuel Holland, who had a competitor named Jacob Clapsaddle. They were soon followed by William Hilderman, and subsequently by Michael Seydel, Frank Cope, Nathan Shafer, Joseph Way, David Shultz & Co., James S. Seaton, and S. S. Clark. Sometimes there were as many as three shops in the village. All these parties "fixed hats upon blocks for blockheads to wear;" but that occupation has long since gone out of existence at New Lisbon.

Clothiers.—Among the early tailors were John Frazer, Joseph Orr, Thomas Corbett, and Samuel Hoover. The latter carried on the manufacture of clothing somewhat extensively for those times,—fifty years ago. Elias McLaughlin, James Savaeool, and F. F. Beck came at a later day. The latter plied his trade nearly forty years, and for about the same length of time was the bell-ringer at the courthouse. Daniel and William Dorwart came in 1836, and John Pitcairn in 1839; both continued business for a long time, and were followed by many others.

Shoemakers.—The names of Mathias Springer, John Fries (father of Dr. George Fries, M.C.), John Blecher, David Gowes, William P. Morris, and Joseph and Robert Estill are remembered as among the pioneer shoemakers of the place. H. P. Hessin and Samuel Reeder are at present the proprietors of shoe-stores.

Harness-Makers.—William Hostetter, an old citizen of New Lisbon, says that Frederick Shultz was the first saddler in the village. John Alexander & Co., Henry Eeler, Philip Houtz, William Watson, Frank Lewis, Jacob Arter, and Charles Hillard also had shops. Alpheus Arter and John Scott were each carrying on shops started by themselves several years ago.

Bookbinders.—About 1829 or '30 a man named Ware had a little drug-store on Market Street, but his principal business was that of bookbinding, which he followed two or three years, and then moved away. Ten or twelve years afterwards John M. Williams began the bookbinding trade, but continued only a few years, when he left. At present J. Frost, who has been in the business a few years, is carrying on that occupation.

Various trades.—Within the last fifty years a number of trades were pursued by different parties. James Giles manufactured weavers' reeds, for which there was considerable demand, as many farmers had looms. He afterward became tallow-chandler. Henry Kroh made horn- and tortoise-shell combs; Henry Nold made pianos, and did what was regarded admirable work in those days; George Hinshelwood built small organs, and in after-years was succeeded by John W. Scott; Ira Dibble was a saddletree-maker from 1820 till within the last thirty years; John Paul preceded him a few years in the same business; Peter S. Fraser began the manufacture of soap, which business he pursued some time, when he sold to Frederick Flugen, who continued a while, or until twenty years ago.

For many years James Starr, Sr., followed the business of making planes and other wood-work requiring skill and ingenuity. Since his death, which occurred some ten years ago, his son James has continued the business.

About 1808, Nicholas Kurtz commenced making spinning-wheels, reels, spools, and other articles needed by the farmers' wives and daughters for manufacturing flax and woolen clothing. Henry Stock learned the art of making these articles, and followed it for some years. Since the removal and death of these two men their occupation is one of the lost arts.

The first potter in the place was John Roontz. Philip Brown, Oliver Griffith, Zachariah Cox, Henry Springer, Samuel Watson, and Taylor Boyne engaged in the same business, all of them making red earthenware.

The first brickmakers in New Lisbon and vicinity were Maurice E. Morris, George Willets, Philip Deemer, two of the Albrights, Horatio White, Jack Hamil, and Auzey White. Brickmaking is now carried on by the Eagle Brick-Works, which also produce fire-brick and terra-cotta.

George Nelson, Henry Morrow, and George and Jacob Growl were among the first bricklayers and stone-masons.

MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

The first dry-goods merchants were Joseph Stibbs, David Graham, and Thomas Cox, who conducted business on or near the corner of Washington and Jefferson Streets. David Arter, an old citizen, says that he remembers seeing such crowds of Indians trading there sometimes as to render that part of the town almost blockaded. They were made up of various tribes,—*Senecas*, *Wyandots*, and others. Not long afterwards Martin and William Helman and John Street engaged in trade; and subsequently came George Endley, Holland Green, Benjamin Hanna, John Briggs, David Begges, and Joseph Richardson. The following document indicates how the merchants had their stock conveyed from the Eastern cities in 1818:

"Memorandum of agreement made this 7th day of March, 1818, between George Endley and D. Begges on the one part, and Harmon Brown, Moses Votaw, Philip Grey, and Isaiah Williams, of the second part. Witnesseth, the said Brown, Votaw, Grey, and Williams engaged to be in the city of Philadelphia against the 24th or 25th of April next ensuing, and drawing four loads of merchandise from Philadelphia to New Lisbon, at the rate of eight dollars and fifty cents per hundred pounds. In witness whereof we have signed our names.

"ENDLEY & BEGGES,

"HARMON BROWN,

"MOSES VOTAW,

his

"PHILIP X GREY,

mark

ISAIAH WILLIAMS."

"M. COULTER, witness.

On the 26th and 28th of March, Endley & Begges paid the teamsters \$50 to \$60 each, and it is supposed they started on the trip East about that time. A team then consisted of six horses, and when an owner wished to be stylish he had each horse well harnessed, while, attached to his mane, two or three small bells hung to an iron bow. Sitting very erect on his saddle-horse, having a long whip ornamented with a fine silk cracker, used to give emphasis to his commands, the owner of such a "rig" often felt as though he would not exchange places with Julius Caesar. Coming into town, a team so caparisoned was often met by a crowd of admiring boys and men.

Among the prominent merchants who succeeded those mentioned were Henry Springer, Frank and William Skinner, George Garretson, Henry Endley, and others. At

present the dry-goods trade is carried on by M. H. & D. Shultz. The senior member of the firm has been longer in the business than any other in New Lisbon,—a period of not less than sixty years. S. M. Shultz, H. Booth, John Way, George W. Nelson, B. F. Miller, John Burns, and J. D. Eakin are also in trade.

About 1814 a German named John Weistling established the first drug-store in New Lisbon. Its contents might have been contained in a common dry-goods box. Jacob Helman next carried on that business on a somewhat larger scale. About 1836, Martin Helman and his son Charles F. established a good drug-store, which was continued by them many years. The subsequent owners of the store were Robert Scott, G. S. Vallandigham, A. J. Blocksom, Hostetter & Hamilton, and the present M. N. Hamilton. About 1837, Dr. George McCook began the drug business, and was followed by Gregg & Nace, who continued it many years. Mathias Nace, Jr., is the present owner of this store. Another drug-store was opened about 1855 by R. B. Pritchard, which is at present the property of King & Young.

George Graham was one of the first to open a grocery-store. The oldest firm in that trade is John S. Morrow & Son, who have followed the business about thirty years. Ezra Frost has conducted a similar establishment about twenty-five years. J. W. Brown, J. Bowman & Son, C. L. Frost, and William Kently are all doing a legitimate business as grocers.

The first regular hardware-store was opened by Samuel Small about 1842. The Pritchard Brothers established a trade in 1854, which is now carried on by King & Young. Mahlon Briggs' hardware business was begun twenty years ago, and is yet continued by himself and son. In 1842, A. D. Cushman opened a hardware-store, which was discontinued after a few years.

Bookstores are kept in New Lisbon by D. S. Gailey, M. P. Springer & Co., and James K. Frew.

HOTELS.

Long ago what are called hotels were denominated taverns, and they were numerous on every road of importance,—as many as a dozen, sometimes, in the distance of fifteen miles. The first hotel at New Lisbon was in a story-and-a-half log building on Washington Street, which was put up in 1803 by Christian Smith. Near by, in 1805, Smith put up the stone building for a hotel which is yet standing in that locality. It was the favorite stopping-place of the attorneys of that period, and it is related that on one occasion, when Judge Pease, of Warren, presided over the courts of the county, he was assigned to the post of honor at the head of the table to do the carving. The chicken being unusually tough, after making repeated efforts to sever the bird, he dropped the knife and fork, and, looking over the table, exclaimed, "Well, this must have been the chicken that crowed when Peter denied his Lord and Master!" The landlady never forgot this caustic remark.

In 1806, John Watson built a very primitive log house on Walnut Street, having a loosely-laid floor and windows hung with bed-quilts, which served to admit a little light and keep out much cold. This house had the first brick

chimney in New Lisbon. Tradition says that David Watson was the first male child born in New Lisbon, and that the event transpired in the cellar of this building. There being no cradle, a maple-sugar trough was used instead. In this building Mr. Watson kept tavern until his death, in 1815, when his good wife continued the business. The place is remembered by Western travelers as one of the best on the road to Philadelphia. After Mrs. Watson's death, Samuel Watson became proprietor, and erected the sign bearing the cross-keys. The large three-story brick building which now occupies the same site was erected by the Watsons in 1836. For nearly sixty years the Watson family kept a public-house on that spot. When Gen. Harrison visited New Lisbon he stopped at this hotel, which he highly commended. Until it passed into the hands of Andrew Cowan, it was headquarters for the Whigs, afterwards for the Republicans, and many of their prominent men were here entertained. In a renovated and much improved condition, it is now kept as the Central Hotel, by H. H. Bowman.

The next most prominent hotel in the place was built in 1806, on the corner of Walnut and Beaver Streets, by Mordecai Moore, and was afterwards kept by David Hostetter, Michael Seydel, John Morrison, Gabriel Daley, Joseph Maus, and many others. The brick part was built in later years. The place is now kept by D. V. Hyde, and is known as the Sherman House.

About the same time, John Hessin opened a hotel on the corner of Market and Washington Streets, which passed out of existence soon after his death, in 1829. In 1806, George Duek kept a tavern in New Lisbon, and between this period and 1810 public-houses were kept on Walnut Street by Reuben P. McNamee and Michael Wirtz. The place has had other hotels, but the foregoing constitute the principal ones.

NEW LISBON BANKS.

The first bank organized in Columbiana County was the *Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon*, under a charter granted by the Legislature for that purpose. The first meeting for the election of directors was held on the 7th of March, 1814, and Thomas Gillingham, Thomas Moore, James Craig, William Harbaugh, Holland Green, Alexander Snodgrass, George Endley, Horace Potter, Martin Helman, Joseph Richardson, John Street, Elderkin Potter, and Gideon Hughes were elected directors, books having been opened previously for the subscription of stock at Steubenville, Pittsburgh, Canton, Beavertown, Greensburg, Salem, Beaver Mills, Petersburg, Poland, Sandy Store, Fairfield, Yellow Creek, and New Lisbon. Martin Helman was appointed President of the bank; Elderkin Potter, Cashier; and Fisher A. Blocksom, Attorney. The old stone house east of the Methodist Episcopal church was soon after erected for a banking-house, and used many years for that purpose.

The bank, having ceased to do business for many years, owing to the monetary troubles of the times, was again reorganized in 1834 and 1835, and Andrew W. Loomis elected president and B. W. Snodgrass cashier. A new board of directors was also elected. The banking-house was in the two-story brick building on the corner of Beaver and

Walnut Streets. The directors under the new organization were Horace Potter, George Graham, George Endley, Chas. D. Coffin, William Carey, Joshua Hanna, John Burns, David Begges, David Small, George Garretson, Holland Green, and Benjamin Hanna.

As near as can be determined from the data at hand, the bank ceased business about 1846.

In 1846, B. W. Snodgrass and John McClymonds engaged in banking, and continued until the early part of 1852, when Dr. Snodgrass died, and the bank soon after closed, although McClymonds carried on a broker's business several years longer.

About 1853, Thomas McCoy engaged in the banking business, which he continued about twenty years.

In 1858, Lodge, Pritchard & Co. opened a banking-house, whose business is yet continued by Lodge & Small, the office being on Walnut Street.

The village has another private bank, which was opened, May 21, 1879, by S. J. and D. W. Firestone, under the firm-name of Firestone Brothers, Bankers. The office formerly used for the county treasury is now their place of business.

The First National Bank of New Lisbon.—This bank was established Nov. 7, 1874, with a capital of \$50,000. The first board of directors was composed of John McDonald, R. B. Pritchard, J. F. Benner, O. W. Kyle, and Ezra Frost. John McDonald was chosen President; R. B. Pritchard, Vice-President; and O. W. Kyle, Cashier. On the 4th of December, 1878, Mr. McDonald, the president, died, and J. F. Benner was appointed to fill that position. Dr. William Moore was elected to fill Benner's place as director. On the 9th of January, 1878, Cashier Kyle resigned, and Mr. I. Child was appointed to fill the vacancy. There has since been no change of officers. The present directors are Ezra Frost, J. F. Benner, R. B. Pritchard, John McVicker, and George H. Huston. The capital of the bank remains as originally fixed, and its business is transacted in a convenient office on Market Street, near the public square.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Columbiana County Mutual Insurance Company of New Lisbon was incorporated March 2, 1837. The first directors were George Endley, John Armstrong, Samuel Shriver, William Carey, William Helman, Joshua Hanna, George Garretson, Mathew Adams, and George McCook. The officers were John Armstrong, President; George Endley, Treasurer; D. B. Pentecost, Clerk; Benjamin Pritchard, Peter Spiker, and Mahlon Briggs, Committee for the Appraisalment of Property.

The company met with considerable favor and at once became prosperous, but in a few years it suffered heavy losses which greatly impaired its vitality. At this time Benjamin Pritchard became treasurer and agent of the company, and under his skillful management the prosperity of the company was not only restored, but greatly increased. For nearly thirty years he ably discharged the duties of these offices, and achieved the reputation which his son, R. B. Pritchard, acting in the same capacity since 1868, has successfully maintained.

The total number of policies issued from the time busi-

ness was begun until June 10, 1879, was 26,060, of which about 6000 are now in force. The property insured amounted to about \$8,800,000, and the premium notes to about \$363,570. No extra or special hazards are taken.

The presidents of the company have been the following: 1837-39, John Armstrong; 1839-40, Samuel Shriver; 1840-41, David Whitacre; 1841-46, Robert Hanna; 1846-52, B. W. Snodgrass; 1852-64, A. L. Brewer; 1864-73, S. W. Orr; 1873, J. F. Benner (still in office).

The secretaries for the same period were: 1837-38, D. B. Pritchard; 1838-39, De Lorra Brooks; 1839-40, James Clark; 1840-66, David Anderson; 1866-79, Wm. Baxter.

The present board of officers and directors of the company are as follows: Directors, John Burns, Wm. M. Hostetter, D. A. Pritchard, Wm. Baxter, R. B. Pritchard, Wm. Myers, John Way, J. F. Benner, Ezra Frost. Officers: J. F. Benner, President; R. B. Pritchard, Agent and Treasurer; John Burns, Secretary.

NEW LISBON POST-OFFICE.

This office was established about 1809. Wm. Harbaugh was the first postmaster, and kept the office in his saddlers' shop,—a small log building which stood near the site of Myers' carriage-shop. Soon after, his partner, Capt. Thomas Rowland, was appointed, and kept the office at the same place. When Capt. Rowland left on his military duties in 1812, Fisher A. Blocksom was appointed deputy, and removed the office to a small building which stood on Market Street, and there kept it a few years. At that time the mail was supplied once a week, and was carried from Pittsburgh *via* New Lisbon to Cleveland on horseback.

In 1815, George Endley became the postmaster, and kept the office at his store on Walnut Street. David Begges was next appointed, and also kept the office at his store on Walnut Street. During his administration John Depue was the mail-carrier, and used two horses,—one to carry him, the other to carry the mail-bags, well strapped on. He announced his coming by blowing a small horn in such a way as to produce various pleasing notes. Its signal was regarded as a warning for the people to clear the way and let the carrier have an unobstructed passage. Soon afterwards the mails were carried by the different stage-lines passing through the place.

Since the time when Mr. Begges' connection with the post-office ceased the postmasters, in the order of their appointment, have been William D. Ewing, Nathaniel Mitchell, Beuczet F. Thompson, Alfred McCaskey, John Robertson, H. W. Brown, William M. Hostetter, and B. S. Young. The last named was appointed in February, 1870, and soon after moved the office into the basement of the new courthouse, where it is now kept.

Since September, 1867, the office has been a postal money-order office, and since 1871 the postmasters have been appointed by the President direct. The following is a time-schedule of mails for June, 1879:

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Westville mail leaves at 7 A.M., and arrives at 6 P.M.

Salineville mail arrives at 12 M., and departs at 1 P.M.

Hanover mail arrives at 12 M., and departs at 1 P.M.

Moultrie mail leaves at 6 A.M., and arrives at 7 P.M.

St. Clair mail leaves at 7 A.M., and arrives at 4 P.M.

Mail from the north by railroad arrives at 11.30 A.M., and departs at 2.25 P.M., closing at 2.10 promptly.

All mails tri-weekly, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, excepting northern and Wellsville.

B. S. YOUNG, *Postmaster.*

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

at New Lisbon presents a brilliant array of names of those who resided here or maintained offices in the place. It is believed that the appended list of attorneys embraces nearly all those who established themselves in their profession, and that the dates given in connection with their names will at least approximate the time when they began to practice at New Lisbon.

The first lawyer in the place, and also the first prosecuting attorney, was Obadiah Jennings, of Steubenville, who was appointed in 1803. It is not known whether he lived in New Lisbon. Very probably the first permanent lawyer was Fisher A. Blocksom. He came in 1805, and was in practice until about 1852, but resided in the place until his death, Dec. 14, 1876, at the age of ninety-five years, three months, and three days.

About the same time, or in 1806, Elderkin Potter became an attorney in the village, continuing until his death, in 1846.

John H. Reddick came about 1810, and remained four or five years. He is best remembered for his efforts to secure the release of soldiers in 1812 on writs of *habeas corpus*. William E. Russell came about 1820, and remained until his death, thirty years later. John Laird was an attorney for eight or ten years before his death, which occurred in 1830. Andrew W. Loomis was an attorney from 1825 until his removal to Pittsburgh, in 1840; Charles D. Coffin, for about the same length of time, when he removed to Cincinnati; and David E. Harbaugh, from about 1828 until his removal to Detroit, about 1834. The two last named became judges at their new homes. A. L. Brewer practiced law at New Lisbon from about 1826 until his death, which occurred while in service as a paymaster of the United States army during the Rebellion. About the same time came William D. Ewing, who remained until 1850, when he removed to Pittsburgh. Dorsey B. Pentecost was in practice from 1827 until 1830. Charles M. Aten located as a lawyer at New Lisbon in November, 1828. He remains in the place, but does not follow his profession.

Isaac Stetson and a man named Loyd were among the resident lawyers from 1829 till 1832, and E. T. Merrick from 1830 until about 1839, when he removed to Louisiana, where he became chief-justice of the State. About the same time William S. McKaig removed to Missouri. David Small was admitted in 1838, but died soon after he began practice. James L. Vallandigham became an attorney in 1839, but in 1843 abandoned that profession for theology. He is now a resident of Delaware. J. R. Vannatta was a lawyer in the village about the same time. Alexander Curtis came probably in 1839, and was a partner of Theo. Umstaeter until his death, in 1840. Mr. Umstaeter then formed a partnership with Edwin M. Stan-

ton, which was continued until the firm removed to Pittsburgh, about 1850. James Mason was in practice from about the year 1839 until 1852, when he removed to Cleveland. Joseph E. Vance settled at New Lisbon about 1840, and practiced until 1855. He died in 1871. A short time before 1840, Thomas J. Morgan practiced law in New Lisbon as an attorney, and subsequently went to Brazil as a United States officer.

John Clarke was admitted in 1835, and in 1840 began, and yet continues, the practice in New Lisbon.

Clement L. Vallandigham became an attorney in 1842, but in 1845 removed to Dayton, where he achieved renown as a politician. He died June 17, 1871. His brother, John L. H. Vallandigham, became a lawyer at New Lisbon, but removed to Hanover. James B. Blocksom, a native of New Lisbon, practiced there as an attorney about 1845, but soon after located at Canfield.

From about 1845, for terms varying from three to fifteen years, the following were of the New Lisbon Bar: E. J. Estep, John E. Clark, James Summers, John Watt, James H. Reeves, Samuel W. Orr, Moses D. Stallcup, William K. Upham, Jabez Beaumont, John M. Gilman, Thomas E. Fubrick, George M. Lee, R. D. Hartshorn, Lyman W. Potter, John W. McCord, John Reed, and Seth L. Wadsworth.

J. H. Wallace came in 1849 to New Lisbon, where he continues in practice. Simon Wisden, who came one year later, is still in practice. Thomas S. Woods practiced in New Lisbon from 1851 until his death, in 1867. James L. Smith also practiced in New Lisbon from about 1851 until his death, in 1874. William K. Gaston practiced law in New Lisbon from 1854 until 1859, when he removed to St. Paul. Robert G. Woods, who became a counselor at New Lisbon in or near the year 1854, continued there until his death, in 1873. James Clarke was admitted to the Bar in 1850, but has not confined himself to the practice of his profession. Attorneys named Lemoyne, Randolph, Curry, P. C. Young, and O. W. Kyle practiced law at New Lisbon after 1860, but have all removed.

The following attorneys, besides those already named, have practiced law at New Lisbon since the dates given, respectively: John W. Morrison, 1861; Solomon J. Firestone, 1861; W. A. Nichols, 1862; Conrad Hume, John McVicker, and Harvey Morrison, 1864; John M. Dickinson, 1865; Henry Frost, 1866; W. J. Jordan, 1870; N. B. Billingsley, 1873; Harmon Brown and W. S. Potts, 1875; Cyrus B. Dickey, 1877; and John H. Clarke, 1878.

THE PRESS OF NEW LISBON.

Early in life, Wm. D. Lepper, a native of Hanover, Germany, came to Pennsylvania, and in the latter part of 1808 to New Lisbon. In December of that year he issued the first paper in the county, a small German sheet, which he called *Der Patriot am Ohio*. As it was but poorly patronized, it was soon discontinued. Early in the spring of 1809 he began the publication of *The Ohio Patriot*, in English. It was originally a small four-column sheet, and was issued by Mr. Lepper until 1833,—having been enlarged in the mean time to five columns,—when it was sold to Joseph Cabell, who made a further enlargement. In 1835,

Messrs. Hettzell and Gregg purchased the concern and issued the paper until 1839, when it became the property of Wm. D. Morgan, who continued as editor and publisher until 1852. That year Wm. H. Gill became the owner of the paper, and soon enlarged it. He was succeeded in 1857 by Mathew Johnson, who, early in 1858, was succeeded by Thomas S. Woods, upon whose death, in 1867, the paper passed to R. G. Woods, brother of Thomas S., who continued the publication until his death, in 1873. George H. Vallandigham and others then had control of it for a year or two, when the *Patriot* became the property of W. S. Potts, by whom it has been edited and published until the present time,— June, 1879. Ever since it was founded the *Patriot* has been a sturdy advocate of Democratic principles.

New Lisbon Gazette.—In 1826, Robert Fee first issued this paper, and continued it about six months, when its publication ceased.

Columbiana American and New Lisbon Free Press.—This paper was established in June, 1827, by Wm. Campbell. In 1828 it became the property of Daniel Harbaugh, who employed John Watt as editor. The latter changed the name to *Western Palladium* and continued editor until 1835, when Nathaniel Mitchell became owner and retained possession until 1839, when G. W. Harper and S. Corbett became proprietors. In 1842 they sold the paper to Joseph Wilkinson, who issued it until 1854, when it was absorbed by the *Buckeye State*. It was an advocate of the principles of the Whig party.

The Aurora.—John Frost, in March, 1832, began the publication of the *Aurora*, which was continued by him until November, 1856. It was an outspoken anti-slavery and temperance sheet, and during the last few years of its existence was issued from an office on West Walnut Street, uniquely constructed in circular form. The office was, as the editor expressed it, "built round, so the devil could not corner him." In its way the *Aurora* aided materially in moulding the sentiment of the community, and after the Republican party was formed, its mission being ended, it ceased to exist.

In 1852, R. D. Hartshorn, a young lawyer of the village, began the publication of the *Buckeye State* to advocate the principles of the Republican party. In 1854 he purchased the old *Palladium*, and in 1856 sold the united interests to Robert C. Wilson, who continued the *Buckeye State* until his death, in 1863. His son James succeeded him, and also died at the head of the paper, in 1866. Col. Garrettson S. Young then became the proprietor and editor until his death, in 1871. His widow continued the paper a few years, when it became the property of E. F. Moore and P. C. Young. In 1875, Mr. Young relinquished his interest in the paper, which has since been edited and published by E. F. Moore. It is the leading Republican paper in the county.

In April, 1867, James K. Frew began the publication of the *New Lisbon Journal*, and has since successfully conducted it as a local paper.

The Merchants' Journal, a business paper, was begun here in 1865 by J. D. Briggs, but it was soon discontinued.

In 1848, H. C. Trunick published for six months a small

temperance paper called the *Ocean Wave*. Other educational and temperance monthlies have had a brief existence, but no further particulars can here be given.

MUSICAL BANDS AT NEW LISBON.

Various bands of musicians have been among the notable features of the place. The first band consisted of a few voluntary performers about 1813. William Hillman and Jacob Clapsaddle were the violinists; John Crafts, flutist; William D. Lepper blew the piccolo, and Dr. John D. Gloss played the triangle.

The next band was organized Oct. 22, 1832, and was known as the Polymian Band. Thomas Lewis, of Pittsburgh, was the teacher. The roster was as follows: Leader, Joseph Way, clarinet; David Schultz, C. F. Helman, A. J. Begges, William Collier, John Beaumont, and Hiram Medill, clarionets; Ed. F. Lepper and Frank Richardson, bugles; Robert Hanna, Jacob Ewing, Adam Endley, and Ed. Collier, flutes; James McElroy and J. Casper, bassoons; William A. Hoover and Matthias Nace, violins; Thomas Small and Thomas Beaumont, French horns; William Till, trombone; Samuel J. Hoover, ophicleide; and Pat. Murphy, bass drum.

For those days this band made a splendid appearance, but its organization was allowed to go down prior to 1840. In the fall of that year were organized Whig and Democratic bands, which were finely equipped by the party managers, and in the exciting campaign which ensued did good service. The rivalry stimulated them to practice until they had attained considerable proficiency. Removals and other causes soon led to their dismembership, and after a few years the place was again without a band. Since that period there have been several bands, but their existence has generally been of short duration, and at present the village is without such an organization.

NOTABLE DAYS IN NEW LISBON.

First among the marked days which characterized the history of New Lisbon was the anniversary celebration of the fiftieth year of American independence, July 4, 1826. Elaborate preparations had been made for the occasion, and the programme was faithfully carried out. The military was present in gorgeous array, and a speech was made by the most eloquent lawyer of the place, Andrew W. Loomis, Esq. This was followed by firing of cannon and other demonstrations of joy, which were heartily engaged in by a large concourse of people. In 1840 political matters ran high at this place, and on the 29th of August the Whigs held a grand demonstration. Such a large, good-humored throng of people had never before been seen at New Lisbon, some estimating the number at 10,000. There were displayed all sorts of queer emblems, which were made the vehicles of fun, wit, and sarcasm. Log cabins, canoes, skiffs, and other queer devices were moved on wheels. The procession disbanded in the northwestern part of the village, and there listened for two hours to Thomas Corwin, who entertained the people in a peculiarly fascinating way. He was followed by Thomas Ewing, a great man at that time. Half a dozen bands furnished the music. There have since been a number of similar demonstrations, but none which left

the impressions of 1840. On the 19th of September following, the Democrats had a huge gathering, which was addressed by Benjamin Tappan, Wilson Shaw, and William Allen, and at which the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. In some respects the effect was fully equal to that produced by the Whig meeting, and for many years the partisans referred to these occasions as marking an epoch in the history of their parties in Columbiana County.

An elephant was first exhibited at New Lisbon in 1820, large numbers flocking into the village to see the show. The accompanying band consisted of a violin and tambourine.

New Lisbon experienced many days of excitement, and some of rejoicing, at different periods, during the inception, building, and completion of the Sandy and Beaver Canal, from 1834 to 1846, when it was opened.*

After a few years of doubts and discouragements, the village enjoyed another gala-day when ground was broken for the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad. The ceremony took place in the summer of 1856, Judge Newton, of Canfield, performing the principal part. Soon after, work was commenced, and much of it was done by Henry Springer as contractor. Various causes delayed the completion of the road until 1866, since which time trains have been run with considerable regularity, and, with good prospects of another railroad, the place is rapidly recovering from the disappointment occasioned by the failure of the canal.

MARKET-HOUSES.

Soon after 1812 was built on the south side of the public square a market-house, which consisted of a simple roof supported by two rows of brick pillars. Here market was held twice a week, early in the morning. In 1830 this building was displaced by a more comely structure, built after the style of the old house. The council voted \$14 to be paid for ornamenting the columns with bases and capitals. William Hillman was appointed clerk and weigh-master at \$8 per year, and for many years served in that capacity. Articles lacking the proper weight were confiscated, and on a certain occasion, when a spirited young woman was charged with shortage in the butter which she had exposed for sale, she snatched the butter from his hands and smeared it freely over his face. In 1832 curb-stone market-places were provided, and in 1834 a Fairbanks hay-scale was erected near the market-house, and a place constructed near by to house the fire apparatus. The history of

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND WATER-WORKS,

owing to the loss of the records, is disconnected and incomplete. The town authorities delegated Joshua Hanna in 1829 to purchase a small engine, which required sixteen men to propel the brakes. It was called "The Tiger," and was placed in charge of the "Phoenix Fire Company," after that body had provided thirty-three feet of hose. The whole was placed under the direction of fire-wardens appointed by the council. The little machine proving inadequate for the wants of the place, Mr. Hanna was again authorized, in 1835, to purchase an engine of greater capacity in Philadelphia. This he did at a cost of \$485.39 $\frac{1}{4}$, and as he passed through Pittsburgh, on his way home, he

also purchased a dozen fire-buckets. The following year a fire-company was organized, of which Henry Janney was captain and served several years. He was followed by Mahlon Briggs, and under their leadership "The Relief" had numerous hot contests with the destroying element.

To insure better protection and to prevent a general conflagration, steps were taken in 1836 to so amend the charter of the village as to empower the council to construct water-works. After considerable controversy the proposed improvement was made. A stone reservoir about 40 feet square and 10 feet deep was constructed at the head of Market Street by William Jellison about 1840. This supplied conduits along Market Street to Washington Street, branching east and west on Walnut so as to reach Beaver and Jefferson Streets, the whole costing \$10,000. In 1874 a new and much larger reservoir was constructed, and the smaller one dispensed with. This improvement required a large increase of water-pipes, which were extended on Washington Street and Lincoln Avenue, and hydrants were provided at convenient distances. To secure these additional advantages a further expenditure of \$12,000 was made.

In 1837 a lot of land was leased of Benjamin Hanna, on the northeast corner of the public square, on which was erected an engine-house and council-chamber, which are yet in use to house the "Eagle" fire apparatus. These were purchased in 1867 in order to supply the demand for better protection against the fires which threatened the place. To man the engine a company was formed which is yet in existence, and has an effective organization. About 1850 the "Vigilant Hose Company" was formed to co-operate with the Relief Company, and in 1870 a new engine-house was built for these companies on the hill, from which that part of the village can be reached with greater ease than when all the apparatus was in the business part of the place.

THE CEMETERIES.

Early in the history of New Lisbon the people were sorely afflicted with a fever, which, in 1808, proved fatal to many adults. During the visitation of this sickness Reasin Beall set aside two acres for a cemetery on the south side of the creek, which was cleared up by Gen. Beal, Capt. Rowland, Fisher A. Blocksom, and a few others who were well enough to engage in this work. For many years this was the reposing-place of the dead, but after 1835 its general use was discontinued. That year Henry Springer began what constitutes a part of the present cemetery in the northeastern part of the village, and which, since 1876, has been controlled by a board of officers appointed for the purpose. It has been enlarged to contain fifteen acres, and has been improved to a considerable extent, presenting already an attractive appearance. The first interred here were the remains of Dr. Springer, the father of the founder of the cemetery, who died in November, 1834. At present several hundred dead repose there.

In the western part of the village the German Reformed and Lutheran churches established a cemetery in 1815. It was laid out by Michael Stock, and is yet occasionally used for sepulture. The Friends' cemetery, in the eastern part of the village, was laid out by John Briggs, probably

* See chapter on "Internal Improvements."

about the same time as the above, and like it has fallen into a dilapidated condition from infrequent use since the village cemetery has become the principal place of interment.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

As near as can be learned, the first schools in the township were established at New Lisbon, and that place has always retained the most conspicuous position in educational affairs. The following history of

THE NEW LISBON SCHOOLS

was prepared for the State superintendent in 1876 by the Hon. H. H. Gregg, for many years an active member of the board of education:

"We cannot give a full and satisfactory history of the schools of New Lisbon without going back to the beautiful spot of ground originally chosen by the first settlers of New Lisbon to rear the old log cabin school-house in which to educate their children.

"According to the testimony of the venerable Fisher A. Blocksom, who came to New Lisbon in November, 1805, the lot or square of ground on North Market Street, on the hill, occupied from the commencement of the town for school purposes, was originally a beautiful grove of white-oak saplings or bushes, in the midst of which was constructed a rude log cabin school-house, of round logs and clap-board roof, and, according to the testimony of one who attended school in the rude building, light was admitted through oiled or greased paper, used in place of window-glass. The school-furniture of that day was not made of cast iron and varnished wood, in large factories, as at present, but was generally constructed of slabs, flat side up, adjusted by fixing pins in the wall, and desks to suit, and the teacher sat on a stool of primitive style, and desk the same, with rod near at hand to insure peace and obedience to his mandates. Inside of this rude but humble building the light was extracted from Dilworth's and Webster's Spelling-books, the English Reader, and Daboll's and Jesse's Arithmetics and the 'Western Calculator,' and other ancient school-books long held in remembrance by the older class of people.

"And Mr. F. A. Blocksom says when he first came to New Lisbon this primitive log cabin school-house was presided over by a teacher named Wilson, and he thinks David Wilson was his full name, and that he continued to teach until the year 1808, when he died of a fever which prevailed and proved fatal in many cases at the time. He was succeeded by Reuben P. McNamee, who was afterwards county commissioner, and also by the Rev. Thomas Rigdon, a Baptist preacher, who was elected a representative in the State Legislature from 1813 to 1816.

"This primitive log cabin school-house was succeeded by a hewed log house, which was at the time considered a great improvement in architectural style, and from the further testimony of Mr. Blocksom the school-board about this time was composed of Gen. Reasin Beall, Maj. Thomas Rowland, Daniel Harbaugh, and Fisher A. Blocksom.

"In the last-named house John Whitacre taught school; also De Lorna Brooks, who was a representative in the State Legislature in 1826-27, and now resides at Beloit, Wis. And of the early teachers I will name Thomas Mor-

rel, long a citizen of New Lisbon, and also a man named McKinley. And in later years Robert Whitacre and Jacob G. Williard taught school in this house,—the former for six years auditor of this county, and the last named treasurer and county surveyor, and is at this time county surveyor of Stark County.

"The last teacher, however, who occupied the old building was the late David Anderson, who, for about thirty-seven years, well and faithfully served the people of New Lisbon as a teacher of youth. In fact, it was not until September, 1849, that the board of school directors declared the old hewed-log house 'no longer tenantable,' and Mr. Anderson and his school were compelled to abandon the premises and occupy a building on West Walnut Street which had been rented for them.

"But many persons who graduated from this old log cabin school afterwards made their mark in the world. Three became distinguished in the medical profession at Cincinnati,—two of them eminent medical professors,—and one of the three served for several years in Congress. And a fourth became distinguished for his legal knowledge in the southern part of the State, and for his eloquence and distinguished ability as a representative in Congress. And in Cleveland are two bank presidents and one cashier, as well as an editor of a daily evening paper, who graduated from the old building; and in Detroit, Pittsburgh, and St. Paul are legal as well as business representatives, and one holding an important official station, who can claim to have gone forth from the old log cabin school, or received their first lessons in the same. And I can also add the names or refer to several eminent ministers of the gospel who received their first lessons in the old school-house on the hill,—one of them, the Rev. Henry C. McCook, once superintendent of our schools, and now a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. I would also name members of the press in several States, as well as a recent governor of Colorado, but it would make my address or history too lengthy.

"The old log cabin era, however, although useful in its day and generation, and productive of most excellent fruits, cannot strictly be called a public-school system in the sense of later years. The expenditure of the public-school funds only lasted a few weeks or months, when the schools were compelled again to fall back upon private subscription to keep or maintain an existence, and, as a consequence, those scholars whose parents were unable or unwilling to subscribe and pay had to cease their efforts at an education just, in fact, as they had commenced, and then fall back into the next class, and lose the position which they had striven to maintain while the public fund held out.

"But this inequality ceased when, about the year 1848, our schools were organized under what was called the 'Akron law,' and \$1603.78 were levied and collected for school purposes; but, the records being lost or mislaid, we cannot give more particulars, only to say that the law was passed for the benefit of the town of Akron, and made general in its application.

"In consequence, however, of the law being repealed or changed in its application to other places, on the 16th of April, 1849, the qualified electors of the school districts

composing the town of New Lisbon met according to previous notice, and adopted the act recently passed by the Ohio Legislature, entitled 'An act for the better organization of public schools in cities, towns,' etc. On the 28th of April of the same year an election was held for school directors under this new organization, which resulted in choosing Th. Umbstaetter, Daniel Dorwart, Robert Hanna, William D. Morgan, B. W. Snodgrass, and H. H. Gregg as directors.

"Under this organization a tax of \$1350 was assessed upon the property embraced within the limits of the New Lisbon union school district, said tax to be in addition to the moneys accruing under the general school laws of the State.

"The schools were divided into three departments: first, the principal; second, the secondary; and third, the primary,—the teacher of the principal school to be, *ex officio*, superintendent of all the schools. And under this new organization we appointed William Travis as principal and superintendent; Miss Harriet M. Converse, assistant; David Anderson, male secondary; and for the primaries, Mrs. Mary Tabor and Misses Harriet Canaan, Mary Ann Craig, Martha Thomson, and Rebecca J. Lee.

"Rules and regulations were then adopted for the government of the schools, text-books selected, rooms rented in which to open schools; and still the log cabin school-house was called into requisition for Mr. Anderson's secondary school. On Monday, the 14th of May, 1849, the schools were put into operation under the new organization, graded to suit the different departments, and a very general attendance of the children in all the sub-districts was reported. The high school or superintendent's department was located in the basement of the Presbyterian church, the two rooms having been rented for that purpose.

"We must confess, however, that in the reorganization of our schools some opposition was manifested. The first school funds, \$1603.78, having been collected under what was called the 'Akron law,' with the boundaries of the district somewhat different, injunctions were applied for, both in the Common Pleas and before Judge Spalding of the Supreme Court, and notices served to enjoin the school board from applying the said funds to the union schools as organized under the later act of the Legislature of Ohio. The applications for injunctions, however, were overruled in both the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts, and the school board was left free to apply the funds to the payment of the teachers' salaries and other expenses in the newly-organized district.

"At the close of the first term, July 21, 1849, our progress under the new law stood as follows: number of schools and teachers, 7; scholars enrolled, 456,—males 227, females, 229; average daily attendance, 321.

"The second term of our schools commenced on the 3d of September, 1849, and in renting rooms and preparing for the same the old log cabin school-house was declared by the board 'no longer tenable,' and a new room was rented for the male secondary, under David Anderson; and thus passed out of use, but not out of recollection, the venerable old public log cabin school-house, which so long in early times stood as a beacon-light to knowledge and education on the hill.

"According to the annual report of the school board, the first year of the union schools of New Lisbon showed a

Receipt of funds to the amount of.....	\$3487.94
Expenditures for the year.....	1838.78
<hr/>	
Leaving a balance of.....	\$1649.15

"At the close of the term, in July, 1851, under the superintendence of Reuben McMillen, the whole number of scholars reported as enrolled was 447, with an average daily attendance of 326.

"On the 14th of June, 1851, propositions were submitted to the voters of the union school district of New Lisbon, and adopted, authorizing the board of school directors to raise by taxation the sum of \$5000, running through 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, with the privilege to borrow all or any portion of the above amount, and also to raise a sum sufficient to pay interest on the same.

"The people seemed determined to have good and efficient schools in which to educate each and every child of lawful age in the district, and for that purpose they were willing to be taxed, as well for the erection of buildings as for other school expenses.

"On the 5th of March, 1853, a vote was also taken as to whether there should be *one* or *four* school-houses built; at which election 166 votes were given for building *one* school-house, and 92 votes for building *four* school-houses, thus putting our schools all under one roof, where the head can supervise the different branches, and thus make the system more uniform and efficient.

"During the year 1856 a plain but substantial brick school-house was built on the beautiful location on the hill, and just where the early inhabitants of New Lisbon located the original log cabin school-house. The building is 55 by 80 feet, three stories high, having four rooms on the first floor for the smaller class of children, and four on the second, counting the recitation-room, for the more advanced scholars, and a fine large hall, covering the whole of the third story, for examinations, lectures, or any other legitimate or useful purpose, and which, if necessary, can be divided and used for school-rooms. And I will add, the contractor was James Scott, who put up the building in the most substantial manner. And the members of the school board under whose administration this building was erected were as follows: Erastus Eells, James H. Shields, William Dorwart, Simon Spiker, George S. Vallandigham, and Wm. D. Lepper.

"On the 6th of April, 1857, the New Lisbon union schools were opened in the new brick school-house, under the late David Anderson as superintendent; J. B. Harris, teacher of the high-school; Miss Lucretia Cole, female grammar-school; Miss Sarah E. Roach, intermediate; Miss Harriet Dibble, advanced primary; and Misses Mary Ann Eells and Mary L. Watt, primaries.

"This was really a new and eventful era in our public-school system,—a fine, substantial public building, where all the children and youth of the town could gather and receive instruction under the same roof, with an able instructor for each room, and all under the supervision and control of one superintendent.

"Our present school system has been in operation in New Lisbon for twenty-seven years, and has become so firmly

established that no person could think of abolishing or changing it in any manner in order to cripple or render it less effective in the education of our youth. All parties join in its support, and we have the good sense to elect our directors free from partisan bias, and to so manage and administer the affairs of our schools that nothing of the kind shall creep in and corrupt the fountain and source of knowledge and education. Within a very few years we have expended about \$3000 to modernize and improve our school-building, and it is now surrounded by a beautiful grove of evergreen and forest trees, to which the minds of our youth will wander back many times in years to come while in pursuit of their destiny in the outside world.

"The branches regularly studied in the primary schools are reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and, in No. 6, grammar. The following branches were studied last term by scholars attending the high-school: reading, spelling, higher arithmetic, physical geography, English grammar, primary and higher algebra, geometry, geology, physiology, rhetoric, history, and bookkeeping.

"On the first opening of our schools, in 1849, under the union-school system, the wages of teachers were low, ranging from \$14 per month to \$450 per year for Mr. Travis, the superintendent. In later years salaries were gradually raised, and at one time the school board paid the superintendent as high as \$1200 to \$1500 per year. At this time the teachers of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 receive \$35 per month; No. 5, \$40; No. 6, \$50; assistant in high-school, \$45; and the superintendent, \$1000 per annum.

"I will now give the names as well as the date of appointment of the superintendents of our schools. They generally taught the high-school, but were not in all cases superintendents when first appointed: William Travis, April 30, 1849; Reuben McMillen, April 24, 1850; George Fraser, April 24, 1852; J. B. Harris, Sept. 26, 1853; Henry C. McCook, March 31, 1855; David Anderson, April 24, 1857; T. M. T. McCoy, Aug. 23, 1860; W. M. Bryant, March 23, 1867; W. R. Smiley, April 11, 1868; I. P. Hole, Aug. 14, 1869; R. W. Taylor, June 6, 1873; G. F. Mead, July 5, 1875; C. C. Davidson, June 20, 1876, who is yet the superintendent."

The present teachers and the number of pupils enrolled in each school are as follows: G. W. Henry, high-school, 78 pupils; A. R. Martin, grammar, sixth grade, 42 pupils; Miss Lena Lindsay, grammar, fifth grade, 38 pupils; Miss Mary Sinclair, primary, fourth grade, 45 pupils; Miss Lydia Ogden, primary, third grade, 63 pupils; Miss Bella Child, primary, second grade, 73 pupils; Miss Adelaide H. Young, primary, first grade, second division, 73 pupils; Miss Lou Roach, primary, first grade, first division, 57 pupils. Total enrollment, 469; average daily attendance, 355.

The present board of education is composed of J. H. Wallace, President; John Way, Secretary; John Burns, Treasurer; H. H. Gregg, David C. Schultz, and George B. Corbett.

Cold Run Academy was organized in the spring of 1867, by Joshua and Samuel Bowman, C. M. Miller, Hiram Chandler, and John Mason, to secure the privileges of a high-school for members of their families. A building was procured in the Bowman neighborhood, in which the school

was opened, April 15th, with sixteen pupils, under the instruction of W. R. Smiley. The first term closed July 3d, and, the school having been successful, the fall term was opened with fifty pupils, twenty-four of whom had come from abroad to attend this school. Mr. Smiley left at the end of the year to become the principal of the New Lisbon schools, and the academy was placed, the second year, in charge of D. M. and J. R. Carey, of Salem, who also conducted it successfully.

The last term was taught by Ashbell Carey, and ended Feb. 25, 1870, with a reunion at the house of Joshua Bowman, of those who had attended the school. An aggregate attendance of 126 pupils was reported; and, the mission of the school being fulfilled, so far as the founders were concerned, Cold Run Academy was discontinued.

The Schools of the Township.—An early school was taught on the present Infirmary farm by Philip Athce, and where is now the house of Wm. Rudisill. John Stough, John Mason, George Rudisill, and John J. Bowman put up a building very early for a school in that neighborhood. Among the pioneer teachers were Jonas Bowman, Jesse Hoops, Wm. D. Ewing, and Jemima Reed. No satisfactory record of the early condition of the schools is in existence. In 1878 the exhibit was as follows:

District.	Clerks of District.	Males of School Age.	Females of School Age.	Total.
No. 1.	Charles Chandler.....	35	36	71
No. 2.	F. B. Chandler.....	12	20	32
No. 3.	Wm. A. Stockman.....	24	19	43
No. 4.	Wm. Johnson.....	18	24	42
No. 5.	Jason Morgan.....	19	13	32
No. 10.	George W. Vogan.....	58	58	116
No. 9-11.*	L. C. Marquis.....	20	19	39
No. 11-13.†	Charles Donnelly.....	36	32	68
		222	221	443

* Most of the districts are provided with comfortable school-buildings, and, in a few instances, they are above the average condition of school-houses in the country.

CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW LISBON.

This is the pioneer religious society in the township. Its organization appears to have been effected in 1806, but who were the constituent members and by whom the body was formed cannot be learned from the meagre records kept at that time. Some time during the latter part of that year, or early in 1807, the Rev. Clement Vallandigham was invited to become the pastor of the congregation, and, accepting the call, arrived with his family at New Lisbon, May 22, 1807. He had been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ohio about a year previous to that time, but does not appear to have been ordained to the holy office. He was properly ordained and installed pastor of the New Lisbon congregation June 24, 1807. He was then in the prime of his life, and entered upon his mission with great zeal, faithfully discharging the duties of his pastorate, which embraced also several congregations in the southern part of the county. Of his life and character little can be here said. How well he succeeded in his ministerial office is shown by the large congregations which he gathered, and which remain to this day

* Fractional district, partly in Elk Run.

† Fractional district, partly in Salem.

to pay tribute to his worth and attest his many excellent qualities of heart and mind. He died at New Lisbon, Oct. 21, 1839, in the sixty-second year of his life, and in the thirty-third year of his pastoral connection with the congregation.

The meetings of the New Lisbon congregation were first held in the old log court-house, and in a preacher's tent which had been put up for use in fair weather in a beautiful grove a little west of the present stone mills. Probably at the latter place, on the 17th of August, 1807, Hugh McClaren and Patrick McKaig were chosen the first ruling elders, and soon after were ordained. Jonathan Hamilton, Cornelius Dorland, John Travis, and John Moore were likewise ordained elders in a few years, but the exact dates cannot be given.

In the month of September, 1807, occurred the first baptism of which there is any record,—James, the son of Davidson and Agnes Filson, living in the western part of the township.

The original membership of the congregation began to be augmented early in 1808, and that year there were received into the church David Graham, Rebecca Beall, Susannah Hamilton, and Agnes Stewart. In 1809, John and Isabella Montgomery, Ebenezer and Sarah Martin, Wm. Davitt, Hugh Stewart, Nancy Mathews, Katie Hamilton, Mary McLaughlin, Betsey Jolly, Rachael Harper, John, Rebecca, and Robert Travis, John Moore, Eleanor McLane, and Mrs. and Mr. Scott. In 1810, Jeremiah McLaughlin, John and Ann McMillan, Andrew and Rachel Armstrong, Benjamin Paul, Charles and Mary McDavitt, Elizabeth Gibson, Jane Fife, Doretha Bowman, and Rebecca McCready. In 1811, Robert and Polly Ramsey, Peggy, Jonathan, and Sally Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, James and Polly McKinley, Wm. McLaughlin, Eleanor Rose, David Scott, Wm. Crane, Wm. Shehan, John Hessin, Polly Davis, Polly Hamilton, Nathaniel and Jane McCracken, Susannah Burbeck, Betsey Stibbs, Wm. McCready, John Gibson, Betsey Crane, Thomas King, Joseph Fife, Juda McKee, Peggy Graham, Nancy McMillan, John, Robert, and Sarah Whan, and Thomas Pollock. In 1812, Hannah Hamilton, Margaret Ewing, Arthur Burbeck, and Polly Gibson.

On the 1st of April, 1814, the communicants numbered 137, and, of this number, about 60 had been received on confession. In 1820 there were 239 members, and probably at no period since then have there been less than 200. At present the membership is nearly 300.

In 1814 the first meeting-house of the congregation was put up, nearly west of the present jail. It was a large, plain, one-story building, and in these days would be called very uncomfortable. The seats were high, and the aisles were paved with brick. Below the quaint pulpit was a seat for the clerk, who led the singing. This office was performed many years by Alexander Mathews, who lined the hymns or psalms, generally repeating two lines at a time, and then pitched the tune with a device somewhat like the tuning-fork at present used. Of course he did not always succeed at first, but the congregation was patient, and heartily joined in the singing after he was properly attuned. Around the church-yard was a high fence, along which were posts for the farmers to hitch their horses.

On the 7th of March, 1836, the congregation was incorporated by an act of the Legislature as "The First Presbyterian Church," with the following corporators: George Lee, James McKaig, Joseph Hamilton, Samuel Martin, William Crow, Davidson Filson, and John Armstrong. Power was conferred to hold property not to exceed in value \$6000, and provision was made for the election of a board of trustees. The purpose to build a new house now assumed tangible shape, and in February, 1837, Gen. John Armstrong, Elderkin Potter, David Begges, Horace Potter, and James McLaughlin were appointed a building committee. But the edifice which is now the place of worship was not erected until 1840, and not fully completed until the fall of 1841, when the pews were sold. The church is attractive, having been improved at an expense of \$2500, and is controlled by the following trustees: John Ramsey, John Way, C. B. Dickey, Wm. Burbeck, Henry W. W. Bough, James Dorrance, and James Charters.

After Mr. Vallandigham's decease the pulpit was supplied a short time, but in March, 1840, the Rev. A. O. Patterson began preaching, and on the 9th of December entered upon a pastorate which continued until the spring of 1852. The year's vacancy which followed was supplied by the Revs. Wm. C. Stratton, James L. Vallandigham, and John B. Graham.

In the spring of 1853 the Rev. Wm. Y. Brown became the pastor, and continued that relation until June, 1856. The same month the Rev. Edwin R. McGregor began a pastorate which was terminated Feb. 16, 1858. From Feb. 6, 1859, till 1866 the Rev. O. M. Todd was the pastor; from 1867 till 1871, the Rev. Robert Dickson; from Jan. 6, 1872, till February, 1878, the Rev. George N. Johnson; and since Jan. 1, 1879, the pastor has been the Rev. A. B. Marshall.

In 1812, John McMillan was ordained to the office of ruling elder; in 1816, John Thompson, Robert Ramsey, and Samuel Dickey; in 1820, Davidson Filson; in 1822, James McKinley and Wm. Crow; and since that period Samuel Martin, John McKaig, John Armstrong, John Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Jonathan Hamilton, George Lee, Thomas McClellan, Hiram Myers, Robert Rankin, George S. Vallandigham, B. K. Roach, Robert Whitacre, John M. Todd, John Ramsey, Stephen Todd, James Hall, Thomas P. Thompson, C. B. Dickey, Wm. Mathers, John McDonald, and Wm. Burbeck.

James R. Dorrance is the superintendent of a Sunday-school (maintained by the church), which has 190 members.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW LISBON

may be said to be an outgrowth of the West Beaver congregation of Associate Presbyterians. In 1829 that congregation had five members living at New Lisbon, who were occasionally supplied with preaching by the Rev. Wm. Dantlett, the meetings being held in the old log school-house. In April, 1836, one of these members, Erastus Eells, presented a petition to the "Associate Presbytery of Ohio," asking that body to supply them with preaching, and in response the Revs. David Thompson, James McSell, Edward Small, and others occasionally ministered for the next three years. In March, 1839, the Presbytery was petitioned to organize

and receive the congregation at New Lisbon as one of the Associate churches. That body honored the request, and delegated the Rev. David Goodwiller to perform the mission. This was accomplished April 22, 1839, when the congregation was formally constituted of the following persons: Mathew Adams, Mary Adams, Erastus and Janet Eells, Anthony Shafer and wife, Thomas, Susan, and James Starr, John Fugate, Mary and Samuel McKinzie, Mary Calhoun, Martha Livingston, and Alexander Patterson. The organization was completed by electing Mathew Adams, Erastus Eells, and Wm. Wallace ruling elders.

The old brick Methodist meeting-house, on High Street, was purchased for the use of the congregation, and served it as a place of worship for many years. It was duly conveyed to the trustees, May 1, 1839, by the officers of the Methodist Society.

In April, 1840, the Rev. J. W. Harsha became the pastor of the congregation for one-third of his time, the other two-thirds being allotted to the West Beaver congregation. He remained two and a half years. From the time of his departure, for the next three years, the pulpit was supplied by the Presbytery; but in May, 1846, the two congregations called the Rev. S. F. Herron to the pastorate, and the following September he was installed. His connection with the New Lisbon congregation continued twenty-two years. When he became pastor the congregation numbered 26 members; during his connection 89 joined, 35 on profession. It has now about 100 members.

A vacancy of two years ensued, in which the Presbytery sent supplies, but on the 2d of November, 1869, the Rev. T. A. Scott entered upon a three years' pastorate. From 1873 to 1875 the Rev. W. G. Nevin was the pastor, and after a vacancy of more than a year and a half, most of which time the pulpit was regularly supplied, in January, 1877, the Rev. A. H. Elder became the pastor, and is yet serving in that connection.

In January, 1856, James Sterling and Wilson McLaughlin were elected ruling elders, and in 1870 David Bower was chosen. Both the first and the last died in 1875. The present elders are Erastus Eells, Wilson McLaughlin, J. T. Brewster, Stacy Wallace, John B. Clark, Moses Everitt, and James K. Frew.

In the spring of 1859 a new church-edifice was begun on Walnut Street, on lot 276, by James Scott, for the society, and by the 1st of January, 1860, was ready for occupancy. It is a commodious brick building, and cost \$4000. The building committee were James Sterling, E. B. Smiley, Benjamin Dilworth, James Scott, and Rev. Mr. Herron.

April 15, 1859, the congregation became incorporated with the name and title above given. The present trustees are J. T. Brewster, James Scott, Moses Everitt; James K. Frew, treasurer. There is a flourishing Sunday-school under the superintendence of the pastor.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING AT NEW LISBON.

About 1813 the Friends living at New Lisbon and vicinity began holding meetings in a dwelling which was near Joseph Shawk's residence; but about 1816 a small meeting-house was built on Jefferson Street, which was used

thereafter as long as worship according to the customs of the Friends was kept up in the place. No records of this meeting have been preserved, but among those who attended there are remembered John Neil, John Briggs, Joseph Richardson, Benjamin Hanna, George Garrettsen, Oliver Griffith, Samuel Myers, Harmon Fagan, Joshua Chandler, and Nathan Baldwin, some of whom were not strictly Friends. In 1829 the society embraced the doctrines of Friend Hicks, and, after a short period, became so much reduced by removals and other causes that the meetings were but poorly maintained, and finally were altogether abandoned. The society has long been extinct.

THE GERMAN MEETING-HOUSE AT NEW LISBON

was built about 1833 by the united efforts of the Lutheran and German Reformed congregations, which were organized here at an early day. William Helman, Peter Brinker, and Jacob Cublins served as the building committee. It was with some difficulty that enough means could be secured to prosecute the building to successful completion. Some of the funds used were collected by M. H. Shultz in Philadelphia, and friends in other localities responded with aid. Through the efforts of John Brinker and others a steeple and bell were added, some time after the church was built. This house yet stands, but presents a somewhat dilapidated appearance. It was the first church in the place that was not erected on the "Gospel Knob," as some people irreverently called that part of High Street on which all the other churches stood at that time. Concerning the congregation which worshiped in this house not much can be said. What little recorded history they had has been destroyed, and none of the original members remain to tell the story of their struggles for a permanent place,—now with hopes of success, and then with declining interests,—until their future existence as an organization became impossible. Among those who attended divine worship in this house, and in the old court-house before the church was built, may be mentioned families bearing the names of Brinker, Simonds, Crowl, Blecher, Worman, Bricker, Hill, Spiker, Walter, Bowman, Frederick, Springer, Mason, Stock, Arter, Small, Cublins, Rees, Clapsaddle, Nace, Schultz, Helman, Lepper, Adam, Rudisill, and Miller. Among the pastors were the Revs. John Stough, Mahnesmith, Sönnendecker, Harter, Swissler, and a number of others whose names appear in the sketches of congregations in the northern part of the county, and no attempt is made to introduce them here.

About 1860 regular services were discontinued, but lately a small Lutheran congregation has again been endeavoring to establish regular worship. The preaching is supplied by the Rev. Sylvanus Schillinger.

In the northern part of the township, Andrew Brinker and others were instrumental in the erection of a parsonage for the use of the ministry of the church in Salem township, which received the surviving interests of the New Lisbon congregations when they went down.

THE NEW LISBON CALVINISTIC BAPTIST CHURCH.

The records of this body have been destroyed, and but few meagre and disconnected accounts of its history can be obtained. It was organized some time after 1812 by a

minister named Azariah Hanks, who was also the first preacher, and had among its early members Joab Gaskill, Obadiah and John Campbell, William Paul, Benjamin Pritchard, Joseph Powell, Lewis Kinney, Henry Beck, Stacy Pettit, Ira Dibble, Susan Whitacre, and Eliza Lepper, and, in most instances, the wives of the male members. The two first-named brethren served as deacons.

About 1815 a frame meeting-house was built on the corner of High and Jefferson Streets, which had an elevated pulpit, and a small desk below for the use of the leader in singing. The house was used by the Baptists and the society which took their place—the Disciples—until 1841. The Rev. Hanks was followed by the Revs. Thomas Rigdon, Jehu Brown, — Clark, and Francis W. Emmon. In 1827, 41 members were reported at the Association meeting, which assembled with the church, and which closed its career as a Baptist society. Soon after, a movement was here inaugurated which caused nearly all the members to connect themselves with what is now known as

THE DISCIPLES CHURCH.

The reformation here begun forms such a prominent feature of the religious history of the county that an extended account of its inception and a full sketch of the church which cradled it into existence have been prepared from the memorial discourse of the Rev. William Baxter, the poet, evangelist, and pastor of the church when the sermon was delivered, March 7, 1875 :

“But the point before us at present is the relation of this congregation to the great reformatory movement to which attention has been invited, which can best be understood by a brief history of the case. In the month of August, 1827, the Mahoning Baptist Association met in this village. Among other matters which engaged the attention of this body, it was proposed to select an evangelist to labor among the fifteen or twenty churches composing the Association ; this was deemed necessary on account of the languishing condition of many of the congregations, and the great lack of efficient ministerial labor in many localities within its boundaries. Among the preachers present were A. Campbell, then a Baptist, already giving promise of future greatness ; Adamson Bentley, the foremost Baptist preacher in the Association ; Sidney Rigdon, who afterwards became the right-hand man of Joe Smith, the founder of Mormonism, a man of great eloquence and at that time a shining light in the Baptist brotherhood ; John Seerest, of the Christians, a very successful evangelist ; Joseph Gaston, of the same body, a man of deep religious feeling and a powerful exhorter ; and last, but not least, from Steubenville, the teacher of an academy there, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, one of the best-educated men in the West, a natural orator, a born genius, who had abandoned the religious views in which he had been brought up, and was seeking diligently by the light of God's word the old paths: his name was Walter Scott. On this man, though not a member of the Association, but occupying a place by courtesy, fell the choice of the ministers present as the proper man to go forth to arouse the churches to a sense of their duty and sinners to a sense of their danger.

“This unexpected choice caused the subject of it to look upon it as providential, and, regarding the call of the Association as a call from Heaven, he entered at once upon his work. His first resolve was that he would not preach any of the peculiar doctrines of the Baptists, but would make the apostles his models, and thus reproduce the ancient gospel. Full of this purpose, he came to New Lisbon about the middle of November of the same year, and, in the Baptist meeting-house, began a series of meetings during the week which were intended to continuè over Sunday. The novelty of his mode of preaching and his rare and impressive eloquence soon gained him a large audience. The entire village was aroused and excited ; the preacher brought strange things to their ears, and on Sunday the crowd was greater than ever before ; the church was crowded, the entrance thronged, and the preacher somewhat excited by the great desire manifested to hear him. His theme was the confession made by the apostle Peter, in the words, ‘Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God’ (Matt. xvi. 16), and the promise made by Christ to him that he would intrust to him the keys of the kingdom of heaven, or the high privilege of first unfolding to men the gospel plan of salvation. In proof of the correctness of this view, he led his hearers to Jerusalem, and portrayed as they had never heard before the wonderful scenes of the day of Pentecost. He followed Peter through his discourse after the descent of the Holy Spirit. They seemed to hear the voice of the apostle as he charged on his hearers the guilt of the Saviour's death, which forced from their lips the heartfelt, agonizing cry, ‘Men and brethren, what shall we do?’ and then, with startling power and emphasis, gave the apostle's reply: ‘Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit.’ None of his hearers had ever listened to such preaching before ; and those who accepted the Bible as true felt that they could not gainsay it, for he presented no view or theory of his own, but uttered the very words of the inspired apostle. Just as he had closed his description of that wonderful scene, a gentleman well known and highly respected came to the door of the church and joined the interested group of listeners, and heard the preacher make the declaration in reference to the truth he had preached, that the word of God meant just what it said, and briefly repeat the scene above described, with the earnest cry of the multitude, and the full, clear, and convincing answer ; and when the preacher asked if there was any one present who believed what he taught, and was ready to take God at his word by instant obedience, the audience and preacher were both surprised to see this man press his way through the throng to where the preacher stood, and say, ‘I do,’ and express his willingness to be baptized at once for the remission of sins. The preacher for a moment was at a loss how to understand the meaning of the stranger's course ; but, on making inquiry, he found that he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and highly esteemed by his neighbors. He yielded to his wishes, and publicly baptized him according to the apostolic command for the remission of sins, in the stream which flows almost in sight of where I now stand.

"Sudden conversions are generally looked upon with suspicion, but this, as the sequel proved, was no sudden fancy, but the carrying out of a purpose long and earnestly cherished. The doctrine he embraced was not one heard of for the first time and adopted without investigation, but one that had long been entertained from his own independent reading of the word of God; and up to that day he was under the impression that he was alone in that belief. His name was William Amend, a calm, meditative man, whose life was such that he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community, and was regarded by the religious people as an Israelite indeed. His own account of the matter, contained in a letter addressed to the writer of this article, is one of interest; and, as one of the most important features of the reformation was inaugurated in his case, we insert it here. His letter is dated Hiawatha, Kansas, July 23, 1872, and is as follows:

"DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 16th, I will begin with myself. My parents were Presbyterians, my wife a Methodist; we married April 18, 1818. In 1822 we joined the Presbyterian Church. In the fall of 1826, Mr. Vallandigham, the pastor of that church, commenced preaching on election, foreordination, total depravity, etc., which soon disturbed my mind. I did not believe that man was so bad as he said; neither did I believe that God was partial,—that he must have just so many, no more and no less. So I began to investigate these things. I soon found that God was no respecter of persons,—that the election was in regard to character; and by this I also learned the ancient gospel. I now discovered that I was not a baptized person. I went to see Mr. Vallandigham about these things, and he told me that I wanted to pry into God's secrets that I could not know,—that I was tempted, and he was afraid it was of the Evil One. He then asked me if I ever had any correspondence with Alexander Campbell, or if I had ever read any of his writings. I told him that I had not. 'Well,' said he, 'you have got hold of Campbell's doctrine.' Said I, 'If that is so, he must be an ancient gospel man, but I learned these things from the Bible.' So, after many hard struggles to overturn my arguments, he said, 'Well, if nothing else will do you, I will immerse you, but I do not like to adopt the plan.' 'Why?' said I. He said, 'If I immerse you, some more will want to follow your example. I will immerse you, but it is not essential to salvation.' I then told him that he should not immerse me; that I would wait until I could meet a man who believed the gospel. So we agreed to part. After that I sometimes went to the Baptist meeting; it was a social prayer-meeting; Bro. Joab Gaskill was bishop. I took part with them that day. I lived five miles from Lisbon, and Gaskill four miles, and Gaskill wished me to go home with him. I went, and we conversed upon these things and upon the ancient order of the gospel, which was altogether new to him. Just two weeks after that, Bro. Scott commenced preaching the ancient gospel; and on the Friday night before, I was reading the second chapter of Acts to my wife at home. I said to her, 'This is just what we need to make us fit subjects to wait upon the Lord.' She said, 'Well, you had better go and preach it;' and I replied, 'The first man I meet that will preach this gospel and promise to live it, I will go with him, let the world say what it will.' On Saturday, Bro. John Campbell sent one of his sons to tell me that a very smart man by the name of Scott would preach the next day at eleven o'clock, and that he wished me to hear him. I promised to go, and did so. When I got there the house was full; I went up the steps to the door, but could get no farther. Bro. Scott had the commission for his text, and went to Jerusalem as the Lord commanded. Very soon I found that this was the man I had promised to go with. When he got to the place where they cried out to Peter and the rest of the apostles, 'Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?' he asked, 'What did Peter tell them?' He paused as if waiting for an answer, and thou said, 'I will tell you a secret.' He then repeated Peter's reply: 'Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Spirit;' and said, 'This is the secret.' He then cried out, 'If there is any person present who is willing to take God at his word, now is the time

to come.' I then went forward, pressing through the crowd till I got to him. He took me by the hand and said, 'Is there any person present who knows why this man should not be baptized for the remission of sins? If so, let him tell it now, or forever hold his peace.' Bro. Gaskill then spoke up and said, 'I can receive and fellowship him with all my heart.' 'Thank the Lord!' said Scott; 'you shall be immersed for the remission of sins.' The meeting closed, and I went with Joseph Powell to get a change of clothes; we then went to the water; I was baptized, and came up out of the water. Bro. Scott delivered a beautiful address on the ancient gospel, after which I went to Bro. Powell's, changed my clothes, and went on my way rejoicing.

"The events narrated in the above letter, beyond all question, establish the fact that Mr. Amend was the first man of whom we have any knowledge who, in modern times, so clearly and fully complied with all the gospel conditions of pardon as required by the apostles. The course he adopted, from that time forward, was required from all converts, and formed one of the most marked features of the reformation, and that order was restored here.

"But the question may be asked, How can this be made to mark the beginning of a new era in the religious history of the times, when the doctrine confessed and obeyed is, in theory at least, the doctrine of all Christendom? That it is in accordance with nearly all the creeds of the greater portion of the religious world may be learned by an examination of the most orthodox creeds, ancient and modern. The Nicene Creed, one of the most ancient and orthodox, declares that there is 'one baptism for the remission of sins,' and many modern creeds are scarcely less explicit, and the wonder only grows when we find the Scriptures teaching the doctrine in language even less liable to mistake than that of the creeds. The truth is, however, that, notwithstanding the teaching of both Bible and creed upon the subject, the doctrine was practically as utterly disregarded as if both creed and Bible were silent upon the subject; of which no greater proof is needed than the fact that Mr. Amend, though a devout man and a constant attendant at church, and even a member of one of the popular religious parties, had never heard it before; and an additional proof that it was practically denied is found in the fact that the preaching of it was everywhere denounced as heresy, and those who embraced it were made the objects of persecution, as far as the spirit of the age would allow it. That such a state of things should exist is no stranger than that the Church of Rome should have become what it was when Luther arose, or that formalism should have almost wholly usurped the place of vital piety when Wesley began his work.

"But to return to our theme. Soon after the baptism of Mr. Amend quite a number of others followed his example, among them his sister, Mrs. Conover, of Massillon (still living), Mrs. Elizabeth Lodge, Mrs. Watson, and many others. The Baptist church, almost to a man, embraced the views presented by Elder Scott, and, dropping the name Baptist, were known as Disciples of Christ; and the meeting-house, now a dwelling, the first building east of R. B. Pritchard's, passed into the hands of the new body. Here they were ministered to occasionally by Elder Scott and others, mainly from the Western Reserve, and their numbers were greatly increased.

"About 1838, Benjamin Pritchard became one of the elders of the congregation, and rendered faithful and efficient service for nearly thirty years. His house for many years was the preachers' home, and nearly every preacher among us in those days shared his hospitality.

"In 1841 the present house was built, and, though under another roof, we are under the same foundation yet, with the same God for our God as those who worshiped here before us and have gone home, and with the same Bible for our comfort and guide.

"Before the building of this house most of the preaching was by traveling evangelists, but for a season the church enjoyed the regular labors of Wesley Lanphear and Wm. Beaumont. Since the erection of this house the pastors have been Isaac Errett, five years; P. H. Jones, three years; Joseph King, five years; Philip Galley, about one year and a half; and Wm. Baxter, about twelve years. Since October, 1875, Rev. A. Martin has been pastor.

"A list of the brethren who have preached here at various times would be interesting, but it would perhaps be impossible to give such a one now. The following, though incomplete, will not be without interest: Alexander Campbell, Walter Scott, William Hayden, A. S. Hayden, John Henry, Cyrus and Marcus Bosworth, Eli Regal, Jonas Hartzell, E. Hubbard, John Shafer, A. Allerton, John Applegate, C. E. Van Voorhis, J. H. Jones, D. S. Burnet, James and Joseph Gaston, George Lucy, Warrick Martin, Robert Forrester, W. S. Gray, A. B. Green, C. L. Loos, S. E. Pearre, Robert Graham, Frank Green, R. T. Davies, Alanson Wilcox.

"During the year beginning with the labors of Elder Walter Scott, to which attention has already been called, about one thousand converts were made under his earnest and efficient advocacy of the ancient gospel. Every succeeding year since then has witnessed the spread of the work with unexampled rapidity. Not a single congregation of this body was in existence when he first began his plea, in 1827; now there are between three hundred and four hundred congregations in this State, and even greater numbers in several of the States farther west; for instance, over four hundred in Illinois, a still larger number in Indiana and Kentucky, large numbers in Tennessee and Missouri; they are to be found in nearly all the new States and Territories, in California and Oregon; numerous congregations are also to be found in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and even in Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. During the year 1874, 30,000 additions were reported in one newspaper, and there is no doubt but that the entire number of accessions was 50,000; the whole number is variously estimated at from half to three-fourths of a million.

"Such success never attended any previous efforts at reformation, and no other people ever had greater reason than we to thank God for the past, and to take courage for the future.

"Nothing has ever occurred in the history of this town of such importance to the world as the sermon delivered by Walter Scott in that unpretending frame building on the hill north of us. Its echoes have gone round the world; myriads of hearts have been gladdened; the teachings of

other religious bodies have been modified by the truth which he and his fellow-laborers so ably and earnestly presented; and, great as the visible and direct results have been in the gathering together of a great and influential religious body, I have no doubt but that the indirect results have been equally great. These consist in part in weakening the authority of human tradition, calling attention to a neglected Bible, insisting on a teaching and practice which has express warrant in the word of God, and, more than all, in promoting the spirit of Christian union, which now prevails to an extent and degree unknown before. This latter work was a marked feature in the public efforts of all our early public teachers; next to the conversion of souls, they labored for the fulfillment of the Saviour's prayer for the unity of his people; and had the disciples done nothing save this, they have been a blessing to the world.

"Their platform of union—the Bible, and that only—is that to which all parties are tending, and where they must at last meet and unite. The tokens of this desirable consummation are cheering, and we say, God speed the day!

"Having recently returned to this house of worship, which for months has been undergoing a renovation, we feel as if we had got home again, and realize that it is a fitting time to review our past history, and draw from it hope and encouragement for the future.

"God, in his providence, has given us at last an historic prominence in this the most advanced religious movement of our times. Let us see to it that we are faithful to the high trust committed to our hands. By the example of those of our number who have died in the faith, we are urged to an emulation of their virtues. Their God is ours; and if, like them, we persevere to the end, we shall gain the rest into which they have entered."

The church at present reports 250 members, and has as elders B. F. Frederick and William Moore; deacons, R. B. Pritchard and N. M. Clunk.

For the past sixteen years Abel Lodge has been the superintendent of a flourishing Sunday-school. It has an average of over 100 members, and maintains a good library.

TRINITY CHAPEL (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

The services of the church were held in New Lisbon as early as 1847 and at later periods, but no organization was effected until April 13, 1863, when thirty persons were formed into a society. On the 5th of May, 1863, Fisher A. Blocksom was elected Senior Warden; John Clarke, Junior Warden; and Joseph E. Vance, Belus Lounsberry, John H. Morrison, Seth L. Wadsworth, A. J. Blocksom, Wm. Hostetter, Henry T. Aten, and H. H. Gregg, Vestrymen.

The Rev. A. T. McMurphy became the rector of the society, and remained until 1866. Lay services were then held until 1871, when the Rev. George S. Vallandigham became the rector, continuing until his death, in March, 1873. Since then services have been supplied by neighboring rectors and by laymen.

The meetings were first held in the German church, and then in the court-house until the fall of 1876, when a chapel was secured in a building standing on lot 161. It has been fitted up in a neat manner, is owned by the society, and is free from debt.

The present vestry is composed of John Clarke, Senior Warden; M. N. Hamilton, Junior Warden; William Vollandigham, John H. Clarke, and John H. Morrison, Vestrymen. The communicants number 12.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW LISBON.

Methodism was first proclaimed west of the village, near the borders of Hanover township, about 1812, by a local preacher named James Caldwell, who held services there occasionally, preaching without authority from any Conference. He soon after had a co-laborer in John Cecil, a man of athletic frame, who had but one eye, but who possessed many qualities to make him a successful missionary. He was not only able to expound the word, but willing, if occasion demanded, to take his place as a common laborer in the harvest-field, where he wielded the sickle as skillfully as any of his fellows. Such conduct naturally won the hearts of the simple pioneers, who ever welcomed the visits of these plain preachers. In due time Methodism was firmly established here, and had taken a foothold at New Lisbon. About 1818 the place was recognized as a regular appointment on what was then known as Beaver circuit, which embraced several counties in the eastern part of Ohio and a part of Pennsylvania, preaching being supplied about once a month.

The ministers about that time were Jacob Hooper and a young man named Dowler. The former had a stentorian voice and preached in an earnest manner, sparing not the evil where he conceived it to exist, but fearlessly denouncing all manner of wrong. His zeal to promote the welfare of the church never abated, and, when necessity demanded, he started on foot to fill the appointments on his circuit.

The bounds of the circuit remained as comprehensive as above indicated until about 1840, when New Lisbon was designated a station in the Conference, and has since maintained that relation to Methodist work in Columbiana County.

It appears that not until about 1822 was the society at New Lisbon fully organized, but, in the absence of the official records, it is impossible to give the original membership. The first place of meeting was in a small frame house which stood a little west of John Arter's tannery. It had previously been occupied for other purposes and was unsuitable as a church, yet in this house preached Martin Ruter and James B. Findley, at that time eminent ministers.

About 1826 a more appropriate place of worship was provided on the hill half a square east of Market Street. It was a plain brick edifice, with accommodations ample for those times, and in this house, in 1827, a Miss Miller, probably the first woman-preacher in New Lisbon, addressed crowded congregations. Here, also, Bishops Hedding, Soule, and Chase, of the Episcopal Church, sometimes preached. The house was used until 1838, when the present place of worship was erected on the southwest corner of the square. It was built, after the custom of those times, with galleries on three sides, but the side-galleries have been removed, and the house has been otherwise modernized and made more comfortable and attractive.

In 1845 the society was reorganized under the laws of that period, and James H. Shields, Jacob Arter, Jacob

Harbaugh, Thomas Corbett, Robert S. McKay, Benezett F. Thompson, and Simon Spiker elected trustees. The present board is composed of Jacob Harbaugh, G. W. Nelson, William Huston, William Hoover, J. F. Benner, William Jordan, Nicholas Way, and Richardson Arter. John Burns is the recording steward.

The clergy who ministered to the church from its organization to the present time have been as follows, the years given being the dates of their appointment to this charge by the Annual Conferences: 1820, Jacob Hooper, — Dowler; 1821, William Tipton, Charles Trescott, Henry Knapp; 1822, William Tipton, Samuel Brockoonier; 1823, Dennis Goddard, B. O. Plympton; 1824, Ezra Booth, Albert G. Richardson; 1825, Samuel Adams, Robert Hopkins; 1826, John Knox, William Henderson; 1827, Edward Taylor, John Somerville; 1828, B. O. Plympton, Nathaniel Calender; 1829, George Brown, — Wians; 1830, Alfred Bronson, William Henderson; 1831, John Crawford, Jacob Jenks; 1832, John P. Kent, William Summers; 1833, M. L. Weekly, D. Gordon; 1834, Alcinius Young, J. M. Meacham; 1835, Alcinius Young, P. S. Ruter; 1836, Daniel Sharp, John McLean; 1837, Daniel Sharp, J. T. W. Auld; 1838, George McCaskey, J. Montgomery; 1839, George McCaskey, Joshua Monroe; 1840, Moses Tichinel; 1841-42, Lewis Burton; 1843, D. R. Hawkins; 1844-45, Charles Thorn; 1846, T. Winstanley; 1847-48, Frank Moore; 1849-50, Josiah Adams;* 1851, J. T. Nessley; 1852-53, A. H. Thomas; 1854, Robert Hamilton; 1855-56, Walter Brown; 1857-58, J. D. Turner; 1859, J. D. Vail; 1860, Isaac Aiken; 1861, Ebenezer Bracken; 1862-63, John W. Baker; 1864, Joseph Horner; 1865, G. W. Cranage; 1866-67, W. K. Brown; 1868-70, J. F. Jones; 1871, Samuel Birkett; 1872-74, S. Y. Kennedy; 1875-76, A. R. Chapman.

In September, 1877, the Rev. R. M. Freshwater became the pastor, and yet continues.

Among the local preachers of the Methodist Church living at New Lisbon are remembered Thomas Kinkaid, J. J. Estill, Thomas Boardman, and Dr. Johnson.

In 1878 the church reported 166 members. A Sunday-school having 120 members is maintained, and has Nicholas Way for superintendent.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH OF NEW LISBON.

Some time about 1828 the Protestant Methodist Church was constituted of those opposed to episcopacy, but who had, prior to that period, given their allegiance to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The movement, instituted at Baltimore, rapidly grew in favor, and societies were soon formed in various parts of the Union. In New Lisbon, Henry Springer and others espoused this cause, and in November, 1831, the Rev. Reeves began preaching in the place. He was followed by Revs. Dighton, Guthrie, Miller, and other missionaries, whose labors induced the formation of a small society. The meetings were first held in a small brick house on Chestnut Street, but about 1837 a more commodious and appropriate church-edifice was erected on the northwest corner of the public square, which became well known as the "White Church." In this the society

* Died here the second year.

flourished ten or twelve years, then lost its influence and strength to such an extent that in 1848 it was practically extinct. In 1841 the Conference of the denomination was held with the church, and was largely attended, about two hundred ministers being present. In the fall of 1837 the church was taken up as a regular appointment, and was served by the Revs. Joel Dolby and Hugh Kelley. Other preachers, in addition to those already named, were the Revs. Brown- ing, Reeves, Ragan, White, Flowers, Dorsey, Hubbard, La- cock, Hughes, Cushing, Beatty, and Clancy.

The Wesleyan Methodists also held meetings in the vil- lage after 1842, but did not succeed in effecting a perma- nent organization. Among their ministers were the Revs. Edward Smith, John Trego, Jesse McBride, and one or two others.

Another branch of the Methodists—the Evangelical As- sociation, or Allbrights—held services in the place in former times, usually at the residence of those who held the All- bright faith, but it is believed that no organization followed their labor. The preaching was probably maintained in con- nection with the class at Franklin Square.*

Several ministers of the Bible-Christian Church—the Revs. Henry and Jacob Stambaugh—resided in Centre township about 1825, and occasionally held meetings, but did not awaken enough interest to form a separate so- ciety. Judge Harbaugh, of Detroit, relates an amusing episode in the ministerial career of one of the Stambaughs. On one occasion, as he was immersing a very portly woman in the waters of the Beaver, she slipped from his grasp, and was in great danger of being drowned. She was at last grasped by the frightened clergyman as she arose to the surface pale and having many indications of one who had been at death's door. Soon her lips began to move, and she faintly uttered, "Praise the Lord!" "That's a very good sign!" shouted the relieved minister as he bore her to the shore, thankful that he had not been made respon- sible for the death of the devout sister.

THE MOUNT ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, on the southeast corner of section 8, was erected in 1844, under the direction of a building committee composed of Chas. Mason, Samuel Bowman, and Joshua Bowman. In 1877 it was remodeled and made quite attractive. In the church lot is a burial-ground containing many handsome monuments. A year or two before the church was built a Lutheran con- gregation of 25 members had been organized in this locality, which held its first meetings in the school-house, but for whose use this house was provided. The Rev. John Henry Hoffman was the first pastor, preaching here until 1846. From that period until 1854 the Rev. William Thompson ministered to the congregation, and since then the preachers have been the Revs. S. Wegner, S. P. Herrington, I. J. Delo, A. B. Kirkland, J. H. Stough, and J. W. Swick.

* Among other celebrated ministers who visited New Lisbon are numbered Nathan Kent in 1816, and Elias Hicks in 1828, both Quakers. The latter preached in the public square, and it is said the concourse completely filled it.

In 1817, Lorenzo Dow preached to vast audiences, and, in 1833, Asa Shinn, another celebrated Methodist, visited the place, preaching several times, and delighting the masses with his overpowering elo- quence.

Since April 1, 1879, the pulpit has been vacant. Charles Mason was the first elder and Samuel Bowman the first deacon. The present consistory is composed of Elders Joseph Lindersmith and Joshua Bowman, and Deacons Samuel Bowman and Harvey W. Lee. The congregation has 55 members and supports a good Sunday-school, which is at present superintended by E. M. Crowl.

THE POINT PLEASANT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was erected on a beautiful little knoll near the fork of the West Beaver and Cold Run, in the early part of 1876, and was consecrated the first Sabbath in July by Elder S. F. Miner. It is a plain but attractive frame house, standing on a lot procured for this purpose from James Pollock and Robert Hastings. The committee under whose direction it was built were Charles Chandler and Robert McClellan. The controlling trustees are Charles Chandler, Philip Bar- ker, I. R. Hastings, Samuel Koffle, and Robert Hastings.

The society which worships here was organized many years ago in the township of Hanover, and held its meet- ings until 1876 in the "Old Frost Church," when the interest was transferred to Point Pleasant. The Rev. L. B. King was the pastor. Since September, 1878, the pastor has been the Rev. E. A. Williams. The society has 50 members, and maintains a good Sunday-school, of which J. R. Hastings is the superintendent.

THE NEW LISBON TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE

was organized Jan. 31, 1874, with President, John Mc- Donald; Vice-President, John Way; Treasurer, Daniel A. McIntosh; Secretary, Lizzie O. Nelson; Executive Com- mittee, James Scott, John T. Brewster, John Arter, Jerome B. Nelson, Nicholas Way.

This society and other bodies gave encouragement to the "Woman's Crusade," which was inaugurated the following March. For a number of days prayer-meetings were maintained in the churches, and from thence the women, to the number of sixty or seventy, would proceed to the places where liquor was sold, and pray, beg, and entreat the proprietors to cease the iniquitous traffic. The first to give a promise to close up his saloon was John Parks, under the Cowan House; but after a few days all yielded to the importunities of the movement and promised a compliance with the request. These happy tidings were announced to the public, March 24, 1874, by the Women's Executive Committee,—Mrs. G. N. Johnson, Mrs. B. F. Frederick, Mrs. M. A. Vallandigham, Mrs. J. K. Frew, Mrs. C. L. Fawcett.

At the same meeting the ladies produced a paper which contained the signatures of the druggists and physicians of the village, promising to limit the sale or use of liquor in their business to such cases where it is absolutely demanded for medicinal purposes; and for a short period following, New Lisbon was, in the strictest sense, a temperance village.

Various temperance societies were formed in the village, some of which maintained but a short existence. On the 11th of August, 1847, a

DIVISION OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE

was instituted, with the following charter-members: Ker- sey Hanna, Thomas H. White, George Crowell, J. F. Ben-

ner, F. Byers, Simon Spiker, B. J. Hanna, Wm. Kuhns, John Kerns, J. N. King, and Joseph Neil. The society disbanded in 1851, the officers at that time being Simon Spiker, W. P.; D. W. Brown, W. A.; and B. W. Snodgrass, R. S.

A TEMPLE OF HONOR

was organized on the 11th of April, 1857, with the following charter-members: J. F. Benner, T. H. White, Fred. Byers, Fred. S. Whelan, H. K. Lee, A. F. Adams, S. B. Keffer, W. H. Vaughan, John Rodebaugh, J. B. Nelson, John Vinaea, Auzev White, and J. Adams. J. F. Benner was the first W. C. T. The society was very prosperous, initiating several hundred members in the course of its existence, which was terminated in 1878.

SECRET ORDERS.

The oldest society belonging to a secret order was instituted Jan. 21, 1822, under a dispensation granted for this purpose, as *The New Lisbon Lodge, No. 65, F. and A. M.* On the 16th of January, 1823, George McCook, Elderkin Potter, Andrew Jerome, and others received a charter, under which the meetings of the Lodge were held until Jan. 12, 1843, when it was declared forfeited and taken back by the Grand Lodge.

The village was without a Masonic Lodge until Dec. 28, 1854, when Wm. H. Gill, S. L. Wadsworth, John Burns, John Watt, John Clarke, John Morrison, James Peeples, A. McClain, and Samuel Lindesmith received a dispensation to organize. The effort was only partially successful, and on the 20th of October, 1856, the dispensation was returned to the Grand Lodge. A third effort to establish a Lodge was made, and on the 23d of August, 1859, a dispensation to revive No. 65 was granted. The first meeting was held September 10th, when the following officers were chosen: J. E. Vanev, W. M.; A. McLain, S. W.; R. B. Pritchard, J. W.; O. L. Lodge, Treas.; A. T. Snodgrass, Sec.; and John A. Morrow, Tyler. The meetings were held under the dispensation until Oct. 17, 1860, when the Lodge received its present charter, the members named therein being, besides the foregoing, Wm. J. Jordan, J. R. Arter, John Arter, and John Charters.

Since its organization, in 1859, the Lodge has had an aggregate membership of 162 Master-Masons, and has at present 70 belonging. Twelve Masters have died in the village, and have been buried with Masonic honors; the remainder have removed.

Since the organization of the Lodge the Worshipful Masters have been J. E. Vanev, R. B. Pritchard, R. R. Brown, Wm. M. Hostetter, J. F. Benner, H. E. Frost, Nicholas Way, and Wm. J. Jordan. The Secretaries for the same period have been A. T. Snodgrass, J. F. Benner, A. McLain, A. J. Blocksom, John Sturgeon, Wm. J. Jordan, W. A. Nichols, H. W. Brown, H. E. Frost, J. H. Arter, and E. L. Randolph.

New Lisbon Chapter, No. 92, R. A. M., was instituted April 17, 1865, with the following charter-members: Wm. W. Orr, J. R. Arter, John Clarke, R. B. Pritchard, J. B. Morgan, Wm. M. Hostetter, Jas. S. Orr, A. J. Cowan, and John W. Fife. Wm. W. Orr was the first High-Priest, and served one year. R. R. Bourne was the High-Priest

from 1866 till 1870; R. B. Pritchard, 1870-72; Wm. M. Hostetter, 1872-74; D. W. Pomeroy, 1874-76; and, since 1876, R. B. Pritchard. The other present officers are Nicholas Way, K.; Johnson Calhoun, Scribe; Jacob L. Wellington, C. H.; David C. McMichael, P. S.; Henry E. Frost, R. A. C.; Wm. Myers, Treasurer; and C. C. Davidson, Secretary. It has 42 members, and its meetings, as well as those of the Lodge, are held in a very fine hall in the Benner Block, on the east side of the public square.

Concordia Lodge, No. 88, I. O. of O. F., was instituted June 21, 1847, with the following charter-members: Joseph Watson, David Davis, James Aten, Wm. McIntosh, and Thomas Hamilton. The Lodge surrendered its charter Feb. 26, 1859, but on application it was restored, July 8, 1867. Since that time the Lodge has held 1208 meetings, and has had an aggregate membership of 271. The present number of members is 82, and the officers are James Filson, N. G.; J. W. Brown, V. G.; John Robinson, Treas.; H. Clay Corbitt, Rec. Sec.; J. L. Wellington, Permanent Sec. Since April, 1874, the Lodge has met in a fine hall west of the square.

New Lisbon Encampment, No. 30, I. O. of O. F., was instituted June 18, 1873, with the following charter-members: David C. Shultz, Henry E. Frost, John A. Myers, Daniel Pritchard, J. L. Wellington, Louis B. Nelson, John Wilkinson, Thomas Burgham, and Hugh Gilmor. The present number of members is 23, and the officers are Simon Wisden, C. P.; Richardson Arter, H. P.; J. W. Brown, S. W.; F. F. Wellington, J. W.; J. L. Wellington, Scribe; and William Myers, Treas.

New Lisbon Post, No. 85, G. A. R., was instituted Dec. 13, 1866, with 12 charter-members, George L. Miller, Post Commander, and Henry E. Frost, Adjutant. Other Post Commanders were S. J. Firestone, John A. Myers, and Henry E. Frost. The post has had an aggregate membership of 78, and surrendered its charter May, 1869.

Court Beaver Valley, No. 25, Independent Order of Foresters, was instituted April 14, 1877, with the following charter-members: C. L. Satterfield, Staev Wallaee, M. N. Clunk, R. W. Baxter, George Vogan, Samuel King, Charles Keek, Casper Tritt, Henry Chapman, Robert Morrow, Robert G. Livingston, and William E. Tilney.

At present the Court has 40 members and the following officers: Chief Ranger, H. B. Dorwart; Vice-Ranger, R. G. Livingston; Treas., George L. Miller; Sec., C. B. Diekey; Senior Woodward, F. F. Baker; Junior Woodward, Peter David; Senior Beadle, R. L. Springer; Junior Beadle, C. L. Satterfield; Chaplain, Robert Morrow; Trustees, W. S. Potts, John King, F. F. Baker; District Deputy, R. W. Baxter.

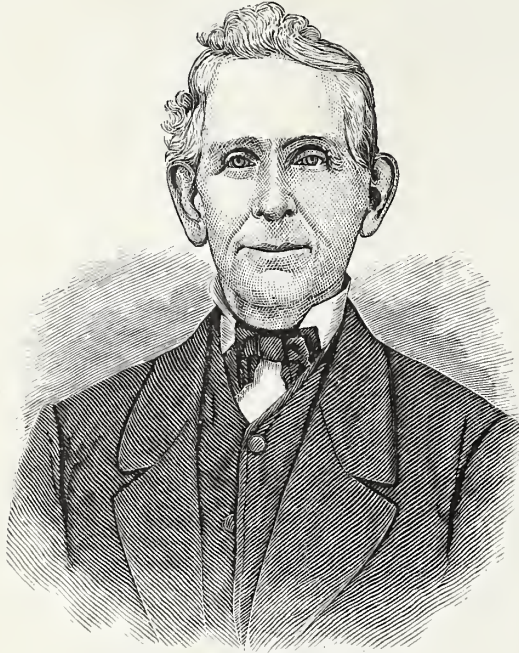
The object of the order is social and beneficiary, every member receiving an assurance of \$1000 in ease of death. The court meets in a pleasant hall on East Walnut Street.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS McCLELLAN,

son of James and Hannah (Witherow) McClellan, was born March 4, 1804. He was the youngest of a family

of ten children,—six sons and four daughters. In 1814 his father removed from Chester Co., Pa., and settled on a farm in Centre township, where he resided till his death. James was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Thomas spent his youth on his father's farm. His education was limited to the common schools of Centre township.



THOMAS M'CLELLAN.

On July 2, 1829, he was married to Annie, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Dearmon, of Pennsylvania. There were born to them children named as follows: Robert, born April 7, 1830; James, Sept. 19, 1831; Albert, Feb. 28, 1835; Margaret E., Nov. 28, 1838; Harriet, Dec. 2, 1840; Anna E., Oct. 10, 1850. Mrs. McClellan died June 15, 1872.

In politics Mr. McClellan is a Democrat. Both he and his wife have been members of the old Presbyterian church for thirty years, he having been an elder in the same for twenty-five years.

JOHN C. PIKE,

son of Hugh and Mary Ann (Crawford) Pike, was born April 12, 1810. He was the third in a family of ten children,—six boys and four girls,—eight of whom are now living. John C. spent his youth on his father's farm in Elk Run township. His father emigrated to this country about 1796, and settled in Washington Co., Pa., where he was engaged at his trade as weaver for eight years. In 1804 he removed to Columbiana County, and settled in Elk Run township on a section of land which he cleared up and brought under a state of cultivation. Here he resided till his death, which occurred May 20, 1835.

On Feb. 13, 1834, John C. was married to Maria, daughter of John and Sophia C. Frederiek, of Centre township. She was born Nov. 29, 1810. By this union six children were born to them, namely: De Lorma F., born July 17, 1835 (married Cora Arter, of Hanover,—two children, Georgia and Grant Omer); Mary Ann, born March 6, 1838 (married Aaron Arter, of Hanover, have three children,—Artemus, John S., and Olietta); Sophia C., born March 5, 1841 (married Jesse B. Frost, of Centre township, have three children,—Wilber L., Fanny E., and Frank O.); Robert T., born March 9, 1843 (married Louisa Springer, have five children,—Linda M., Jenny R., Mary L., John T., and Olive S.); Maria M., born Jan. 23, 1845; died Dec. 26, 1848; Hannah J., born Oct. 29, 1847 (married William Rudisill, of Centre, have two children,—Maria R. and John C.).

After his marriage John C. purchased a farm in Elk Run and worked it two years, when he sold out and moved to Paris, Stark Co., Ohio, where he went into the mercantile business, which he followed four years, then sold out and removed to Centre township, and purchased a farm of two hundred and sixty acres, to which has been added at different times three hundred and forty, making a farm of six hundred acres, where he has resided since.

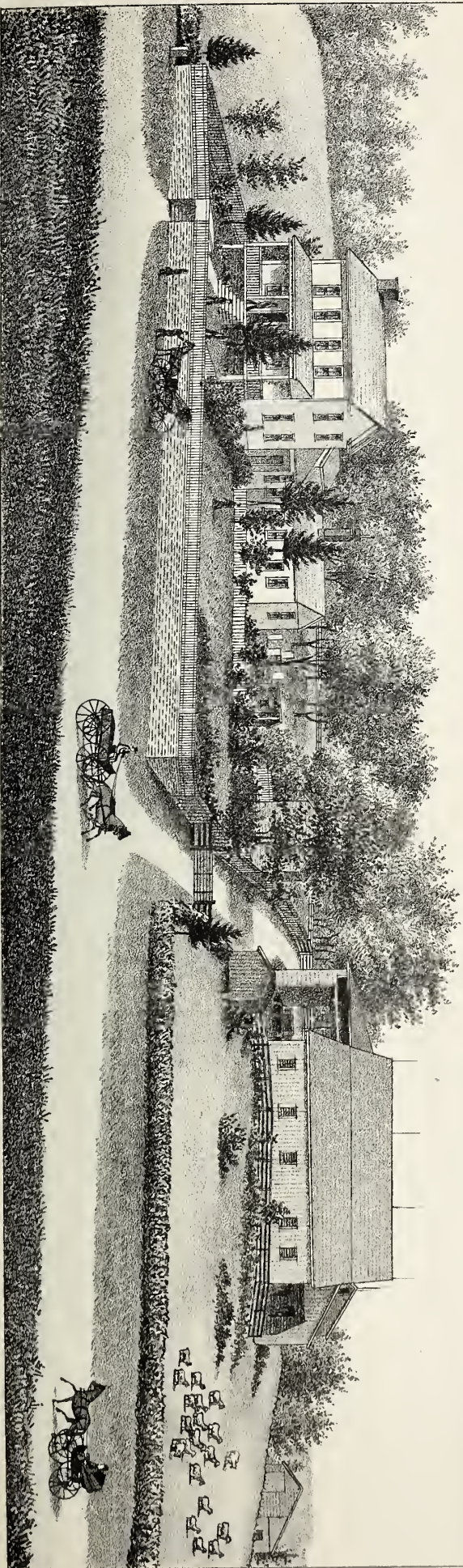
Politically, he was originally a Whig, but, since the organization of the Republican party, has been a staunch Republican. For the past eighteen years both he and his wife have been members of the Methodist church, he having been a class-leader in the same for several years.



JOHN C. PIKE.



MRS. JOHN C. PIKE.





ELK RUN.

THE township of Elk Run occupies an interior position, and has for its border townships, on the north, Fairfield; on the east, Middleton; on the south, Madison; and on the west, Centre. It embraces thirty-six full sections, and is designated in the government surveys as township No. 11, range 2. The surface is broken by deep hollows and high hills, some of which are too steep for cultivation, but along the larger streams are rich and beautiful valleys, which have been well improved. Some of the uplands, also, are fertile, and nearly the entire area of the hilly lands may be grazed.

A large portion of the township is yet timbered with the woods common to this part of the State, and an occasional cluster of pines and cedars may be found. Bituminous coal is abundant, and lime- and sandstone of superior quality may be procured in many parts of the township.

The principal stream is the Middle Beaver, which enters the township at a central point on the west line, and, flowing southeast, passes out a little west of the southeast corner of section 36. It has a circuitous course, and in places its banks are very steep and crowned with evergreens, giving them a romantic and picturesque appearance. Its power is good, and was formerly utilized to supply the canal which followed its general course. Its principal tributaries are brooks flowing from the north, bearing the names of Middle, Elk, Pine, and Big Runs. Their course is marked by deep and rocky channels, which often form attractive glens. Their volume of water is small, and yearly becomes less as the country is cleared up. Flowing through the northeast corner is the Little Bull Creek, which in the early history of the country was a considerable stream, but which is now only a large brook. Many springs abound, and their rills give a small but constant supply for the streams of the township.

The soil of Elk Run is composed of clay, loam, and sand, either admixed or in a separate condition, and varies in fertility, but is generally productive. Along the larger streams are belts of very rich alluvial lands.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

If the traditionary accounts can be credited, the settlement of the township was begun near, and possibly prior to, 1800, by John Snyder and others, in the northeastern part of the township. The former came from York Co., Pa., and settled on section 2, where he lived until his removal to the West, about 1836. He built a mill on Bull Creek and made other desirable improvements, in which he was assisted by his sons,—Henry, Stephen, John, Samuel, and Jacob. Some of the Morrisises now living in this part of the township are maternal descendants of the Snyder family.

On section 1, Levi Haines settled about the same time,

—1800,—living on the farm which was long occupied by his son Levi. Here, also, lived, as early as 1801, John Gardner, who reared a family of sons named John, George, Michael, Rudolph, and Lewis, all of whom removed after having attained mature years. Their neighbors at this early period were Elijah Farr, Isaac Thatcher, Francis Pallett, and John Stevenson.

In the fall of 1801, Jason Morlan, a native of Bedford, Va., purchased the whole of section 12, and 100 acres on section 1, for homes for himself and sons, and for his sons-in-law, Richard and John Tulles, the latter living on section 1. Jason Morlan located on the northeast quarter of section 12, and lived there until his death, about 1824. His oldest son, Joseph, took the southeast quarter,—the farm now occupied by Joseph Cope,—where was born, in July, 1802, the third member of the family, Henry, who now lives on the southwest quarter of this section, and is probably the oldest native in the county. He is the father of Lewis W. Morlan, of Elk Run, and Henry Morlan, of Middleton. Other sons occupy part of the homestead. Joseph Morlan died in 1858. He had, besides Henry, children named Judith, Jonah, Nancy, Catherine, Sarah, Joseph, and Jesse. The last two removed to Indiana.

The second son of Jason Morlan, also named Jason, lived on the place now occupied by the first-named Henry, but in early times removed to Washington Co., Ohio. The third son, Jonas, had located on the northwest quarter of section 12, but removed to the southwestern part of the county; and the fourth son, Stephen, lived with his father until his removal to Missouri. In 1832 a part of this tract of land became the property of Thomas Raley, of Washington Co., Pa., who settled there with his sons, Jehu D., John, and Kersey, all of whom are yet well-known citizens of this locality. Jason and Joseph Tullis, sons of Richard Tullis, also yet live in that locality. Farther south, Samuel Burke made a settlement in the first years of the century on the place now occupied by D. Armstrong, the son of James Armstrong, a pioneer in Middleton township.

On section 11, on the place now occupied by William W. Longshore, William Neil was an early settler; and in the same neighborhood, about 1801, settled Benjamin Harrison, the father of Latham and William Harrison. The former became a centenarian, and Latham lived to be more than ninety years old, and died at the residence of his son in Fairfield. The following also came about that period: James Cowgill and his sons, John, Simpson, Joseph, Lemuel, Israel, David, Lewis, and Jonathan; Nathan Heald, who settled in Fairfield in 1801, but in a few years after made his home on section 2, where he lived until his death, and reared sons named Jesse, William, Smith, and Nathan; William Siddall and his sons, John and Adon;

Gilbert Williamson; and Smith Bell. The latter reared sons named Joseph, who died in the township; Thomas and Smith, still living in Elk Run; Hiram and Robert, living in Fairfield.

Isaiah Morris, from Loudon Co., Va., came in 1803, and purchased the whole of section 10, at \$4 per acre, for his father, John Morris, who was at that time already an aged man, and who died at his home on that section. His wife, Sally,—the mother of the Morrises of this county,—lived to the great age of one hundred and two years. The oldest son of John Morris, Robert, did not remain long in Elk Run, but moved to Stark County, and David to Steubenville; but the other sons, Isaiah and Jonathan, lived and died in the township. Isaiah had sons named Joseph, Macy, David, Isaiah, John, Robert, and nine daughters. Jonathan Morris also reared a large family, the sons being Robert, Madison, John, Stephen, Mahlon, Jonathan, and Samuel, several of whom yet live in the township, Samuel residing on section 1. The first-named, Robert, had a family of twenty-one children, fourteen of whom are now living.

On the section south of the Morris settlement, on No. 15, was another numerous family,—the descendants of Abraham Crow. In 1814, Mr. Crow purchased the west half of that section, and parceled it out among his sons, Abraham, James, Jesse, John, Thomas, William, and three daughters. He died in October, 1844, at the age of ninety-seven, at which time his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren numbered nearly three hundred. As the neighborhood was composed almost exclusively of persons bearing that name, it was called "Crowtown." The family is yet well represented in the township.

The east half of section 15 was taken by Samuel Stapleton about the time Mr. Crow made his purchase. He lived on the southeast quarter until his death, in 1865. He had sons named John, David, Samuel, and William, and five daughters, one of whom married John Stokesberry, now living on the southwest quarter of section 14.

Section 14 was settled in 1810 by the father of John Stokesberry, also named John, who was from Maryland, and who lived on section 14 until his death, in November, 1860. Isaac Stokesberry, a brother of the younger John, is now a resident of section 3. Another brother, William, died in Fairfield in 1875. Early settlers on this section were Samuel Ferguson, John James, and Joseph Fisher. At a little later date Richard Baker found a home on the northwest quarter, his son, Joseph H., still occupying the homestead. Another son, William C., lives in Unity, and Aaron and Smedley in the western part of the township.

On section 15 at present resides the Rev. Joseph Paxson, a pioneer in the county, but who did not become a resident of Elk Run until 1825. For more than fifty years he has proclaimed the gospel "without money and without price," accomplishing in his unique way a vast amount of good. His brother, Alfred Paxson, of Missouri, has a national reputation as a Sunday-school missionary.

In early times Billy Barnhill, a colored man, was a landowner on section 15, and had a neighbor named George Young.

On section 9, Samuel Kemble made a settlement as early

as 1803, and at once set about making some important improvements. He had sons named William,—the founder of Elkton,—John, and Samuel, but the family have all removed or died. On the same section John Siddall and John Barnes were very early settlers. The latter lived on the farm now occupied by John Brown. His sons were John, who removed to the West, Jacob, Adam, and Andrew, who yet resides on section 28, in Elk Run. In the northwestern part of the township, Hugh Pike, Alexander McCoy, Thomas Farmer, Frederick Zepernick, William Caldwell, Henry Walter, Robert Whan, and Thomas Hawkins were among the first settlers. The latter came in 1811, very poor, but amassed considerable wealth before his death, in 1876, at the age of ninety-five years. His son John now occupies the homestead.

In 1816, John Thompson located on a tract of land on section 17, which had been partially improved by William McCready, who came about 1805. Mr. Thompson had an only son, James, now the occupant of the homestead. On this place is probably the finest barn in the county. It was erected in 1854, at a cost of \$10,000. The wall is composed of cut stone, some single blocks measuring 18 feet in length. On the same farm is a family vault, which was constructed, in 1840, in the solid rock of a hillside. The chamber is about 10 feet square and 8 feet high. It contains seven receptacles for the remains of the Thompson family. Southwest from Mr. Thompson's, the Orr family settled and became prominent, and south of the creek William Green, Gideon Baker, Samuel Gaskill, and Stacy Pettit were among the pioneers. Mr. Pettit reared sons named Jacob, Austin, Stacy, and William, besides Edward, who yet lives on the homestead. Farther southwest Jonathan Hamilton was a pioneer settler, and east was John Montgomery, whose sons, Robert, William, and Thomas, are yet living in that locality.

On section 34, William and Levi Lowry made early settlements, while east of them was John Hollinger, a pioneer, and north were Martin and John Switzer.

Matthias Walter, of Adams Co., Pa., located on the northeast quarter of section 26 about 1810, and lived there until a few years before his death, in September, 1854. His son Henry settled on the northwest quarter of section 25, and both kept taverns many years. Matthias, another son, was a gunsmith by trade, and made many of the first rifles used by the settlers in these parts. Henry Walker was a soldier of 1812. Other sons were named Daniel, Jacob, and Solomon, and one of the two daughters married Christian Bowman, also a soldier of 1812, who came from York Co., Pa., in the spring of 1809, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 26, on the farm now occupied by his son Christian. Here he died in 1861, at the age of seventy-seven years; his wife survived him, and died March, 1879, aged eighty years. Besides Christian, there were three other sons, named Henry, Martin, and Matthias, who removed to Indiana. In 1811, David and George Bowman came from Pennsylvania and settled on section 25, where one was killed by the falling of a tree when clearing his land. On the same section James Brisbine and Wm. Downey were pioneer settlers, and north was Jonas Farr, a few years after 1800, who came from Loudon Co., Va. His son, William

Farr, returned to Virginia, but came back and settled in Middleton, where he died on the place occupied by his son Jonas.

The southeast part of section 26 was settled about 1803, or earlier, by John Cannon, who soon thereafter set in operation pioneer mills, which were conducted by him until about 1836, when he sold out to the canal company. He had sons named John, David, Thomas, and Mathew. John was killed by a falling log when the school-house in that district was raised. Two brothers of John Cannon were residents of Elk Run,—Mathew, a single man, and Lindsay, who settled first in St. Clair, but afterwards removed to the place now occupied by his son Mathew.

Andrew Armstrong first settled soon after 1800 in Middleton township, but before 1815 moved to the southwest part of section 22, on the place where now resides his son, Andrew, and where he built one of the finest log houses then in the township. All the timbers for this house were hewn square. Another son, William, lives southeast from the old home, and Hamilton resides in Knox township. Andrew, senior, had also five daughters. Other pioneer settlers on section 22 were Andrew Pitzer and Aaron Chamberlain.

Moses Dickey settled on section 23, on the place now occupied by his son Robert. His other sons were George, Hamilton, Wilson, and Moses, some of whom are yet citizens of Elk Run. Many others lived in the township at the same time, of whom no account can be given.

After 1812 the population of Elk Run increased rapidly. At the election for State officers, Oct. 10, 1816, the voters were as follows: James Cowgill, James Whitacre, James Caldwell, John Travis, Joseph Henry, Robert Ramsey, Peter Roach, George Welker, Seth McClure, Peter Baker, James McAllister, Robert Travis, Frederick Zepernick, Samuel Kemble, Robert Morris, Jonathan Randolph, John Cross, Peter Baylor, John Cannon, James Orr, Thomas McCartney, Isaiah Morris, William McCready, John Eaton, James Ward, Joseph Watts, John Barnes, Jonathan Morris, Jonas Farr, William McCombs, Daniel McConnell, Charles McDevitt, James Mackey, Misander Brown, Stuart Herbert, William Chain, Hugh Pike, John Carlisle, John Carlisle, Jr., Charles Fultz, Daniel Walter, John Montgomery, Morgan Wellington, Thomas Garrison, William Wellington, Jesse McConnell, Thomas Wellington, Cornelius Shean, Jonathan Wellington, Christian Bowman, Jacob Crosser, William Crow, Benjamin Harrison, Andrew Armstrong, Mathew Cannon, John Stokesberry, Jephtha Baker, Samuel Jones, Aaron Chamberlain, William Green, John Cramer, Michael Block, Daniel Wallahan, Robert Glenn.

Soon after this period many changes took place in the township. Some of the more hardy and venturesome pioneers sought homes farther west, and sold their improvements to a new class of settlers who came from the East. Many of these became permanently identified with the township, and did much to bring Elk Run to its present thriving condition.

The following is a list of the householders of the township in 1828, showing who were the residents at that time, and who dwelt in the different school districts which were formed that year by the trustees:

District No. 1, composed of sections 1 and 12, the east halves of 2 and 11, and the north halves of 13 and 14, had the following householders: Elijah Farr, Israel Cope, John Gardner, Isaac Thatcher, Francis Pellett, Thomas Kent, Abel Pellett, Michael Gardner, Levi Haines, Stephen Morlan, Edmund Hayes, Joseph Morlan, John Hanna, Jonas Morlan, Isaac Mankin, Henry Morlan, Wm. Mankin, Sisura Siddall, Richard Baker, Wm. Cunningham, Benj. Doyle, Nathan Heald, Jason Tullis, Henry Slaek, Richard Tullis, Archibald Ennis, Wm. Harrigan, Joseph Barnhill (colored), William Barnhill (colored), James Hayes (colored).

District No. 2, composed of sections 3, 4, 9, 10, and the west half of sections 2 and 11, had as householders John Snyder, Mahlon Morris, Wm. Neil, Thomas Hepburn, Samuel Neil, John Moore, Aquilla Thurston, Isaiah Morris, George Gardner, Jesse McConnell, Martha Bell, Benjamin Harrison, Gilbert Williamson, Latham Harrison, James Cowgill, Fred. Zepernick, Job Evans, Silas Wise, John Waters, Seth McClure, Joseph Paxson, Wm. Mercer, John Barnes, Samuel Kemble, Joseph Kennel, John Siddall, Jeremiah Richards, Jonathan Morris, David Richards, Daniel Ikard.

District No. 3 embraced sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, and its householders were Joseph Vance, Thomas Farmer, Samuel Jones, Jacob Filman, James Caldwell, Henry Walter, William Caldwell, John Walter, Thomas Caldwell, John Simpson, Frederick Myers, Wm. Whan, Thomas McCoy, Arthur Whan, Peter Freed, Hugh Pike, Benj. Freed, Thomas Pike.

District No. 4, composed of sections 17, 18, the north half of 10, and as much of 20 as lies north of the Middle Beaver, had householders Wm. Green, Asahel John, John Reed, John Clark, John Morrison, Elizabeth Baker, James Carlisle, Elias Kent, Christian Orth, John Whan, James Biggs, Henry Gates, Robert Johnson, Israel Foults, James Thompson, Joseph Gallion, Martin Polan, Thomas Hawkins.

District No. 5 was constituted of sections 15, 16, 22, and those parts of 21 and 27 lying north of the Middle Beaver. Its householders were Wm. Mercer, Wm. Smart, Wm. Souders, Thomas Wellington, Mary McCook, Jonathan Wellington, George Ikirt, Sutton Ward, George Welker, Wm. Lindsey, Samuel Ritchey, Andrew Armstrong, George Dickey, John Randolph, Hamilton Dickey, Andrew Pitzer, Moses Dickey, Wm. Welker, Aaron Chamberlain, Samuel Stapleton, John Eaton, E. Ward, Jesse Crow, Samuel Wilson, Amy Moore, Abram Crow, Randall Smith, Thomas Crow, Samuel Chamberlain, William Crow, Wm. Kemble.

District No. 6 was composed of sections 23, 24, 25, the south half of 13 and 14, and those parts of 26 and 36 lying north of the Middle Beaver. Its householders were John Cannon, Wm. Barnett, Joseph Fisher, Wm. Downing, Daniel James, Samuel Brisbane, Abijah Richards, James Brisbane, Samuel Richards, Wm. Wherry, Robert Wallace, Jonas Farr, James Crow, Wm. Farr, David Fisher, Margaret Welker, John Thomas, Robert Dickey, John Stokesberry, Moses Dickey, Sr., Daniel Walter, Christian Bowman, Mathias Walter, Robert McMillan, Henry Walter, John Wilson, Peter Shirts.

Fractional District No. 7 was composed of sections 34,

35, and those parts of 36, 26, and 27 lying south of the Middle Beaver. Its householders were Wm. Crawford, Wm. Crawford, Jr., Abraham Greer, John Switzer, Joseph Greer, Martin Switzer, Michael Shirtz, Jonathan Shaw, James Lowry, Jacob Robertson, Naney Cannon, Johnson Cheney, Jesse Guy, Jehu Hollinger.

District No. 8 was composed of sections 28, 29, 32, 33, and those parts of 20 and 21 lying south of the Middle Beaver, and had as householders Stacy Pettit, John Montgomery, Mathew Cannon, John Huston, Robert Thompson, Peter Baker, Henry Carlisle, Wm. Montgomery, Andrew Barnes, David Reddick, Wm. Foults, James Craighead, John Wallace, Robert Ramsey, Robert Travis, Widow Eells, Maeabus Bennett, Joseph Fife, Daniel Bennett, Stuart Herbert, Wm. Chain, Thomas Turner, Robert Glenn, John Kemble.

Fractional District No. 9, composed of sections 30, 31, and the south half of 19, was attached to Centre township, and had as householders Joseph Hamilton, John Fultz, Jonathan Hamilton, George Shirts, Charles H. Davitt, Samuel Shirtz, Joseph Orr, James Lyons, Michael Shirts, James Figgins, Jacob Huffman, George Farmer, Samuel Gaskill, Widow Bloek, Widow McCam.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The township was organized in 1806, and in 1807 a tax of \$47.50 was levied on personal property to defray county expenses. The records from this period until 1820 are missing, and consequently no complete civil list can be given. From the last-named date to the present time the principal officers have been—

TRUSTEES.

- 1820.—Samuel Kemble, John Travis, Andrew Armstrong.
 1821-22.—Mathias Walter, Robert Morris, Wm. Crow.
 1823.—Aaron Chamberlain, James Cowgill, Nathan Heald.
 1824.—Aaron Chamberlain, James Cowgill, John Cannon.
 1825-26.—Jonathan Morris, James Cowgill, John Cannon.
 1827.—Jonathan Morris, John Fultz, John Cannon.
 1828.—Jonathan Morris, Andrew Armstrong, Aaron Chamberlain.
 1829.—Jonathan Morris, Wm. Crow, Aaron Chamberlain.
 1830.—Jonathan Morris, Wm. Crow, Nathan Cannon.
 1831.—Jonathan Morris, Aaron Chamberlain, Joseph Orr.
 1832.—Jonathan Morris, Aaron Chamberlain, Samuel Martin.
 1833-35.—Jonathan Morris, Randall Smith, John Montgomery.
 1836-38.—Jonathan Morris, Wm. Kemble, John Montgomery.
 1839.—Stuart Herbert, Wm. Kemble, John Montgomery.
 1840-42.—Jonathan Morris, Wm. Kemble, Daniel P. Carlisle.
 1843.—Jonathan Morris, George Nuzum, Daniel P. Carlisle.
 1844.—Jonathan Morris, George Nuzum, John Williams.
 1845-48.—Jonathan Morris, Wm. Crow, Jr., Daniel P. Carlisle.
 1849-50.—Jonathan Morris, John B. Crow, Daniel P. Carlisle.
 1851.—Jonathan Morris, John B. Crow, Guian A. Blair.
 1852-53.—Wm. Lowry, Wm. W. Longshore, George Young.
 1854.—Wm. Lowry, H. Walter, Brooks Caldwell.
 1855.—Wm. Lowry, Abraham Welker, Brooks Caldwell.
 1856.—Wm. Lowry, Abraham Welker, Wm. Armstrong.
 1857.—Joseph Spence, Andrew Armstrong, George Young.
 1858.—Edward Pettit, Andrew Armstrong, George Young.
 1859.—Edward Pettit, John Raley, Marcus Dickey.
 1860.—Wm. Lowry, John Raley, Thomas Pike.
 1861-62.—Wm. Lowry, John Raley, Wm. Armstrong.
 1863.—John B. Crow, John Raley, Wm. Wallace.
 1864.—James Sterling, John Raley, Wm. Wallace.
 1865.—James Sterling, Jacob B. Roller, Wm. Wallace.
 1866-67.—David Walter, John Raley, Michael Fisher.
 1868.—John Stapleton, George V. Hawkins, Michael Fisher.

- 1869.—John Stapleton, Robert B. Johnson, Matthew E. Coie.
 1870.—Joseph Cope, Robert B. Johnson, Matthew E. Coie.
 1871.—Kersey Raley, Robert B. Johnson, Matthew E. Coie.
 1872.—Kersey Raley, Robert B. Johnson, Wm. Fisher.
 1873.—Joseph Cope, Thomas Crook, Wm. Fisher.
 1874.—Joseph Cope, Thomas Crook, Mathew Cannon.
 1875.—Andrew Armstrong, Thomas Crook, Mathew Cannon.
 1876-77.—Andrew Armstrong, Alfred Dickey, Mathew Cannon.
 1878.—Horace Martin, Jehu Raley, Mathew Cannon.
 1879.—Horace Martin, Noah Barnett, Mathew Cannon.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

- 1820-21, James Orr; 1822, Henry Walter; 1823-26, Jonas Farr; 1827-33, Jesse McConnell; 1834-35, Samuel Kemble, Jr.; 1836, Henry McCombs; 1837-39, Samuel Kemble, Jr.; 1840-43, Wm. W. Longshore; 1844-48, William Farguson; 1849-51, John Crook; 1852, Hezekiah E. Long; 1853-54, John Crook; 1855-62, William Martin; 1863, Thomas Hollingsworth; 1864, O. C. Farmer; 1865-67, Thomas Crook; 1868-71, A. R. Martin; 1872-77, F. K. Hawkins; 1878-79, W. O. Shafer.

TREASURERS.

- 1820-21, John Thompson; 1822-23, John Eaton; 1824-26, Nathan Heald; 1827, Thomas McMillan; 1828-39, Nathan Heald; 1840-47, Daniel Ikirt; 1848-51, George Oglevie; 1852, Andrew Armstrong; 1853-56, John A. Huffman; 1857-62, Thomas Crook; 1863-67, Andrew Armstrong; 1868-70, Edward Pettit; 1871, A. P. Wallace; 1872-77, P. M. Armstrong; 1878-79, F. K. Hawkins.

As near as can be learned, the justices of the peace, from 1820 to 1879, have been John Cannon, John Barnes, Mathew Cannon, Jonathan Morris, Robert Ramsey, Henry Walter, William Crow, John Wallace, William Farguson, Henry Walter, Jr., John Crook, Clement V. Crow, Edward Pettit, T. G. Hawkins.

ELK RUN THOROUGHFARES.

The loss of the records prevents a full account of the first roads. In general, the highways were located with the same courses as they now have, and, as soon as the means of the township permitted, they were substantially improved and the streams bridged. To maintain the bridges, which have been frequently swept away by freshets, has been a heavy burden to the people of Elk Run.

In 1820, Thomas Hawkins, Mathew Cannon, Jonathan Randle, Samuel Brisbine, and Isaac James were appointed to supervise the roads, and in 1879 the supervisors were Jonathan N. Young, Richard Tullis, Simeon Westfield, Austin Wallace, James Donnelly, Lemuel Seovill, and Frank Nuzum. A tax of three-tenths of a mill on the valuation of the township is levied for the highways, which are usually in a passable condition.

The Sandy and Beaver Canal was built along the north bank of the Middle Beaver, and for a short period greatly promoted the interests of the township, but the lack of sufficient water to make communication easy and profitable soon made the abandonment of the enterprise a necessity. The company had fourteen locks and dams in the township, some of which are yet in excellent condition. Elk Run has no railroad facilities within her borders, but the projected extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Pittsburgh to Chicago Junction will pass through the township.

THE COAL INTERESTS

of Elk Run are worthy of notice. This valuable mineral generally abounds, and has been mined in many localities

to supply the local demand. As early as 1830, Wm. Green and John Whan opened banks in the western part of the township, and a little later Gideon Baker engaged in this business in the same locality, as did also Andrew Armstrong at Elkton. About 1848, William Orr began mining on a more extensive scale, producing yearly about 30,000 bushels, nearly all of which found a market at New Lisbon. Fifteen years later Chauncy Andrews & Co., of Youngstown, leased several thousand acres of land in the western part of the township, and soon thereafter began operating for coal near where Mr. Orr had been engaged on section 18. The Niles and New-Lisbon Railroad extended its track from New Lisbon to a point south of the mine, to which the coal company laid a track about three-fourths of a mile long, thus enabling shipments by rail to be made directly from the mine. From forty to sixty miners were employed for the next five or six years, and immense quantities of coal were taken out, practically exhausting the better qualities of coal north of the creek. The company's track was then taken up and work abandoned. In this region mining is now carried on to supply local demand by Messrs. Loch, Stevenson, Mackey, and others.

ORCHARDS.

Much of Elk Run seems especially adapted for fruit culture, and an important industry of the present is the raising of orchards.

One of the pioneers of this interest is Christian Bowman. In 1862 he set out apple-trees on an area of thirteen acres in a single orchard, and four years later planted a second orchard, containing ten acres more of the same fruit, which has attained to splendid bearing. The peach is also extensively grown in the township, and the pear to a limited extent.

Among the principal growers of all kinds of fruit, but chiefly peaches, are John M. Walter, A. K. Pike, John Hawkins, Leonard Trunick, the Armstrongs, the Raleys, the Morrises, Henry Morlan, Thomas Burson, Joseph H. Baker, John Stapleton, Taylor McMillan, and the Dickeys.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Among the first improvements of the water-power of the township for milling purposes were those of Isaac James, on section 2. About 1810 he utilized the power of Little Bull Creek to operate saw- and grist-mills, which were carried on by the James family many years. The saw-mill was abandoned about 1850, but the grist-mill is yet operated, and is at present the property of James Dickey.

On the same section, but lower on the stream, John Snyder had a pioneer grist-mill, which was destroyed by a storm and never rebuilt; and still lower down the stream Nathan Heald had a saw-mill and Joseph Martin a carding-machine, both of which have passed away. These were succeeded by a saw-mill, which is now operated by John Raley (1879).

On the northwest quarter of section 12, Joseph and Henry Morlan put up a saw-mill in 1826, which, after being operated many years, was allowed to go down; and on the same section, near the township-line, Joseph Morlan, Sr., and his son Stephen erected a grist-mill in 1822,

which, in an improved condition, yet remains, and belongs to William Taylor. A saw-mill was here built at a more recent period, and steam-power has been supplied to operate both, supplementary to the water-power. On section 2 a steam saw-mill has been operated during the past twenty years by Hiram Bell.

In the eastern part of the township, on Big Run, James Brisbine started a saw-mill,—a pioneer among mills,—which has long since been discontinued, and at a point lower down the same stream Joseph Henry erected a mill in 1846, which is yet carried on by him.

On the northern part of section 35, John Cannon employed the power of the Middle Beaver to operate a grist-mill from 1812 to the building of the canal, when the mill-site was destroyed. Above this point, on Pine Run, Christian Bowman erected a saw-mill after 1812, which was discontinued in about ten years. In 1845 he put up another mill, farther up the stream, which has ever since been operated. In 1867 steam-power was supplied. The present owner is William Armstrong.

The first to use the power of Elk Run was Samuel Kemble. He built a saw- and grist-mill on section 9, and successfully operated them for a number of years. Subsequently, the grist-mill passed into the hands of Seth McClure. It is now operated by Isaac Chamberlain, and the saw-mill by James Welker, both mills having been rebuilt or repaired a number of times. The manufacture of linseed oil and cement was carried on at these mills at different periods a number of years ago. On the same stream Alexander Rogers put up a mill on section 16 about 1825, which was afterwards operated by Samuel Kemble, and last by Nathan Simpkins. This power and the one below, on the same section, are at present idle. The latter was improved in 1831 by James Clark, who put up a woolen-mill 40 by 80 feet, two and a half stories high. In 1840, James Batchelor and Thomas Crook began the manufacture of woolen goods at this point, and after a few years the former was succeeded by William Allaway. From 1851 to 1862 Thomas Crook was the sole proprietor, and sold to Joseph Hudd, who abandoned the mill two years later. The building has been demolished.

The interests at Elkton are noted in connection with the history of that village. On the Middle Beaver, near Centre township-line, is a small saw-mill belonging to Gen. Jacob B. Roller. Here Lewis Kinney had a carding-mill, and later a woolen-mill, which he operated in connection with Orth & Beaumont. The latter removed his interests to New Lisbon. The power is feeble and but little employed.

In the northwestern part of the township, on Middle Run, Thomas Hawkins operated a saw-mill in 1828, and on this site mills have since been kept up by the Hawkins family. In 1843, Thomas Pike erected a mill farther up the same stream, which is now carried on by William Pike.

Nearly all the foregoing industries are small, and are operated only to supply the local demand. Joseph Paxson is authority for the statement that in 1825 the township had eight distilleries, and that among others engaged in distilling were Messrs. Ward, Armstrong, Means, Montgouery, and Freed.

VILLAGES.

MIDDLE BEAVER.

Some time before the building of the canal through the township, Edward Crawford platted a small tract of land on section 36 for a village, to which he gave the name "Middle Beaver." He opened a store, and, in addition to the buildings occupied by himself, a few small houses were built on the lots which he had sold.

The place was not favorably located for a village, and had too formidable a rival in Williamsport,—only a short distance below, in Madison township,—so that when the canal, which was to quicken it into life, was abandoned, every hope for the town's prosperous existence vanished. The lots and streets have been vacated, and what was once Middle Beaver now constitutes a part of an ordinary farm.

ELKTON.

On the 30th day of April, 1835, J. G. Williard, the county surveyor, platted the village of Elkton, for William Kemble, on the north bank of Beaver Creek, near the centre of section 21. The survey embraced one principal street,—named "Canal,"—50 feet wide, having the same general course as the creek, and being located about four rods from the base of the hills which here form the northern boundary of the valley. The old New Lisbon road, which ran along the edge of the hill, was vacated and made to coincide with the course of Canal Street. On the north side of the street were twenty-four lots, and on the south forty-seven. At this time the only buildings in this locality were the mills and houses belonging to William Kemble, his residence being where is now the home of Jesse Johnson.

In the same year (1835), Kemble erected a large frame house near the centre of the village, which is yet standing, and is at present occupied by W. O. Shafer.

Later that season, Geo. H. Brown built the large house on the opposite side of the street, and Ephraim Powell the building opposite the free church, both of which structures remain to this day.

About 1848 the village attained its maximum growth, having then as many buildings as at present,—about twenty-five houses,—and, after the canal was suspended, gradually lost its importance as a business centre, being at present simply a country trading-point.

It is said that Daniel Ikard was the first to engage in the sale of goods in Elkton, but John A. Huffman was the first to establish a noteworthy trade. About 1840 the latter opened a store in the building which is now Culler's blacksmith-shop, in which he traded as a principal or partner more than fifteen years, transacting a business whose importance at that time was not surpassed in the county. In the later years of his career as a merchant in the village, he and his brother Adam occupied the warehouse-building. Their predecessors in the warehouse were the Kembles and Oglevie. The house was built in 1844 by Wm. Kemble, and was designed for mercantile purposes and for use as a warehouse on the canal, and for the latter purpose was very conveniently built. The successors of Adam Huffman were

John and Thomas Crook and the present firm, John Hawkins & Sons.

The Shafer house was first used as a store by Jacob Pettit. Afterwards the place was occupied for mercantile purposes by Geo. Oglevie, Hezekiah Long, and George Poland.

In the long frame building west of the present store merchandising was carried on by Isaac Mankin, who had also a tavern. He was followed by Andrew Armstrong, who continued both enterprises. After his retirement William Mechan occupied the building for mercantile purposes only.

The first tavern in the village was kept by George Morrison, in the house built by George H. Brown. Other landlords at that stand were Nicholas Eckes, John Wallace, and Wm. Maukin. Here also a store was kept for a short time by Geo. Oglevie. On the east side of Elk Run, Farmer & Hawkins were in trade subsequent to 1861.

The Elkton post-office was established about 1845. George Kemble was the first postmaster. His successors have been John Crook, John A. Huffman, O. C. Farmer, and F. H. Hawkins. The office is supplied with a tri-weekly mail from New Lisbon.

The first physician to locate in the practice of his profession was a Dr. Hardman, about 1850. The following year Dr. William Moore established a practice, which was continued until 1866. A second Dr. Wm. Moore then followed, but remained only a short time. For ten years the place was without a physician; but in 1877, Dr. J. N. Calhoun located, and is yet in practice.

S. W. Orr resided west of the village many years as an attorney, having his office in New Lisbon.

At Elkton, and in its immediate vicinity, but little manufacturing has been carried on. The first machinery was in a saw-mill put up by William Kemble, about 1830, and operated until 1843, when it was displaced by a woolen-factory, which was also erected by Kemble. In this building the Clark brothers manufactured woolen goods many years, and were succeeded by David Farrand, who operated the factory until 1871. The machinery was then removed and the building converted into a wheelwright-shop, which was operated by water-power. This shop has been carried on by John Albright, John A. Stiegleman, and Samuel Shadle. The building is at present idle. The wagon-maker's trade is followed by Edmund Crow, and blacksmithing by William P. Culler. The first smith in the place was Joseph Paxson, and for many years George Nuzum followed the trade in the village.

The village shoemaker, for twenty-two years, was James Atchison, who was promoted from the bench to the office of recorder of the county. Since 1871, William O. Shafer has here plied that trade.

A short distance above Elkton, William Kemble erected good saw- and grist-mills, in 1832, on a power furnished by the Middle Beaver, which were carried on by the Kemble family until 1871. Since that period David Morris has been the proprietor. The grist-mill has a good capacity, and is the chief mill of the kind in the township.

The history of the village and Elk Run would be incomplete without a brief account of

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1861.

The village site of Elkton is elevated only a few feet above the general level of the creek, and the stream frequently overflows its banks in times of freshets; but these occasions seldom produced any damage or caused apprehension, although a severe storm, after a dry season, when the steep hills which line the streams shed the rain with wonderful rapidity, is liable to produce disastrous effects. Preceding the great flood of Aug. 11, 1861, but little rain had fallen for several months; the earth was hard and dry from the effects of the midsummer heat, and when the clouds began to lower in the afternoon but little rain was expected. About six o'clock the gentle rain of a few hours before descended with so great volume as to cause the water to flow in the streams on every hand, and the people rejoiced that Nature was at last smiling so kindly upon them. Little did they think of the sad havoc and loss of life which would so soon ensue. As night came on the fury of the storm increased, and the rain fell as an unbroken sheet of water, causing the streams to overleap the narrow bounds which confined them to their channels, or seethe impatiently in the half-dozen mill-ponds near the village. Suddenly, as if by preconcerted action, these dams gave way, and the liberated waters rushed down the valleys of Beaver Creek and Elk Run with irresistible fury, forming a wall several feet high, and sweeping away everything in their course. At Elkton these mad currents came in collision with each other, and forced the restrained streams over the village with such rapidity that the frightened inhabitants had barely time to repair to the upper rooms of their houses or flee to the surrounding hills.

In less time than it takes to record this occurrence the water stood eight feet deep in Canal Street, and the rain still poured down in torrents. The women and children stood huddled together, covered with the scanty garments they could gather in their flight, and praying that the angry element would spare their homes. The men strained their eyes, when the flashes of lightning illumined the intense gloom of the night, to see whether aught of their years of toil remained, or helped to rescue those who had deferred flight from their houses, but who now sought a more secure place. The crashing noise of breaking timbers told of the destruction and probable obliteration of some homes, but the darkness and want of communication prevented a knowledge of the facts. It was a night of fearful suspense and anxiety, and never was the approach of day more desired. It came at last, and the storm, having lulled meantime, now ceased altogether. By the aid of the dim twilight the extent of the destruction became apparent. All the bridges and half a dozen buildings had been swept away. Two of these were dwellings, whose occupants, if they had not escaped, must have met an untimely death. It soon became known that the sole inmate of one, the widow Nuzum, alarmed at the sudden rise of the water, had fled to a neighbor's house, and thus saved her life; but of the fate of four others, who occupied the long dwelling near the Elk Run bridge, nothing could be learned. As the day advanced and brought no tidings of their safety, hope died away, and sorrow for the unfortunate ones took its place. Mrs. Susan Kemble, the mother of

the founder of the village, aged seventy-three years, her grandson, Alonzo Hawkins, fifteen years old, Mrs. John A. Huffman, and her two-year-old child, had been carried down the stream to a certain death. A vigorous search was instituted, and towards evening of that sad day John Hawkins found the body of his son six miles below Elkton, lying on the tow-path of the old canal; and on the following day the remains of Mrs. Kemble and the child were recovered, at a point a few miles nearer the village. Soon after, the body of the last victim, Mrs. Huffman, was found lodged on the woodwork of Downey's canal dam.

The remains of these persons were taken to the home of John Hawkins, and from thence to the Kemble Cemetery, where they were buried, in the presence of the grief-stricken community. The funeral was the largest ever held in the township.

The destruction of property at Elkton was very great, nearly every family having lost whatever was in the lower story of their dwelling. The villagers were left without food, and, in some instances, without raiment; but the generous sympathy of the people of the surrounding country brought aid which relieved their needs, so that but little suffering ensued. For many weeks the little village bore the marks of the fearful desolation wrought by the impetuous flood, and even now its horrors are well remembered.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No satisfactory account of the public schools of the township can be given prior to its division into districts under the act organizing the general board of education. In 1853 the number of districts, their directors, the youth of school age, and the appropriations received from the State were as follows:

District.	Directors.	Number of youth.	Am'ts rec'd.
No. 1.	Enos McMillen, Wm. W. Longshore, Adon Siddall.....	77	\$65.49
No. 2.	Jonathan Morris, Jas. T. Caldwell, Hannibal Hepburn.....	76	64.64
No. 3.	Brooks Caldwell, Ephraim Holloway, Thos. Caldwell.....	32	27.22
No. 4.	Wm. Vaughan, John Hawkins, John Robeson.....	51	43.38
No. 5.	Wm. Moore, Wm. Kemble, Joseph Hudd.....	88	74.84
No. 6.	Samuel Crawford, Joseph Cope, Henry Walter.....	64	54.43
No. 7.	Jesse Williams, David Wright, Jacob Barnes.....	57	48.48
No. 8.	George Bells, William Wallace, Lindsey Cameron.....	70	59.54
No. 10.	Henry Morlan, George Young, Thomas T. Baker.....	59	50.18

No. 9 was reported as a fractional district. At present Nos. 7, 9, and 11 are fractional districts. The condition of schools in 1878 is shown in the appended table:

District.	Secretary of directors.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Total.
No. 1.	Kemble Bell.....	15	23	38
No. 2.	William Nuzum.....	21	23	44
No. 3.	A. K. Pike.....	18	12	30
No. 4.	John Johnson.....	32	25	57
No. 5.	Perry Armstrong.....	41	32	73
No. 6.	Alfred Diekey.....	28	18	46
No. 7.	.....	..	..	16
No. 8.	George Williams.....	31	20	51
No. 9.	.....	..	..	17
No. 10.	Joseph Love.....	30	30	60
No. 11.	.....	10	2	12

These 444 youths were entitled to \$308.25 from the State fund, and the special levies and income from other sources enabled the township to maintain good schools. Perry Armstrong is the president of the board of education, and W. O. Shafer secretary.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

It appears that the Friends were the first to establish public worship in the township. About 1810 they built a

meeting-house on section 2, on a piece of land given for this purpose by Isaac James, who was the first minister. This house remains, but, since 1860, has seldom been occupied for meetings. The Friends at Elk Run have united with others at Carmel, in Middleton township, in forming a monthly meeting and assembling at both places alternately.

Among those who attended the Particular meetings in early times were Isaac James, Benjamin Harrison, James Cowgill, Isaiah Morris, Nathan Heald, Aaron Hustis, Joseph James, Latham Harrison, Martha Bell, John James, John Tullis, Jason Tullis, Joseph Smith, David James, Jesse James, Isaac James, Jr., Levi Haines, William Siddall, Abijah Richard, Joseph Fisher, Francis Pallett, Thos. Hepburn, Jas. McConnell, Edward McConnell, and Lydia McConnell. The latter was a minister. Some of these joined the Hicksite meeting in 1828; many removed about 1840. These depletions and other causes dismembered the meeting, leaving but a few to represent the Orthodox Friends in the township.

THE BIBLE-CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ELK RUN.

In 1822 the services of this denomination were first held in the township of Fairfield, but without promoting the establishment of a permanent society. Four years later, Rev. John Adams, at that time a resident of Elk Run, began to preach at the house of Joseph Paxson,—at what is now known as Chamberlain's Mills,—and soon succeeded in associating a respectable number in church fellowship. Among these are remembered Morgan Wellington and wife, Jesse Crow and wife, John Ward and wife, John Barnes and wife, Hugh Pike and wife, Thomas Hawkins and wife, Nancy Morris, Polly Job, Rebecca Eaton, Elizabeth McCoy, and Joseph Paxson. The latter became a preacher, and occasionally ministered to the society for the next six years.

In 1828 the society built its first meeting-house, on what is now called Church Hill, on section 9. It was a log building, with no inside lining when first used. It had a loose floor, but no stove or fireplace. The room was warmed by a mass of charcoal set aglow in Joseph Paxson's iron kettle, around which the members sat on slab seats. In 1835 a frame house was built, on the old foundation, by George Hawkins, which was in use until 1872, when the present edifice was erected for the society by John Hawkins. It is a plain but spacious and comfortable building, and cost \$2750. The building committee was composed of Lemuel Scovil, A. K. Pike, R. B. Johnson, Macy Morris, William Farmer, Joseph Baker, and Joshua Whitacre.

The church has at present (1879) 125 members and the following board of officers: Joseph Baker, A. K. Pike, and Lemuel Scovil, Trustees; Lewis Pike and Joshua Whitacre, Deacons; S. S. Pike, Treasurer; and Smedley Baker, Sunday-school Superintendent.

In addition to the ministers named, Rev. Robert Hawkins, of Pennsylvania, preached for the society about twice a year, and soon regular preaching was supplied by the following clergymen: Revs. John Secrest, James Hughes, Lewis Comer, James McVay, William Teegarden, Thomas Whitacre, John Whitacre, the Mitchells, Andrew Hanger, D. V. Hyde, Edward Cameron, and Albert Dunlap.

Mr. Dunlap is the present pastor, and preaches also once a month in the free church at Elkton for the accommodation of members living in the southern part of the township.

Simeon Newhouse, a native of Elk Run, became a Bible-Christian minister.

THE KEMBLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A class of Methodists was formed at the house of Samuel Kemble, on section 9, as early as 1814, embracing among its members Samuel Kemble and his wife Susan, Samuel Wallahan and his wife, George Freed and wife, James Ward, Polly Job, and Mary Paxson.

Occasional preaching was had at the houses of the members and in the school-house in that locality; but about 1825 a log house was built, which was used, in a repaired condition, until 1862, when the church found a new home on the same section, but farther east. The old house is still standing, and is used as the residence of R. Newhouse. The new edifice is on a lot adjoining the cemetery-ground, which was set aside in the early settlement of the township by Samuel Kemble. It was built under the direction of John Hawkins, David Ward, and Hiram Bell, and is a plain frame building, costing \$1450. At present the controlling trustees are John Hawkins, Smith Bell, William Nuzum, Samuel Steward, and Hiram Bell.

The members worshiping here number 35, and the church since 1860 has been one of four charges constituting the Elkton circuit. Until 1840 it was connected with New Lisbon and other appointments in the county; after that period and until 1860 it was one of the many appointments in the southeastern part of the county, constituting the Liverpool circuit.

The names of the ministers who were on these circuits, and the years of their service, as near as can be ascertained, were as follows: 1820, Jacob Hooper, — Dowler; 1821, Wm. Tipton, — Trescott, Henry Knapp; 1822, Samuel Brookonier, William Tipton; 1823, Dennis Goddard, Billings O. Plympton; 1824, Ezra Booth, Albert G. Richardson; 1825, Samuel Adams, Robert Hopkins; 1826, John Knox, Wm. Henderson; 1827, Edward Taylor, John Somerville; 1828, B. O. Plympton, Nathaniel Callender; 1829, George Brown, — Winans; 1830, Wm. Henderson, Alfred Bronson; 1831, John Crawford, Jacob Jenks; 1832, John P. Kent, W. Summers; 1833, M. L. Weekly, D. Gordon; 1834, Aleinus Young, J. M. Meacham; 1835, Aleinus Young, P. S. Ruter; 1836, Daniel Sharp, John McLean; 1837, Daniel Sharp, J. W. Auld; 1838, George McCaskey, J. Montgomery; 1839, George McCaskey, Joshua Monroe; 1840, Joshua Monroe; 1841–42, Henry Wharton, Cornelius Jackson, — Day; 1843–45, James M. Bray, Willie P. Blackburn; 1846–47, Nathaniel Callender, J. K. Miller; 1848–49, Robert Cunningham, Thomas W. Winstanley; 1850–51, Wm. C. Henderson, A. J. Dale; 1852–53, John Huston, Warren Long; 1854–55, David Kemble, John R. Roller; 1856–57, Andrew Huston, John Ansley; 1858–59, A. W. Butts, E. Williams, H. W. Baker; 1860, M. W. Dallas, A. W. Taylor; 1861–62, M. S. Kendig; 1863, Warren Long; 1864, Louis Payne; 1865, John Wright; 1866–67, G. D. Kinnear; 1868–70,

A. J. Lane; 1871, John Huston; 1872-73, J. D. Leggett; 1874-75, W. Bedall; 1876-78, James M. Bray; 1879, A. J. Culp.

THE ELKTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In September, 1840, the Rev. Joshua Monroe organized, at the village of Elkton, a class of 17 members, among whom were John Kemble, leader, Daniel Ikard and wife, John Crook and wife, Thomas Crook and wife, James Montgomery, Elizabeth Baker, and Jacob Pitzer. This class, in the course of years, became known as the "Bethel M. E. Church, of Elk Run," but since 1870 has been known by the above title.

The society worshiped in the free church until October, 1870, when the present meeting-house was consecrated for its use by the Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Pittsburgh. It was erected that summer by Alfred Dickey, at a cost of \$1800, and presents an inviting appearance, having a beautiful location on a hill overlooking the little village. The trustees having control of this property are Thomas Crook, William Beard, George V. Davis, W. T. Simpkins, Perry Armstrong, and James Switzer.

The church has 68 members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. A. J. Culp. It is connected with the Kemble church, in a circuit which has always had the same pastors for that body and for the Methodist churches in Middleton.

A Sunday-school, which has an enrollment of about 100 members, has been maintained since 1870. The superintendent is Leonard Trunick. In 1840 a union Sunday-school was organized in the village, and after the "White House" was built was held there until 1871, when it was discontinued. Among its superintendents were S. W. Orr, John Crook, and Thomas Crook.

The Methodist ministers who were natives of Elk Run have been A. E. Ward, George Crook, and Ira Kemble.

THE ELKTON FREE CHURCH.

In 1838 a meeting of the citizens of Elkton and vicinity was held to devise measures for raising means to build a suitable house in the village of Elkton, in which religious meetings might be held by any denomination, under proper restrictions, to be imposed by a constitution adopted by the members contributing to the building fund. William Kemble, David Ward, John Kemble, Jonathan Morris, Daniel Ikard, and Samuel Kemble, Jr., were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. With the means thus raised was built, in the summer of 1840, a brick house of worship, which received the title "Elkton Free Church."

This church was used by the Methodists and other denominations until 1870, when the materials comprising it were sold to Cyrus Kemble, who removed them to build the residence now occupied by David Morris, at the mill. During the same season a new and more spacious church was erected for the society, on the original site, by Alfred Dickey, at a cost of \$1268.75. It is a plain but neat frame structure, 35 by 45 feet, with ample accommodations for the people of Elkton and vicinity.

The church can be used for religious meetings (preaching

services) only, and is free to all, without reference to sects or creeds, and when regular meetings are maintained the oldest appointment shall have the preference of the hour for meeting; but all shall be subject to the rulings of the board of trustees. These for many years have been William Kemble, C. V. Crow, and William Moore.

Worship is held once a month by the Presbyterians, and among their ministers who have served in the church are the Revs. A. O. Patterson, Robert Dixon, George N. Johnson, and David Hargess, who came from New Lisbon and Madison. The Bible-Christians also maintain meetings once a month in connection with their work on Church Hill. Occasional meetings are held by the United Presbyterians, Disciples, and the Winebrennarians.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

In consequence of a clause in the constitution of the free church limiting the meetings to "preaching services," the people of Elkton determined, Jan. 14, 1842, to build a house for Sabbath- and singing-schools, township-meetings, and other public gatherings. It was voted to call the building "The Elkton Sabbath-School House," and to erect it on a lot adjoining the free church. A small frame house was put up the same year; having been painted white, it was soon almost universally called the "White House," by which name it is yet known.

The subscriptions to build this house were secured from the people living in all parts of the township, and were paid in money, labor, lumber, or farm produce. The subscribers were the following: Henry Herbert, William Pennell, Alexander Martin, William Kemble, George Nuzum, John Clark, William Crow, Jr., William Martin, Jonathan Cowgill, John Kemble, Henry Wetsel, Daniel Ikard, Daniel G. Albright, Michael Ickes, Thomas Baker, S. W. Orr, Charles Ritchie, Stuart Herbert, Thomas Batchelor, Joseph Hudd, George Huston, John Crook, John Menser, Washington Frederick, Moses Dickey, Samuel Chamberlain, David Crow, Robert Huston, Stacy Pettit, David Reddick, William Armstrong, William Montgomery, Martin Poland, Frederick Gemmill, David Stapleton, John Stapleton, James Batchelor, Thomas Crook, Henry McComb, Vincent Longshore, Cornelius Whitacre, William Crow, Fanny McCook, John B. Crow, James Howe, Abraham Welker, William W. Longshore, John Beard, James Thompson, Guion A. Blair, George Harmon, William Barnhill, Harrison Richardson, Jonathan Morris, Thomas R. Thurston, John Williams, William H. Spence, Hannibal Hepburn, David Ward, Stephen Morris, Thomas McCoy, Thomas Pike, Daniel P. Carlisle, Nathan Heald, Thomas Hawkins, Marion Ritchie, Richard Burnell, Samuel Stickle, Nehemiah Wright, Washington French, John Cochrane, Andrew Barnes, Isaac Siddall, James Montgomery.

The house is controlled by a board of trustees elected at the April meeting by the voters of the township, and within it all township-meetings are held. The present trustees are Andrew Armstrong, John Culler, and Hamilton Dickey. Among other trustees have been C. V. Crow, William Kemble, John Switzer, and William Moore.

F A I R F I E L D.

TOWNSHIP No. 12, range 2, in the county of Columbia, has been known by the above name—"Fairfield"—since its organization, in 1805. It is on the northern border of the county, and has for its boundaries Beaver township on the north, Unity on the east, Elk Run on the south, and Salem on the west. The surface is level in the northeast, undulating in the central part, and moderately hilly in the southern part, nearly the entire area being susceptible of cultivation. It was originally covered with heavy forests, composed chiefly of the hard-woods, and a considerable proportion is yet timber-land. The greater part is underlaid with a good quality of coal, the veins of which have been partially developed in the southern and western parts of the township. In the latter section are deposits of iron-ore. Building-stone and potters' clay are also found in the township.

The soil is productive, but is of various kinds,—black loam, heavy clay, and light clay, with more or less of sand or gravel, being often on the same section,—and generally is of easy cultivation. In the southeast it is especially adapted to fruit culture, and in other localities to the growth of grass and grain. Farming is the chief industry of the people of the township.

Fairfield has no large streams, but is well watered by a number of brooks that rise near the centre of the township, some of which flow northerly, others southerly. But little difficulty is experienced in obtaining water for domestic purposes; and in the northern part of the township artesian-wells, sunk to a moderate depth, yield copious streams of pure water.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

Many changes have taken place in the population of the township, and but little can be learned concerning the early settlers of Fairfield, except from the meagre recollections of their few remaining descendants. Most of the early settlers came from Pennsylvania or Virginia, and, with few exceptions, had sufficient means to begin their new life comfortably, nor did they long endure the isolation of their new home in a forest country. The immigration was so great that within a few years every section of land was occupied by actual settlers. Some sections were subdivided into lots containing not more than 20 acres, upon which cabins were put up by the pioneers, rude and uncomfortable, but giving their occupants a sense of ownership and a feeling of independence.

It is probable that Mathias Lower was the first permanent settler in the township. He was a native of Maryland, but came from Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1800, and "squatted" in the valley of Bull Creek before the land was surveyed. After the lines were run he found that the location did not suit him. He then united with Wil-

liam Heald in purchasing section 23, the northern part of which became his. Here he began improvements, which may have been of considerable extent, as early as 1803, for in the fall of that year the first Court of Common Pleas for the county was held in his log barn. There being no separate room to which the jury might repair to make up their verdict, a large log in the woods near by was used as a seat while they deliberated the momentous question of the guilt or innocence of the individual on trial.

This farm is at present occupied by Jacob, a grandson of Mathias Lower. Of a large family of children which Mathias Lower had, there is but one surviving member,—Emanuel, who lives on a part of the original purchase.

In 1801, and the few years ensuing, a large settlement of Friends was founded in the southeastern part of the township. Most of these came from Bucks and Chester Counties, in Pennsylvania. Prominent among them was William Heald, a surveyor, under whose direction the greater part of the county was subsequently surveyed. With his family of five children, he settled on section 26, and lived in the county more than sixty years, being active in his profession until about 1850. In his old age he removed to Cedar County, Iowa, where he died June 4, 1867, at the unusual age of one hundred years, eight months, and twenty-eight days. Two of his brothers, John and Nathan, came with him, and settled in Fairfield. The former had a family of eight children, and lived in the northern part of section 25; the latter found a home on section 22, but soon after removed to Elk Run.

In 1801, also came Samuel Oliphant, and settled on the northeastern part of section 27. The third member of his family of six children married the Hon. Richard Beeson, of Unity, in 1804, and lived to become almost a centenarian, living until a short time ago—now 1879—with her son Mahlon. Samuel Oliphant removed in his old age to the residence of his son Ephraim, and died there.

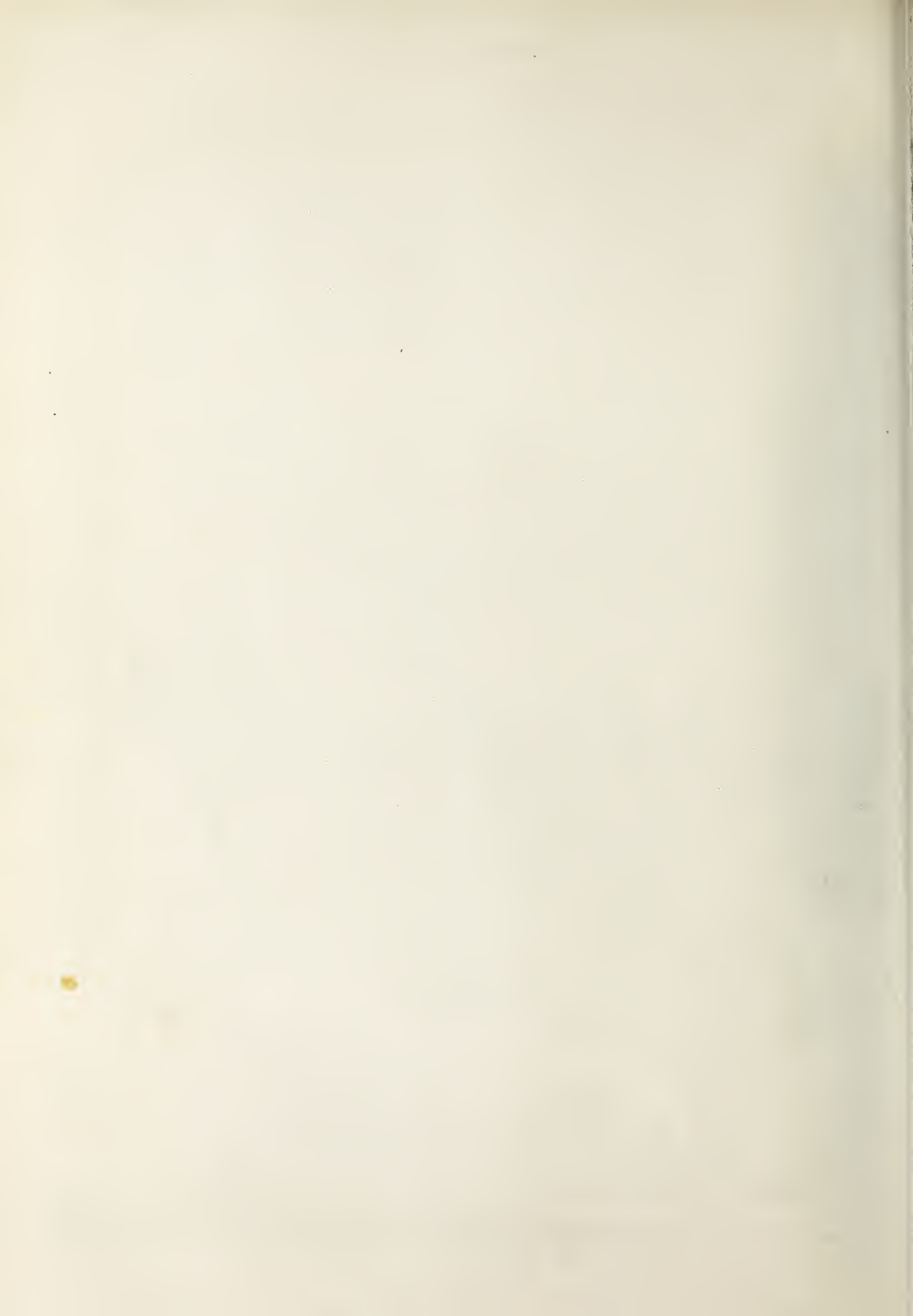
William Ferrall came from Campbell Co., Va., in 1801, and settled on section 22. His sons by his first wife were James and William; by his second wife, John, Jonathan, Benjamin, and Edward. Some of the latter yet live in the township, and the original purchase is yet occupied by their descendants.

John James was in the party that accompanied William Ferrall from Virginia, and settled near him and reared a large family. The same year Isaac James became a resident of section 35. He had eight children, and some of the sons afterwards built a saw-mill in that locality.

Joseph Bradfield was another Virginian who came at that early period. He settled on section 36, on the homestead now occupied by a grandson. He had three sons,—Thomas, who removed to the western part of the State,



COLUMBIANA HIGH SCHOOL, No. 1, COLUMBIANA, O.



John, and William. Aaron, son of William, is a resident of Middleton township, and John lives near East Fairfield, on the eastern part of section 36.

John Crozer, the first justice of the peace, settled in the same year, and lived at East Fairfield until his death, at an advanced age. He had three sons,—James, Thomas, and John.

West of Mr. Crozer, on the New Lisbon road, Abel Lodge was an early and prominent settler. He afterwards moved to East Fairfield, where he became widely known as an innkeeper. In the same locality John Aldoefer settled early.

Near Middleton, Henry Dixson owned a tract of land upon which settled his sons-in-law, John Woods and John Cope; and in the same neighborhood, John Allman lived as early as 1802. His death occurred in 1811, and was one of the first deaths among the adults of the township.

A few years later Joab Pritchett settled on the same section, No. 25, and lived there until his death, in 1851. He came from New Jersey, and had then a son, John, who lives in Wayne County. A son born in Fairfield, Joseph, is now a citizen of Middleton.

In 1806, James Boulton became a resident of Fairfield, and his son Levi, who was at that time ten years old, is yet a citizen of the village. James Boulton died in 1837, from injuries received by being thrown from his wagon.

SKETCH OF EPHRAIM HOLLOWAY, SR., AND FAMILY.

Ephraim Holloway, Sr., one of the early settlers of the county, was born in New Jersey. When but a small boy he moved with his father, John Holloway, to Culpeper Co., Va., where the father resided until his death. Ephraim married Miss Susanna Garwood, of Culpeper Co., Va., but who was also a native of New Jersey. In 1801 he moved with his family, then consisting of his wife and two daughters, to Columbiana County, locating on the northwest quarter of section 36, in Salem township, which he improved, and where he resided until his death; he died in 1845, at the advanced age of sixty-eight years. His widow resided in Columbiana and Mahoning Counties until 1866, at which time she died in Green township, Mahoning County, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. There were born to them twelve children, as follows: Susanna, Mary, Margaret, John, Isaiah, Sarah, Ephraim, Isaae, Jacob, David, Dayton, and Eliza. The three last named died quite young. Susanna married James Caldwell and located in Elk Run township; afterwards moved to Fairfield township, where her husband still lives, she having died in 1871. Mary married Benjamin Underwood, and after a few years spent in this county moved to Union County, and later to Michigan. Margaret married Philip Miller, and moved to Union County, where she still resides. John married Miss Lydia Dixson, daughter of John and granddaughter of Joshua Dixson, of Fairfield township. Soon after marriage they located two miles east of the village of Columbiana, where they resided until separated by the death of the wife on the 3d day of May, 1843, he continuing in the old homestead for nearly two years afterwards. In 1844 he married Miss Rebecca Seachrist, and in 1845 purchased and moved on to what was known as the "John Dixson farm," one-half

mile north of the village of Columbiana, which is still owned by his heirs, having remained in the possession of the family from its original purchase from the United States government by Joshua Dixson to the present, passing down to the fifth generation. They raised a family of eleven children, six by the first and five by the second wife, as follows: Leonard D., Ephraim S., Lucena, Eliza Ann, John Dixson, and Lydia A., by the first wife, and Susanna, Lot, Amanda, George, and Park by the second wife. Lucena died in February, 1877; the others are still living. The father died August 22, 1874, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Isaiah married Miss Catharine Hardman, and moved to the State of Illinois. Sarah married John Wayne, and located in Hanover township. Ephraim married Miss Mary Ann Caldwell, located in Elk Run township, and afterwards moved to Centre township, where he died in 1875. Isaae married Miss Charlotte Caldwell, who died soon after their marriage. A few years later he married Miss Mary Lodge. They are now living in Green township, Mahoning County. Jacob married Elizabeth Williard, of New Lisbon, and both are still living in the county. The family were not members of any religious denomination, but were descendants of Quakers and always adhered to the Quaker faith.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE DIXSON FAMILY.*

Among the most prominent and active of the early settlers of Fairfield township were Joshua Dixson and Dinah his wife, who moved to the township from Fayette Co., Pa., in 1802. He was born Oct. 20, 1750. His wife was born Feb. 28, 1760. They located sections 3 and 4, built their cabin on section 4, and a few years later erected a brick dwelling,—the first brick structure erected within the territory now embraced within the corporate limits of Columbiana,—which is still standing and used as a residence. In the organization of the township in 1805 he took a prominent part, and on the 21st day of August of that year laid out the village of Columbiana, having the plat acknowledged before Lewis King, a justice of the peace, and on the 22d day of the same month the plat was recorded in the recorder's office in New Lisbon, in Book A, page 11.

At the time of moving to the township they had a family of eleven children, who accompanied them,—five sons and six daughters,—as follows: Emanuel, John, Joshua, Nathan, and Thomas, Hannah, Rachel, Elizabeth, Rebecea, Dinah, and Lydia. The first son and daughter named were children of a former wife. Hannah was born Sept. 19, 1774; Emanuel, Sept. 28, 1776; John, Dec. 28, 1783; Rachel, July 19, 1785; Elizabeth, Nov. 22, 1788; Rebecea, Dec. 22, 1790; Joshua, Dec. 7, 1792; Nathan, Aug. 25, 1794; Thomas, Oct. 3, 1797; Dinah, Aug. 27, 1799, died Oct. 7, 1804; Lydia, born Oct. 24, 1801. Levi, the twelfth child, was born in the township, Aug. 25, 1803, and died Aug. 25, 1804.

Soon after their arrival in the township several of their children married and located in the county, and became prominent citizens of their respective localities. Their

* Also spelled Dixon.

memories are cherished by many still living. John married Miss Hannah Beall and located on a part of section 4,—on the farm now owned by his grandchildren, the heirs of John Holloway, deceased,—where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1840. He was a civil engineer, and for many years did a large portion of the surveying in the northern and eastern part of the county. Rachel became the wife of Benjamin Hanna, and soon afterwards located in Centre township, near New Lisbon, where they resided until death. Each died at an advanced age. Elizabeth married Samuel Townsend and located in New Lisbon, where she resided until her death. Rebecca married George Copeland, and located in Fairfield township, where they improved two farms of 160 acres each. They resided for many years on their farm east of Columbiana, and about fourteen years ago moved into the village, where Mrs. Copeland died in April, 1873. Her husband, who was born on the same day of the month, same month and year, with herself, is still living, and is in his eighty-ninth year. Joshua, Nathan, and Thomas all married and located in the county, where they resided until their death, each dying at an advanced age. Lydia married a Mr. Stewart, and left the county soon after marriage.

Joshua Dixson and family, down to the second generation, were members of the Friends' church. He and the older members of his family took an active part in the organization of the first Quaker church in the county.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

In 1804, Joshua and Joseph Wood settled on section 13, and were from Western Pennsylvania. About that time George and Jacob McGregory found homes in the same neighborhood. In 1806, Jacob Hum and his sons John, David, and Jacob located on section 14. Jacob was six months old, and yet lives in Columbiana. Two other sons, George and Adam, were born in the township. On the same section William Kimball and John Job were early settlers.

On section 15, Charles Fitzpatrick was a pioneer settler. His son John is a citizen of Columbiana. On the same section, south part, John Windle located in 1807, and lived there until his death, in 1857. A son, Augustine, now living on the section, and two daughters, constituted his family.

Michael Fox lived on section 16 as early as 1804, and at his residence was held the first township-meeting. The place is now the property of J. Kyser.

Peter and William Bushong were pioneer settlers on section 10 before 1807. In the same locality were Thomas Dillon and Michael Coxen. The latter is credited with making the first bricks that were used in the township.

In the northeastern part of Fairfield, Nicholas Firestone, a native of Virginia, settled in 1801. His sons by his first wife were Peter, John, and Henry. At a somewhat later day Jacob Unger became a settler in this section, but removed to Unity.

Robert Hanna and wife, with a family of nine children, located on section 10, building their log cabin on the southeast quarter of said section, near where the residence recently occupied by James Caldwell now stands. Benjamin Hanna, the second of their children, located and made

the first improvement on the farm now owned by Mr. Poulton in 1803, where he resided until 1810, at which time he sold, and purchased of Joshua Dixson the southwest quarter of section 3, which has been known in late years as the Allen farm, a part of which is now within the corporate limits of Columbiana. This he sold a few years later to Jacob Seachrist, and located just north of New Lisbon.

Joshua Dixson and wife, with a family of eleven children, located on section 4. He erected his cabin near where Mrs. Daniel A. Stouffer now lives, and afterwards built a part of the residence now occupied by Mrs. Stouffer, in which he resided until his death. He purchased section 3 from the United States government at the same time that he purchased section 4.

One of the first marriages in the township was that of Benjamin Hanna and Rachel Dixson, which was solemnized, Dec. 15, 1803, according to the customs of the Friends.*

On the 4th of July, 1804, John Michael Esterly and his family, natives of Germany, landed at Baltimore, and after a few days began their journey to the West. On the way they stopped at Allegheny City, where a son four years old was accidentally drowned. In the fall of the year they reached Fairfield, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 5. The children then were George, Jacob, Catherine, and John, who all found homes in the surrounding country. George subsequently moved to Springfield, where he reared a large family. Jacob settled in the eastern part of section 5, and reared seven sons,—John, Abraham, Isaac, George, David, Jonathan, and Jacob. John remained on the homestead and reared two sons,—Solomon and Levi. He is the only one of the three brothers surviving, and is one of the few old men of the township who came at such an early date.

On section 7, John Beeson settled about 1803, and soon after put in operation the first grist-mill in the township. In 1820 he sold his property to Jacob Nold, who had three sons,—Henry, John, and Jacob. Two of the sons of the last named—John Z. and Abraham—yet live in this neighborhood.

As early as 1803, Caleb and Jesse Cope settled on the eastern part of section 18, on the farms which yet belong to their descendants. About the same time Samuel Erwin became a resident, on the southwest quarter of section 20. Of a family of five children, the youngest, Mahlon, is yet a citizen of the county. In this neighborhood William Ingledue was an early settler. On section 19, on the present Beilhart place, George Slutter was a pioneer. Here, also, David Newhouse and the Wilhelm and Frederick families lived at an early day.

On section 29, James Daniels located about 1802, and after a few years sold to Lawrence Ney, the father of Samuel Ney, the present occupant of the farm.

Isaiah Garwood was a settler on section 28 before 1803; Joseph and Benjamin Stratton on section 32; and D. Galbraith, Alexander Rogers, Jesse Lewis, and the Freed family, in the southern part of the township.

The immigration after 1805 was so great that no ex-

* Gen. E. S. Holloway.

tended account of the pioneers can be given. Rudolph Baer, Levi Antrim, William Hickman, Samuel Wallahan, Jesse Allen, and Daniel Hardman all merit a place among the earliest of the township's pioneers.

At an election for justices of the peace, Oct. 18, 1809, which resulted in the choice of William Hickman and Alexander Rogers, the voters were the following: Joshua Woods, William Harrison, Robert Hanna, Peter Bushong, David Hawley, John Keller, John Aldoefer, Amos Hawley, John Dixson, John Underwood, James Crozer, William Hickman, Benjamin Hanna, Joseph Woods, Levi Antrim, Alexander Rogers, Thomas Hanna, Daniel Wallahan, John Crozer, Samuel Wallahan, Augustine Bushong, Mathias Lower, Rudolph Baer, Joseph Humphrey, James Adamson, John Crozer, Jr., George West, Parnall Hall, Enos Woods, George Rogers, Jacob Woods, John Randall, William Ferral, Jacob Stratton, William Ingledue, David Stratton, Nathan Cope, Joseph Stratton, Michael Coxen, Joseph Stratton, Jr., Abel Lodge, Peter Atterholt, John Jobs, John McClure, Joseph Beal, John Bradfield, Edward Bradfield, Caleb Hawley, Joshua Dixson, Thomas Dixson, Jacob Harmon, George McGregory, James E. Caldwell, Joseph Bradfield, John James.

HOUSEHOLDERS IN 1828.

The condition of the settlements in the township in 1828 is clearly shown in the following lists of householders, their residences being given by school districts:

In No. 1, embracing sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, were Nicholas Firestone, George Hisey, Jacob Scriver, John W. Armstrong, William Beans, George Copeland, Jeremiah Haas, Peter Firestone, Henry Hardman, Jacob Switzer, Michael Smith, William Kimball, Jacob Unger, George Freed, James Adamson, John Adamson, George McGregory, Jacob Hum, James Palmer, John Hum, Lewis Morgan, Joseph Woods, John A. Woods, Joshua Woods, Samuel Dixon.

District No. 2, composed of sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, had as householders William Underwood, Solomon Diehl, David Neidig, Isaac Bachman, William Patterson, Jeremiah Case, Abraham Fox, George Dehoff, John D. Sturgeon, John Dehoff, Joshua Dixon, Peter Dehoff, Jonathan Fessler, John Myers, Abigail Batten, Rachel Hawley, Samuel Sheets, Jesse Allen, William Moody, Samuel Beans, John Keninger, Joseph Neidig, Moses Curry, Nancy Rudolph, John Ewing, George Aldoefer, Jacob Bushong, Jacob Cope, Joseph Valentine, Jacob Seachrist, John Aldoefer, William Bushong, Daniel Bushong, Joseph Hisey, Peter Bushong, Jacob Bushong, Thomas Dillon, James Dillon, Nicholas Bishop, William Bishop, John Dixon, John Maltspaugh, Joseph McCune, Christopher Hively, Peter Hively, Sarah Kechly, Samuel Fox, Jacob Gucher.

Those living in district No. 3, sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, were John Beans, George Rinkenberger, Christian Shaley, Frederick Wilhelm, John Clapsaddle, John Gibert, Frederick Rinkenberger, John Rinkenberger, Michael Esterly, Jacob Esterly, Jacob Leady, Abraham Miry, Daniel Rudibaugh, Christian Holdeman, Henry Nold, Joseph Frederick, David Frederick, George Epley, Joseph Lan-

dis, Jacob Nold, Sr., Jacob Nold, Jr., Christian Swarts, John Best, John Summers, Christian Shaffer.

The householders of the fourth district, composed of sections 17, 18, 19, and 20, were Moses Ember, Michael Cook, John Perkins, Isaac Moreland, Hosea Moreland, Samuel Erwin, Elisha Erwin, Mahlon Erwin, Lewis Ingledue, Jesse Lewis, Michael Henry, Barzilla Moreland, John Aldoefer, Jr., Daniel Stratton, John Piles, John Stratton, Mary Burns, David Hardman, Jesse Cope, Joseph Hardman, Samuel Hardman, Abraham Overholser, David Newhouse, John Baker, George Slutter, William Baker, Martin Overholser, Mathias Tinsman, Thomas Kent, Ashford Kent, Edward Furn.

In district No. 5, sections 15, 16, 21, 22, lived as householders Daniel Hardman, Charles Fitzpatrick, Daniel Fitzpatrick, Peter Miller, Sr., Peter Miller, Jr., George Grim, John Windle, Simon Cope, Philip Shuey, Augustine Bushong, Jacob Snyder, Nathan Dixon, Joseph Mellinger, John Fox, Phineas Pettitt, Daniel Pettitt, James Weeden, Jordan Bradfield, John Ferrall, Samuel Oliphant, Ephraim Oliphant, Jacob Hisey, Henry Hisey, Christian Baer, Bridget Henry, Jacob Switzer, James Burns.

District No. 6, composed of sections 23, 24, 25, and 26, had the following householders: Mathias Lower, George Lower, William Heald, Sr., Abner Heald, John Heald, Jr., Thomas Hatcher, Joseph Cope, Samuel Hicklin, John Lewis, William Lewis, John Fisher, John Aldoefer, Josiah Engle, Enoch Sharp, Samuel Woods, Enos Woods, Thomas Wickersham, Samuel Oliphant, Sr., George Hametter, Aaron Stewart, Daniel Musser, James Boughton, Levi Boughton, Jacob Pritchett, John Heald, Sr., Thomas Heald, William Heald, Jr., Ebenezer Allman, Thomas Allman, Hannah Allman.

The seventh district, composed of sections 36 and the east half of 35, had the following householders: James Laird, Abner Dixon, William Galloway, John Crozer, Jr., James Newling, James McVey, Jesse Mercer, Levi Massey, Sylvanus Fisher, John Crozer, Sr., Jonathan Ferrall, Nicholas Eckes, Abel Lodge, Benjamin Ferrall, Robert Craig, David Hammentue, Samuel Byrnes, Samuel Blackburn, William Newling, William Kerns, Benjamin Lang, Robert Folsom, Gustavus Allen, William Robertson, Joseph Thompson, Amos Dillon, Peter Huffstock, James Brisco, Aquilla Brisco, Job Wickersham, Abraham Perkins, Jonathan Bradfield, Mathias Slack, Thomas Crozer, John Bradfield, William Bradfield, Aaron Harter, Daniel Mercer, Joseph James, David James, Thomas Bradfield.

The inhabitants of district No. 8, embracing sections 27, 28, 33, 34, and the west half of 35, were Samuel Hollingsworth, Elisha Hollingsworth, Isaac James, Sr., Simon Gable, William George, John Wallahan, Sr., David Hanna, Israel Redden, John Rogers, Mary Ferrall, Edmund Ferrall, Daniel Garwood, Samuel Wallahan, Isaiah Garwood, Isaac Garwood, Thomas Garwood, Isaac Holloway, William Hendricks, John Wallahan, A. Rogers.

District No. 9, embracing sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, had the following inhabitants: Asa Holloway, John James, James Daniels, Eli Holloway, Abel James, Lawrence Ney, Benjamin Patterson, Jonathan Galloway, Jacob Hendrick, Sarah Galloway, Nathan Cope, David Cope, John Cope,

Joseph Cope, Thomas Frisbie, David Carpenter, Levi Beans, Christopher Baer, Jacob Miller, Arthur Galloway, William Farmer, Abraham Musmet, Abraham Miller, Susannah Quick, Jacob Freed, George Freed, John Noosebaum, Thomas Troop, Martin Darod.

CIVIL LIST.

In accordance with the order for organizing the township, the first election was held at the house of Michael Fox, April 1, 1805, Robert Hanna being chairman. John Bradfield and Samuel Oliphant were appointed judges, and Thomas Hanna and William Heald clerks, of the meeting. Twenty-seven votes were polled, and the following officers elected: Trustees, Caleb Cope, Robert Hanna, Nicholas Firestone; Clerk and Treasurer, Benjamin Hanna; Overseers of the Poor, William Ferrall, Isaiah Garwood; Lister, John Dixon; House Appraisers, William Winders, John Dixon; Fence-Viewers, Jacob McGregory, John Woods; Road-Supervisors, Joshua Dixon, Isaac James, Joseph Bradfield.

At that time John Crozer was a justice of the peace.

The following have held the principal offices since the organization of the township:

TRUSTEES.

1805.—Robert Hanna, Caleb Cope, Nicholas Firestone.
 1806.—Robert Hanna, John Crozer, John Beeson.
 1807.—Robert Hanna, John Crozer, Nathan Heald.
 1808.—Levi Antrim, William Heald, Nathan Heald.
 1809.—Levi Antrim, Joseph Woods, Thomas Hanna.
 1810.—Levi Antrim, Peter Bushong, John Dixon.
 1811.—Samuel Wallahan, Peter Bushong, John Dixon.
 1812-13.—Samuel Wallahan, Benjamin Hanna, William Bushong.
 1814.—John Woods, Daniel Hardman, Peter Bushong.
 1815-16.—John Woods, Joab Pritchett, Israel Cope.
 1817.—Daniel Hisey, Caleb Rowler, William Heald.
 1818.—Daniel Hisey, Caleb Rowler, Samuel Wallahan.
 1819.—William Bushong, Joshua Woods, Samuel Wallahan.
 1820.—William Bushong, John Woods, John Rogers.
 1821.—William Bushong, John Woods, Samuel Erwin.
 1822.—Daniel Hardman, John Woods, Samuel Erwin.
 1823.—Samuel Cowan, Joseph Zimmerman, Lewis Morgan.
 1824.—David Hanna, Martin Deroad, Lewis Morgan.
 1825.—Abel Lodge, Martin Deroad, William Bushong.
 1826.—David Hanna, John Dixon, Daniel Hisey.
 1827.—Joseph Thompson, Lewis Morgan, Daniel Hisey.
 1828.—Joseph Thompson, William Bushong, William Moody.
 1829.—David Hanna, Daniel Hardman, Abraham Overholser.
 1830.—David Hanna, Lewis Morgan, Abraham Overholser.
 1831.—Daniel Hardman, William Bushong, Abraham Overholser.
 1832.—John Voglesong, William Bushong, Abraham Overholser.
 1833.—Joseph Thompson, John Young, Peter Bushong.
 1834-35.—David Hanna, William Bushong, Abraham Overholser.
 1836.—David Hanna, Jacob Anglemyer, Abram Overholser.
 1837.—David Hanna, Eli Holloway, Abram Overholser.
 1838.—George Brown, Eli Holloway, Abram Overholser.
 1839.—Isaac Stooksbury, Eli Holloway, Abram Overholser.
 1840.—David Hanna, Eli Holloway, Peter W. Dehoff.
 1841-43.—David Hanna, Abraham Overholser, Peter W. Dehoff.
 1844-45.—Eli Holloway, R. W. Jackson, Peter W. Dehoff.
 1846.—James P. Woods, R. W. Jackson, Peter W. Dehoff.
 1847.—James P. Woods, R. W. Jackson, William Sturgeon.
 1848-49.—Eli Holloway, Samuel Seachrist, Jesse McConnell.
 1850.—Eli Holloway, Abraham Overholser, Jesse McConnell.
 1851-52.—William Bushong, Abraham Overholser, Jesse McConnell.
 1853.—Isaac Groff, Abraham Overholser, Samuel Sheets.
 1854.—Samuel Erwin, Jesse McConnell, Samuel Hollingsworth.
 1855.—William A. Bushong, Jesse McConnell, Benjamin Ferrall.
 1856.—Samuel Nichols, William M. Wright, Thomas Taylor.

1857.—Jacob Hum, William M. Wright, Thomas Taylor.
 1858.—Jacob Hum, James P. Woods, Thomas Taylor.
 1859-60.—Thomas Thurston, Augustine Windle, Thomas Taylor.
 1861.—Samuel Detwiler, Jacob Hum, Thomas Taylor.
 1862.—Samuel Detwiler, Adam Hum, Thomas Taylor.
 1863.—Samuel Detwiler, Joseph Pritchett, Daniel Deemer.
 1864.—William M. Wright, Joseph Pritchett, Jacob Hum.
 1865.—Samuel Detwiler, Joseph Pritchett, David Strickler.
 1866.—Samuel Detwiler, Joseph Pritchett, Jacob Hum.
 1867.—Isaiah Holloway, Jesse Gilbert, Jacob Hum.
 1868.—Leonard Holloway, Jesse Gilbert, Solomon Haas.
 1869.—Leonard Holloway, Barak Ashton, Henry Kridler.
 1870.—Elias Holloway, D. A. Stouffer, Joseph Pritchett.
 1871.—L. D. Holloway, Uriah Whitacre, Joseph Pritchett.
 1872.—J. C. Groner, Uriah Whitacre, Joseph Pritchett.
 1873.—J. C. Groner, Uriah Whitacre, Samuel Read.
 1874-75.—J. C. Groner, Uriah Whitacre, Elias Lower.
 1876.—William Bushong, T. F. Holloway, Elias Lower.
 1877.—H. H. Crouse, T. F. Holloway, Benjamin Harrison.
 1878.—H. H. Crouse, Erwin Caldwell, Elias Lower.
 1879.—H. H. Crouse, T. F. Holloway, Elias Lower.

CLERKS.*

1805, Benjamin Hanna; 1806, Joshua Woods; 1807, John Dixon; 1808-9, William Hickman; 1810, John Beeson; 1811-12, Joshua Woods; 1813, John Dixon; 1814, Abraham Fox; 1815-17, Nicholas Bishop; 1818, John Dixon; 1819, Peter Bushong; 1820-21, John Dixon; 1822-23, Richard Morlan; 1824-27, 1828, Jeremiah Case; 1829-30, Samuel H. Hollingsworth; 1831, William Yeats; 1832, Samuel Hardman; 1833, Levi Hanna; 1834, Samuel Hardman; 1835-37, Samuel Nichols; 1838, William Greenamyer; 1839-40, John Dixon; 1841, John W. Neigh; 1842-43, Jonathan Piggott; 1844-47, John E. Icenhour; 1848-50, Jonathan Piggott; 1851-52, John E. Icenhour; 1853-54, Nathan Warrington; 1854, William Stokesberry; 1855, Lewis Woods; 1855, A. Sturgeon; 1856, Samuel Detwiler; 1857-62, Samuel Nichols; 1863-64, Benjamin S. Wright; 1865†-69, Thomas C. Allen; 1870, George Duncan; 1871, Aaron Overholser; 1872-73, George Duncan; 1874†-75, Charles D. Dickinson; 1876, F. A. Witt; 1877-78, John P. Patterson; 1879, T. Spencer Arnold.

TREASURERS.

1810, William Hickman; 1811, John Dixon; 1812-13, Jesse Allen; 1814, John Bushong; 1815-16, Jonathan Nutt; 1817, Joshua Woods; 1818, John Crozer; 1819, John Dixon; 1820-21, Nicholas Bishop; 1822, William Kerns; 1823, Nicholas Bishop; 1824, William Paxton; 1825, Nicholas Bishop; 1826, Abram Fox; 1827, Nicholas Bishop; 1828, Peter Dehoff; 1829-30, John Ferrall; 1831-37, Peter Dehoff; 1838-46, Samuel Nichols; 1847-52, Jesse M. Allen; 1853, Jacob Greenamyer; 1854, Jesse M. Allen; 1855, William M. Voglesong; 1856-58, Jacob Greenamyer; 1859-60, William L. Young; 1861-69, Jonathan Esterly; 1870, Daniel Stouffer; 1871, Paul Metzger; 1872-73, Jacob Greenamyer; 1874-75, Daniel Stouffer; 1876, Jacob Greenamyer; 1877-79, Joseph Strickler.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

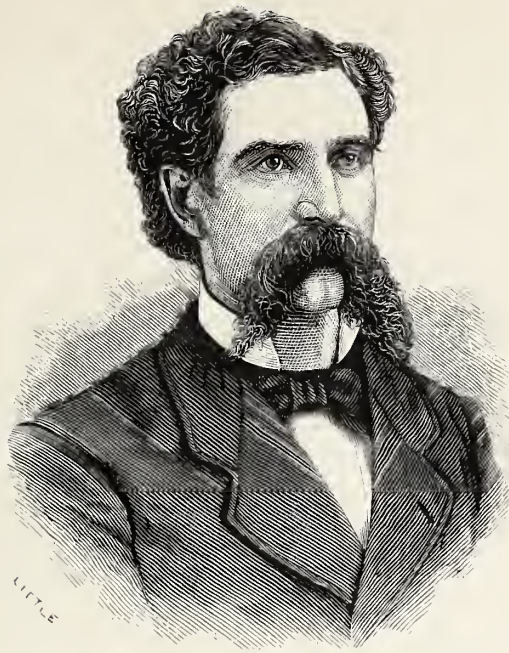
On the northern part of section 19, on the New Lisbon road, is a small hamlet of about a dozen houses, which owes its beginning to a tavern kept there about forty years ago by Col. Allen Way. On account of an excellent spring near by, his house became a favorite stopping-place, and the locality became widely known as the "Cool Springs." After a few years Col. Way platted a village and bestowed upon it the name of

UNIONVILLE.

This title the little place retains. On the opposite side of the street, near the hotel, James W. Estill opened a

* Until 1810 clerks were also treasurers.

† Served part of previous year.



CHARLES D. DICKINSON.

Charles D. Dickinson, a prominent member of the legal profession, and one of the rising lawyers of the county, is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Poland, Mahoning Co., Dec. 13, 1848. His father, Jacob Dickinson, was of Connecticut origin, and migrated west at an early day to better his fortunes. The grandfather of Charles D. was likewise named Jacob, and came over from Scotland to America when he was but nineteen years of age. He fought on the side of patriotism in the war of the Revolution, and was a member of American Union Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., organized, it is said, in Washington's army at Cambridge. The original certificate of Jacob Dickinson's membership—the MSS. somewhat faded, but still clearly legible, and bearing date at Roxbury, Mass., March 20, 1776—is now in the possession of Charles D. Dickinson, and, as may be well apprehended, is a highly-valued document. Mr. Dickinson, whose name heads this article, lost his father by death in 1852, and then, at the age of four, accompanied his mother—her only child—from Poland to a farm a few miles east of the town of Columbiana, to which latter place he removed with his mother two years later, and there with her he has since made his home, save for a brief interval, of which more anon. He attended district school in Columbiana until the age of twelve, when he began to feel ambitious to carve out his own fortune, and became accordingly an active worker at what his hands could find to do. Thus he worked out an industrious but laborious experience until he reached his seventeenth year.

Resuming then his scholastic studies, he passed his last term as pupil, and emerged as a teacher of a district school, in which he employed himself one term, when, inclining once more towards the facts and figures of trade, he journeyed to the oil regions of the State of Pennsylvania, where he spent six years, returning to Columbiana in the year 1871.

During that year he studied law seven months in the office of Mr. George Duncan, a lawyer of local note, and so improved his opportunities that he was admitted to the bar, Aug. 28, 1872. He taught school the following winter, and in 1873 entered upon the practice of law, in which he has since continued with gratifying success. Although he has barely passed the age of thirty, his standing in his chosen profession is one of which he may be proud, and in the ambitious zeal which characterizes his progress, as well as in the studious application of his life, it is not difficult to trace the foundation of a highly-promising future.

Mr. Dickinson is a staunch member of the Republican party, and, although actively participating in the political events of the day, he has never chosen to urge himself forward for political distinction. He is a member of Panora Lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F., has faithfully and satisfactorily occupied the public trusts of borough and township clerk, and, in connection with his administration of those offices, is remembered as an official of careful discipline and exceptional efficiency.

store, which he kept about seven years, and was followed in trade by John Clapsaddle. Wheelwright- and blacksmith-shops were carried on by Robert Long and Wm. Slutter. The latter removed to Columbiana, where he became a well-known carriage-builder. At Unionville were formerly a number of shoe-shops, of which one or two yet remain, and are the only interests which have not been diverted to railroad points.

MIDDLETON.

This village was originally platted to cover the southeast corner of section 23, by William Heald, soon after the settlement of the township. The plan embraced a square of lots so arranged as to give the village, when built up, a compact appearance. The purpose of the founder was not closely adhered to, and much of the village was built in a free way on sections 25 and 26, giving it a large area.

It is said that Albert Sharpless built the first house in the village, and that the building is now occupied by Rebecca Coppock. No stores were opened at an early day. Among the first to engage in trade were Millhouse & Mendenhall, about 1836, whose store was on the Fairfield road, east of the square. Eight or nine years later C. D. Bassett engaged in merchandising on the opposite side of the street; and later, on the corner occupied by Joseph Cope, J. Hamilton & Son had a store. Others in trade have been W. D. Chidester, Wm. Thomas, Nathan Cope, Thomas Taylor, Hum & Co., and George Frost. No goods have been sold in the village since 1874. This hamlet has never had a post-office or a public-house. A few years ago a man engaged in the sale of liquor, but his place met with summary treatment at the hands of the indignant women of the village, and he wisely left for other parts.

Middleton has several good shops occupied for mechanical purposes, two school-houses (one belonging to the Friends), and three churches. The number of inhabitants is 180.

Industries.—Mifflin Cadwallader has long carried on the manufacture of brooms; and, formerly, Wm. Shaw had a chair-factory, and a lathe for turning broom-handles, operated by steam. David Wickersham had in operation, ten years ago, a shingle-machine; and later, Wickersham & Inman had a large cider-press, the motive power of both being steam.

The principal industry of the people is fruit-culture and the preparation of fruit for market. In 1878, Wickersham, Brown & Co. began the manufacture of fruit-baskets and crates in a factory operated by steam-power, and used also for fruit-drying. The machine used for cutting splints was devised and patented by the firm, and is very ingenious.

EAST FAIRFIELD.

This village has a very pleasant location on the south-east quarter of section 36, and was founded in 1803 by John Crozer and John Bradfield. It is the oldest, and for a long time and until the building of the railroad through other places near was the most important, village in the township; but its business has since declined. It contains, besides the interests detailed below, a good school-house, a public hall, and two churches, and has about 300 inhabitants.

The first goods were sold in the place by Israel Cope for a co-operative store company, but the first successful merchant was Robert Craig. He built a business house of brick, north of the old Low tavern, where he carried on trade many years. While this house was occupied by Farr & Thurston, in 1861, the foundation gave way, causing its destruction. Wm. Waterworth and the Hannas were in trade at the same period as Mr. Craig. Of many persons who were formerly engaged in business at this place there are remembered Thomas R. Knight, Wm. Ensign, George H. Brown, William Henderson, Joseph Morgan, Robert Glass, B. J. Ferrall, Samuel Crozer, Wm. L. Young, George Pitzer, and L. L. Beek. James M. Taylor and Frank Shoemaker are now in business.

Hotels.—Parnell Hall and Jeremiah Feazel were among the first to open public-houses, but Abel Lodge achieved the greatest reputation as a pioneer innkeeper. His house was one of the most noted on the road between Pittsburgh and Worster. Taverns were also kept by Robert Craig, Ephraim Blackburn, Joseph Thompson, William Ensign, and Isaac Low. The present innkeeper is Joseph Shrum.

Post-office.—The post-office at East Fairfield is one of the oldest in the county. The village was on the old stage-route, and was supplied with mail before 1809. John Crozer was the first postmaster, and kept the office at his house, in the eastern part of the village. As near as can be determined the subsequent postmasters have been Robert Craig, Jesse Williams, George H. Brown, Morris Thurston, J. Morgan, Isaac Low, Samuel Poland, Josiah Wilkinson, and James M. Taylor, the present incumbent. The office is on the route from Liverpool to New Waterford, and has a tri-weekly mail.

Physicians.—The first permanently located physician was Gustavus Allen. For many years Sylvanus Fisher and Charles Kay were in practice at the same time, both remaining many years. C. P. O'Hanlon and H. Maloney have also been practitioners at this place. The present physicians are Frank Scott and Wm. R. Granger.

Industries.—In the early history of the village Joseph James had a tannery, which became the property of B. J. Ferrall, and was carried on by him more than forty years and then discontinued.

The father of the Hon. Wm. McKinley was in the foundry business at East Fairfield many years ago, and was esteemed a good mechanic. Other foundry-men were Israel Thompson and Jacob Reep. Plow-making was carried on by Reuben Beans, and in the same shop Austin McConnell followed the machinist's trade. At a later day Mr. McConnell built a shop near the present Methodist church, in which he manufactured engines and farm-machinery until his death. Isaac Low has had a cooperage and cider-mill for many years. The tailor of the village for the past fifty years has been Robert W. Jackson. Robert Martin has carried on the cabinetmaker's trade about the same length of time. Outside of the ordinary mechanical pursuits, there is no manufacturing at East Fairfield.

COLUMBIANA.

This flourishing village has an exceedingly fine location on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago

Railroad, on sections 4 and 9. Its growth was slow and unimportant until the completion of the railway, but since that time its material interests and population have increased, until Columbiana ranks among the foremost of the villages of the county. It contains two very fine school-buildings, six churches, many handsome residences, and has about 1400 inhabitants.

The village was laid out by Joshua Dixson in the spring of 1805, and embraced originally fifty-eight lots, on the southwest quarter of section 4. These were located on two streets sixty feet wide, running with the cardinal points, and intersecting each other in the centre of a small square, near the top of a hill, on which the greater part of the village is built. This plat was recorded Aug. 22, 1805. Many additions have been made to the original plat. The principal ones have been John Todd's on the south and Sturgeon's on the west. Other lots for village purposes, on the foregoing section, and on sections 3 and 10, have been added by Deemer, Stouffer & Lamb, Koch, Zeigler, W. E. & A. Sturgeon, Roninger, Stiver Brothers, William Nichols, Mary A. Todd, Snyder, Betz, John Stiver, Nichols & Allen, Joseph and William Wallace, Strickler, Rohrbaugh, Erwin, Voglesong, Holloway, Bell, Allen, Nichols, and Harrold.

It is said that Jesse Allen was the first merchant in the place, and began trade some time about 1812. Benjamin Hanna had an interest, and the firm was known as Jesse Allen & Co. They occupied a small building on the northeast corner of the square until 1816. Mr. Allen was there in trade alone, after that time, for a number of years, but subsequently built and occupied the present bank-building. After many years of successful merchandising in Columbiana, he was succeeded by Jesse M. Allen, who remained a leading business-man for nearly half a century. The fine brick block on the west side of the square was erected by him. Probably the second to engage actively in trade was William Moody. After 1825 he opened a store in a building which stood by the side of the old Allen store, and remained about ten years. Meantime, William Yates opened a store, making, in 1831, three in the village. At the Moody stand Joseph Wallace engaged in merchandising, and continued about thirty years. Others actively engaged in trade in the village have been Moses Copeland, Jonathan Esterly, and Jesse Erwin. In 1836, Daniel Stouffer became a general merchant in Columbiana, and has been in trade ever since, the present firm being D. Stouffer & Son. The other principal merchants are Frank P. Farrand and L. D. Holloway.

Near where is now Lamb's drug-store John Young sold drugs forty years ago. The next to engage in this business were Icenhour & Allen, near the depot, where Allen was subsequently in trade alone. At a later period Paul Metzger began business near the square, and yet continues in that neighborhood.

The first hardware-store was opened by Frederick Swarts, who was succeeded by Allen & Icenhour. John E. Allen continues the business. Greenamyler & Callahan, who remain in trade, came some time subsequent to Mr. Swarts.

The principal furniture-dealers are Samuel Brubaker, John Shingler, and Flickinger & Son.

In former days Vollentine & Henkle, Reuben Strickler, and John P. Patterson were active grocers. J. & N. Strickler, L. Stuckman, and George Voglesong are among those now in that business. Swick & Esterly, J. M. Williams, and H. Donges & Son were in business as clothiers, the latter yet continuing. W. R. Knowles & Co. are extensive dealers in harness and leather goods. There are other firms engaged in the different branches of trade, the aggregate of whose business is large.

Physicians.—As near as can be determined from the meagre accounts at hand, Moses Curry was the first settled physician in Columbiana. David G. Silvers was his contemporary practitioner for a time. Gustavus Aller also practiced in the village, but lived on a farm two and a half miles south. John B. Preston died in the village while in practice. Others of the medical profession who resided long enough in the place to establish a practice, but who have removed, were Drs. Onler, John McCook, John C. Levis, Gideon Wansettler, Enoch Cloud, Eli Sturgeon, George Wieland, Nicholas Sampsell, A. C. Yengling, D. Beard, and Sylvanus Fisher.

John Metzger has resided at Columbiana more than twenty years, but has not been in active practice. Daniel Deemer has been a successful practitioner since 1850; George S. Metzger since 1836; Abraham Sampsell since 1863; A. L. King since 1873; J. B. Thompson, a homœopathist, since 1875; Eno's Greenamyler since 1874; and John B. Weaver and Charles Orr since 1878.

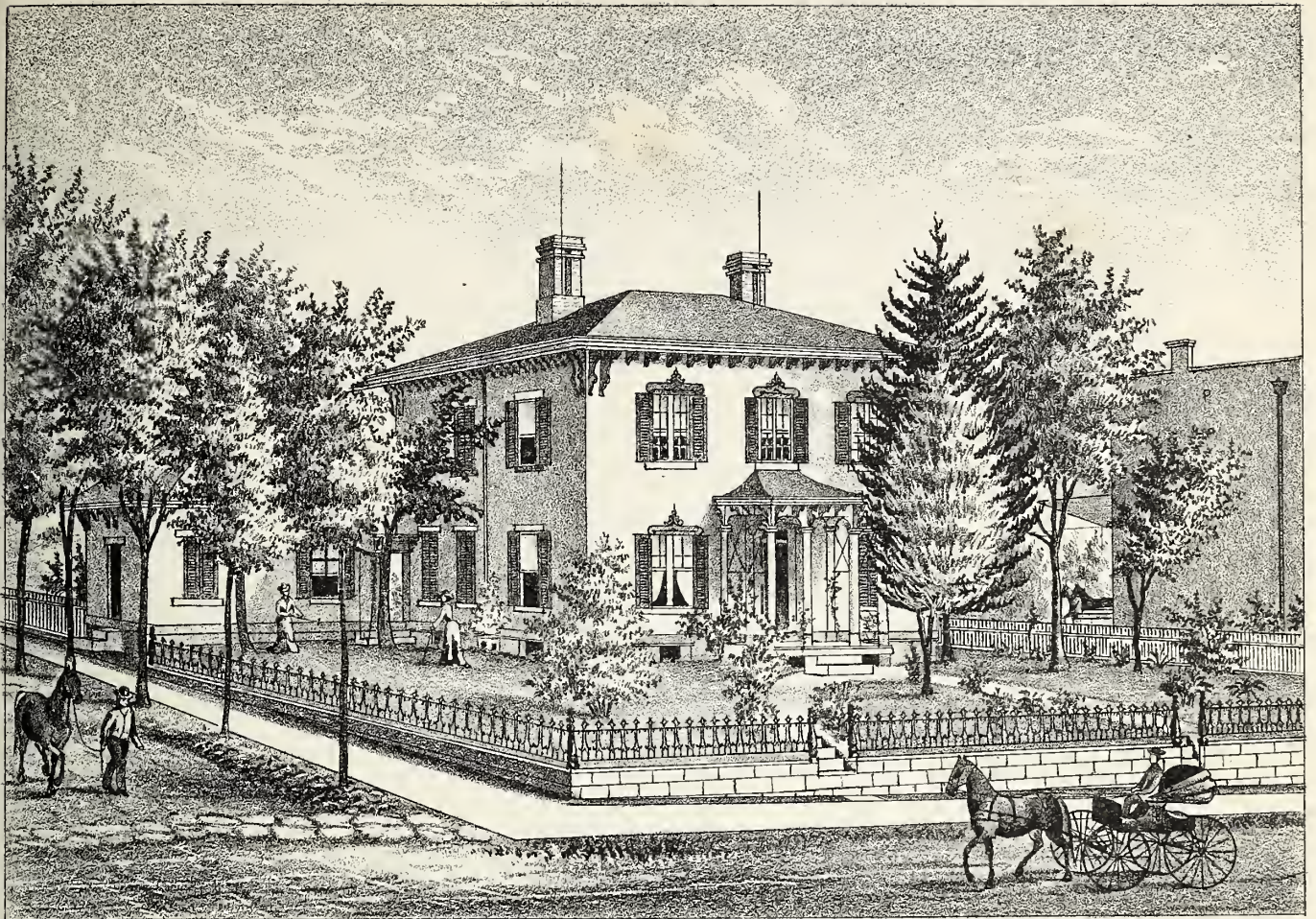
Attorneys and Justices.—John D. King was the first attorney to locate permanently in the practice of his profession, although William McLaughlin and W. W. Orr may have been in the village for short periods before Mr. King's settlement, in 1856. King remained until 1860, when he was succeeded by George Duncan. Charles D. Dickinson opened an office for the practice of law in 1873, and John G. Beatty, E. S. Holloway, and F. A. Witt came later and at different periods.

Among the justices of the peace who maintained offices at Columbiana have been John Young, Anthony Hardman, John Voglesong, George Lamb, James Stevenson, Josiah Rohrbaugh, and John D. Robertson. The last two have offices at the present time,—1879.

Village Government.—The village of Columbiana was vested with the privileges of a corporate body in 1837. Its territorial limits embraced one square mile of land, situate chiefly on sections 4 and 9, only 80 acres each being on sections 3 and 10. Under the charter an election for village officers was held at the house of John Sturgeon, May 27, 1837, twenty-one votes being polled. Emanuel Brubaker and John Snyder acted as judges, and declared the following persons elected: Mayor, William Hickman; Recorder, Samuel Nichols; Trustees, Peter W. Dehoff, David Neidig, Lot Holmes, William Nichols, Isaac Keister.

Prior to the surrender of the charter, in 1842, the following were the mayors: Wm. Hickman, Samuel Seachrist, John G. Young, and John Voglesong. The recorders for the same period were Samuel Nichols and Lot Holmes.

For more than fourteen years the village was unincorporated, but on the 9th of June, 1856, the county commissioners granted a new charter, whose powers extend to the



RESIDENCE OF JOHN E. ICENHOUR, COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA Co., OHIO.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. M. A. ALLEN, COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA Co., O.

ALEXANDER CROZIER BELL.

Alexander Crozier Bell, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born May 29, 1804, at Stony Point, near the town of Demare, County Down, Ireland. He was the son of Thomas and Martha (Crozier) Bell, who were natives of that county.

His mother died at the age of about thirty. His father died in the city of Pittsburgh in 1856, in his one hundredth year.

In 1816, Alexander C. Bell, Sr., came to America and located in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he resided for a period of forty-one years, being engaged for several years as superintendent of one floor in the cotton-mills of James Adams (his uncle), and later in the wholesale grocery trade on Liberty Street.

Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and Pennsylvania Company ever since he came to Ohio, either as telegraph operator, freight or passenger agent.

He has been a prominent member of both the Masonic and Odd-Fellow orders, having for three successive years represented Allen Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 276, in the sessions of the Grand Lodge of the State. He was one of the charter-members of Panora Lodge, No. 410, I. O. O. F.; has held the various offices in the lodge, and served one year as District Deputy Grand Master of Columbiana County.

Although comparatively a young man, he has been an active worker in the Democratic party, and has been a delegate to several State and county con-



Alex. C. Bell, Jr.

In 1842 he married Miss Mary Frazer, daughter of John and Martha (McClucken) Frazer, who was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1816.

Alexander Crozier Bell, Jr., was born July 13, 1844, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa. His education was obtained in the Fourth Ward schools of that city, which he attended until he arrived at the age of twelve and a half years.

In January, 1857, he moved with his parents to Columbiana, Ohio. At the age of thirteen he went to Mansfield, Ohio, and learned telegraphing, and was the first to open a telegraph key in Columbiana.

He has been in the employ of the Pittsburgh,

ventions. In 1878 he was nominated for the office of clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and although his party was very largely in the minority, both in his township and county, his majority in his own township was seventy-one.

In 1876 he was elected mayor of the village of Columbiana, and re-elected in 1878, and in the discharge of the responsible duties of the office has been a faithful and efficient officer, guarding with care the best interests of the place, both morally and financially.

He possesses rare business qualities, an impulsive nature, and positive will, to which much of his success in life may be attributed.

HIRAM BELL.

Hiram Bell, the subject of this sketch, was the great-grandson, on his maternal side, of Thomas Buzby, who was born in England; moved to America, and settled in Rancocas, Burlington County, N. J. Married and raised a family of six children, viz.: Joseph, Thomas, Amos, Isaac, Daniel, and Mary.

Isaac married Miss Martha Lippincott, of the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa. She died at an early age, leaving two children,—Nathaniel and Martha. He afterwards married Naomi Owen, daughter of Rolan and Prudence Owen, formerly Prudence Powell. She died leaving seven children, viz.: Rachel, Prudence, Mary, Isaac, Martha, Joseph, and Rebecca. He afterwards married Sarah Albersson, by whom he had one child, Sarah.

His daughter Martha, by second wife, married Smith Bell, son of Thomas and Thamer (Smith) Bell, of Delaware. They moved to Columbiana County in 1805, and located in Elk Run township,

two and one-half miles southwest of East Fairfield, where they resided until their death. There were born to them twelve children, six of whom are still living, viz.: Sarah, Hiram, Smith, Mary, Robert, and Martha, all owning homes within seven miles of where they were born.

Hiram married Martha Freed, only daughter of George Freed, and granddaughter of Jacob Freed and Samuel Kemble, of Columbiana County, May 30, 1849. They have had born to them nine children, viz.: Sydney, Lewis, Naomi, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mulford, Anna, Clifton, and Norman, seven of whom are still living, the two latter having died in infancy.

In 1877 Hiram Bell was elected commissioner of the county for a term of three years, which office he now holds. He has been successful in his business enterprises, and holds to a large degree the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances.

same limits as the first charter. No borough election was held until April 14, 1857, when forty-four votes were cast, and George Lamb elected mayor and Jonathan Esterly recorder.

From that time until the present the mayors and recorders have been the following:

MAYORS.

1858, George Lamb; 1859, E. C. Cloud; 1860, William W. Orr; 1861, T. C. Allen; 1862, George Lamb; 1863, Samuel Kyle; 1864, T. C. Allen; 1865, J. D. King; 1866, G. O. Frasier; 1867, J. T. Barclay; 1868-69, Thomas C. Allen; 1870-71, George Duncan; 1872-73, A. C. Yengling; 1874, Josiah Rohrbaugh; 1875, Frank P. Farrand; 1876-78, A. C. Bell, Jr.

RECORDERS.

1858-61, A. Sturgeon; 1862, J. E. Voglesong; 1863-65, J. E. Allen; 1866, J. T. Barclay; 1867, John F. Sturgeon; 1868-69, W. H. Stewart; 1870-71, J. Rohrbaugh; 1872-75, C. D. Dickinson; 1876-77, J. W. Detweiler; 1878, T. S. Arnold.

The village officers in 1879 are as follows: Mayor, A. C. Bell, Jr.; Clerk, T. S. Arnold; Treasurer, Daniel Stouffer; Councilmen, John Harrold, Solomon Haas, Adin Greenamyre, Isadore Bishop, David Crawford, David Beard; Solicitor, F. A. Witt; Street Commissioner, George Roninger; Marshal, Rufus L. Ney.

Under this charter the streets have been reduced to an easy grade and curbed, to secure surface drainage. The principal streets are lighted with oil lamps. In 1860 the borough purchased the old Methodist church, which was used as a village-hall many years. At present there is a small council-house and lock-up near the centre of the village.

Fire-Apparatus.—The treasurer's report made in 1878 shows that the receipts of the corporation from all sources for the year previous were \$4363.40, and the disbursements \$2130.77. It was proposed that the remainder in the treasury be expended in purchasing a fire-engine and other necessary apparatus to protect the village against fire. As early as 1840 the village had an organization called the "Columbiana Fire Company," the apparatus consisting of hooks, ladders, and buckets. At later periods fire companies were formed, which, not properly encouraged, soon disbanded. An old hand-engine was made to do service for the village for a number of years, but since 1867 it has been unfit for use. The place has been comparatively free from fires, the only one of note being that which destroyed the Wallace machine-shops, in the summer of 1877.

Cemetery.—The corporation established a cemetery on the hill, in the eastern part of the village, in 1868. It contained originally five acres, but now has eight. The grounds have been improved and tastefully embellished. The present trustees of the cemetery are J. E. Icenhour, L. Stuckman, and William Flickinger.

Hotels.—As early as 1808, Michael Coxen had a public-house in the village, on the southwest corner of the square, which was afterwards kept by Caleb Roller. On the corner opposite, north, George Welch was a pioneer innkeeper, and opposite his hotel, east, was another, kept by Isaac Williamson. John Sturgeon engaged as a tavern-keeper on the site of Stouffer's store, but subsequently took Roller's place, and for many years kept a house which was widely

and favorably known. In 1865, Jacob Greenamyre purchased the property, and in 1870 erected there his present "Park House."

Joseph Scott erected opposite the railroad station a large brick building for a hotel, which was used for that purpose but a short time. The Park House and the Patterson House (opened in 1878 on Main Street by J. P. Patterson) are the only hotels now in the village,—1879.

Bank.—The first bank in Columbiana was opened in the Jesse Allen building, January, 1871, by J. H. Hollis and William Kemble. They were succeeded, June 1, 1875, by Jonathan Esterly, Abraham Esterly, and Augustine Windle, under the firm-name of J. Esterly & Co., who have since conducted a general banking business at the same place, dealing in foreign and domestic exchange, and receiving deposits on which interest is paid.

Post-office.—The post-office, of which John Dixson was the first postmaster, was established about 1809. The mail was supplied from the East Fairfield office, on the stage-line from Pittsburgh to Western points. Jesse Allen was the next to hold the office, and was succeeded by Wm. Moody, John Young, Wm. Sturgeon, Anthony Hardman, Peter Dehoff, John Heiner, James H. Bell, and, since 1873, David Esterly. Since August, 1871, it has been a "postal money-order" office. There are four *out* and four *in* mails per day, and it is the separating office for route 21,494, to points in Mahoning County, daily, and for route 21,382, Columbiana to Youngstown, daily. The office distributes about 135 letters per day.

Manufactures at Columbiana.—In the early history of Columbiana a number of hatters plied their trade in the village. Among them were W. Underwood, Wm. Patterson, Samuel Fitzpatrick, Elisha Leslie, Israel Beans, Wm. Stacy, George Probst, and Jacob Hum. Mr. Hum carried on the trade from 1831 till 1861.

About 1835, Sheets & Holms had a stove-foundry on the east side of Main Street, which was afterwards carried on by a man named Kingsley. The building used was subsequently converted into a blacksmith-shop.

No other factory of note was in the village until 1858, when the Strickler Brothers began the manufacture of a boring-machine (invented by Reuben Strickler) and agricultural implements. In a few years the shops were enlarged to admit of the manufacture of large quantities of hay-rakes, grain-drills, and other farm-machinery. In 1865 the business was sold to W. W. Wallace, of Pittsburgh, who named the factory "Enterprise Agricultural Works." Mr. Wallace made a specialty of the manufacture of the self-discharging hay-rake "Welcome." In 1868, E. S. Holloway became the superintendent of the works, and the following year the shops were enlarged to four times their original size. A further change was made in 1870, when a large building was erected on the north side of the street and connected with the main factory by a passage-way. At this time 35 men were employed, and the motive power was furnished by two engines, one being of sixty-horse power. In 1873, Alexander Wallace became the superintendent of the works, which were successfully carried on in the manufacture of farm-machinery, stoves, and ranges, until their destruction by fire, Aug. 2, 1877. Thirteen buildings were burned,

almost totally destroying the property of the Enterprise Works, which have not been rebuilt.

East of this site, a large building was put up a few years ago for foundry purposes, but has never been occupied.

Valley Forge Machine-Shops.—These works are south of the railroad, and were built in 1877 by A. Harrold & Bros. for general repair-work. They were enlarged in 1879 by J. Harrold & Sons, the present proprietors, to give capacity for the manufacture of stationary engines. Eight men will be employed.

Eureka Flouring-Mills.—In the eastern part of the village a flouring-mill was erected in 1853 by William A. Smith, and was long known as the "City Mills." The building is a two-story brick, supplied with three runs of stone, operated by an eighty-horse-power engine. The present proprietors are C. Theiss & Sons.

Carriage-Factories.—The manufacture of carriages and light wagons constitutes the present principal industry of Columbiana, and gives employment to more than one hundred men. The number of carriages manufactured varies yearly, but approximates one thousand.

One of the oldest shops was erected by a company in 1868, and is now the property of William B. Slutter. It is occupied by C. Trall and Benjamin Schoeneman.

David Havil & Son's factory dates its establishment from about 1869, although general work has been carried on since 1851.

S. Myer's factory was erected in 1871, and is at present occupied by several firms.

George Beard began carriage-making in 1868, and continued until his death, in February, 1879. The business is now carried on by David Beard.

Keller & Harrold's factory dates from 1878, and consists of several buildings.

Among the other leading firms in the village may be named Zimmer & Doty, Henry Wisner, J. B. Mellinger, James Fetzer, L. J. Deemer, Simon Roninger, and John Sponsellor.

Other Industries.—A small pottery is carried on at the village by I. Keister & Son, the product being plain earthenware. North of the village a tannery was successfully carried on many years by J. J. Shauweher, but has been discontinued. East of the village, Christopher Hively formerly had a carding-machine and a saw-mill.

Works for the manufacture of plain furniture were erected in the fall of 1877 by William Flickinger and Solomon Culp. The building occupied is 30 by 45 feet in size, and two stories high. Steam is used as a motive power. The works give employment to six men.

A planing-mill and sash-and-blind factory was started in the fall of 1878 by Mellinger, Harrold & Groove, in which four men are employed.

F. Baird built a shop, also in 1878, for the manufacture of bent work for carriages and sleighs, and uses therein an engine of sixteen-horse power.

Miscellaneous.—West of the village of Columbiana, on the brook, in section 8, William Nichols put up a grist-mill about 1840, which in the course of time was converted into a woolen-factory. This was operated many years by J. Earley, and is continued by his family. At the same place

is a saw-mill operated by steam, which was first a water-power mill, and was erected by Stacy Nichols.

On the same brook, in section 7, John Beeson started the first grist-mill in the township about 1804. It stood above the present mill in that locality, and was a simple affair, the stones revolving no faster than the water-wheel. The present is the fourth mill on this power, and was erected in 1829 by Jacob Nold. For many years it was operated by the Nold family, but is at present the property of Switzer, Miller & Keagle.

South of the village, on section 16, a water-power saw-mill was operated many years by Benjamin Bushong, and a little north of the village Jacob Harrold had in operation a steam saw-mill from 1850 to 1870.

A little northeast of the village of East Fairfield the James family had a water-power saw-mill in early times, which was abandoned before 1850; and farther up the brook, on section 35, a steam saw-mill was built in the fall of 1856 by J. E. Allman, Joel Wickersham, David Wickersham, and Joel Ritchie, which became the property, in January, 1877, of W. L. English, and has since been operated by him. It has an eighteen-horse-power engine, and is supplied with circular saws and saws for making lath.

On the headwaters of Elk Run, on section 32, George Freed at an early day started saw- and grist-mills, which in subsequent years were carried on by B. Dilworth, but have lately become the property of others.

Columbiana Union School.—In June, 1858, District No. 2 was organized, under the act of March 14, 1853, as a special district, with Jacob Greenamyer, David Woods, and Michael Henry as a board of education. In the fall of 1864 the schools were transferred to what is now known as the "east building," and placed under the principalship of Prof. George J. Luckey. The subsequent principals have been: 1866-68, J. P. Cameron; 1868-70, Mrs. C. A. Haas; 1871, I. J. Glover; 1872-73, F. A. Atterholt; 1874-76, W. P. Cope; 1877-78, J. P. Todd; 1878-79, W. J. McGinnis.

The principal is assisted by six teachers. The school is divided into primary, secondary, intermediate, grammar, and high-school departments. Each department is well graded, and candidates for promotion are passed only upon evidence of good scholarship. The number of scholars enrolled is 340, and the average attendance is about 300. The schools are maintained at a cost of about \$3000 per year.

The east school-building was completed in 1864, and contains three study- and two recitation-rooms. It has spacious grounds, ornamented with fine trees and shrubbery. The west building was erected in 1873, at a cost of \$12,000. The lower story is divided into school-rooms, and the upper story forms a spacious hall for public meetings.

In 1870 the board of education was increased to six members, and was organized by electing Leonard Holloway president, J. B. Powell secretary, and Isaac Groff treasurer.

The board is at present composed of H. H. Crouse, President; Josiah Rohrbaugh, Secretary; William Lamb, Treasurer; and Henry Smith, J. D. Jones, and J. W. Beeson.



RESIDENCE OF HIRAM BELL, COLUMBIANA, COLUMBIANA C^o.O.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

No satisfactory account of the condition of the public schools is afforded by the records prior to 1853. For that year the children of school age were as follows :

District.	Males.	Females.
No. 1.....	26	25
" 2.....	116	120
" 3.....	43	35
" 4.....	41	49
" 5.....	41	40
" 6.....	37	31
" 7.....	41	37
" 8.....	31	33
" 9.....	30	63
" 10.....	32	36
Totals.....	438	469

There are twelve teachers employed, whose average monthly salary is, for males, \$19.65 ; for females, \$12.66.

The text-books used were McGuffey's Readers ; Ray's Arithmetic ; Morse's, Mitchell's, and Pelton's Geographies ; and Clark's, Smith's, Green's, and Kirkham's Grammars. The township school library was composed of two hundred volumes, and the school-houses were rated at values ranging from \$40 to \$500.

Twenty-five years later, in 1878, the condition was as follows :

District.	Males.	Females.
No. 1.....	39	35
" 2 (Columbiana).....	176	179*
" 3.....	32	28
" 4.....	42	27
" 5.....	27	21
" 6.....	33	25
" 7.....	52	59
" 8.....	41	34
" 9.....	29	23
" 10.....	43	35
Totals.....	514	466

The districts were provided with houses rated at from \$1900 to \$12,000. The appropriation for tuition amounted to \$3918.56, and for contingent expenses to \$1638.74.

THE BAR.†

The following members of the bar of Columbiana County have resided and practiced in Columbiana village :

William W. Orr practiced in Columbiana for a few months during the year 1860. He is now living in Salineville, but is not in practice.

John D. King came to Columbiana from Warren, Trumbull County, in 1862 ; remained until 1867, practicing in Columbiana and Mahoning Counties. In June, 1867, he moved to Kenton, Hardin County, where he still resides and holds considerable prominence in his profession.

George G. Duncan came to Columbiana in 1865 ; was admitted to the bar in 1866, and commenced practice early in 1867. He remained until 1874, when he moved to Monroeville, Huron Co., Ohio.

Charles D. Dickinson was admitted to the bar, Aug. 28, 1872, in New Lisbon, at a session of the District Court. He commenced practice March 20, 1873, in Columbiana, where he still follows his profession.

Frederick Augustus Witt is a native of Fairfield township ; was admitted to the bar, Aug. 31, 1874, at Akron,

Ohio, and commenced practice in Columbiana, where he now resides, April 1, 1875.

John G. Beatty was born in Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 9, 1826 ; emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1833, and to Ohio in 1873. He was admitted to the bar, Sept. 1, 1874, at Akron, Ohio, and commenced practice in Columbiana a few days later.

Ephraim S. Holloway was born in Fairfield township, Columbiana County, July 27, 1833 ; was admitted to the bar, April 11, 1877, in Columbus, Ohio, and commenced practice in Columbiana, Nov. 1, 1877.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

FRIENDS' MIDDLETON MEETING.

The Friends, who were among the first settlers of the township, formed a religious society, which was the first in the township, and probably the first in the county, and was the second Monthly Meeting of the Friends in the State of Ohio.

In the summer of 1803 a delegation was appointed by the Red Stone Quarterly Meeting of Pennsylvania to visit the new settlement and organize what is now known as "The Middleton Monthly Meeting of the Society of Orthodox Friends." One of the delegates who came on this mission was Jonas Cattell, at that time more than seventy years of age. Ten years later he again made the meeting a visit, to counsel its members and inspire them by his venerable presence.

The persons originally composing the meeting belonged to the Heald, James, Woods, Cope, Boulton, Allman, Crozer, Hawley, Oliphant, Shaw, Davis, Test, Moreland, Schooley, Beeson, and other families in Fairfield and the surrounding township. Probably in the same year, or soon after, a log meeting-house was built near the centre of section 26, which was used as a place of worship until 1810, when a brick house was built at the village of Middleton. The latter was demolished by a storm in 1858. The present house—a small frame—was then erected, a little south of the site of the brick church.

The Friends have had as regular ministers of this meeting John Heald, Nathan Heald, Isaac James, James Armstrong, and others. [For a number of years Abi Heald, the wife of James Heald, of Middleton township, has been a public minister.] William Heald and John Allman were the first elders. The latter died on the 16th day of the 9th month, in 1811, at the age of fifty-one years, and was one of the first interred in the Friends' grave-yard, on section 26. Joseph Cope, John Lipsey, James Boulton, William Blackburn, and Samuel Shaw have served as elders. Mr. Shaw now fills that position (1879). Mifflin Cadwallader is the clerk of the meeting.

The Particular Meetings of the Friends are now attended by about 40 persons ; but the attendance on the Monthly Meetings, in which Friends from Mount Carmel join, is much greater.

A school for instruction in the common branches of a secular education has been maintained by the Friends at Middleton since the formation of the society. A plain school-building has been provided, in which as many as 60

* Estimated. † Prepared by Gen. Ephraim S. Holloway.

pupils have been taught at one time. For the past ten years the average attendance has not exceeded 15. Evi Stratton was one of the teachers who continued longest in charge of the school.

The membership of the Middleton Meeting has been repeatedly diminished by the formation of societies in the adjoining townships on the south, and by the defection of those who allied themselves to other branches of the Society of Friends. To accommodate those living in the northern part of the township, a small meeting-house was built, of logs, before 1820, in what now forms the Friends' grave-yard at Columbiana. It contained at first but one room. It is said that on one occasion, when a business meeting was to be held, a partition of bed-quilts was put up. In this house worship, according to the custom of the Orthodox branch, was for a time sustained; but most of the members in that part of the township became Hicksites, and meetings were thereafter held by that organization. The present frame meeting-house, on the side opposite the cemetery, was erected in 1832.

HICKSITES.

The Hicksite Friends' Meeting of Columbiana may be said to have a distinct history from the year 1832. The members about that period were Samuel Erwin, Sr., William Nichols, Thomas Mercer, John Armstrong, Thomas Wickersham, Moses Emery, John Dixon, John Hatcher, Lewis Morgan, Lot Holmes, Samuel Nichols, Morton Dixon, Stacy Nichols, Cyrus Mercer, William Nichols, Jr., Mahlon Nichols, and, in general, their wives.

William Nichols and his wife, Kysander, were recommended ministers, and John Armstrong and Thomas Wickersham were occasional preachers. The regular Monthly Meetings were discontinued in 1867. Since that time the members have become so few that the society is practically extinct, although still maintaining its right to the church property.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH OF COLUMBIANA.*

The early days of the Reformed Church have scarcely found a place in local annals. A few scattered fragments of its history only can be gathered from very meagre records. In the recollection of the older members, it appears that about the year 1813 a Reformed missionary from the East by the name of Mahnesmith visited the northeastern section of the State, preaching in Mahoning and Columbiana Counties. At Columbiana he held catechetical instruction in a primitive hotel, which stood on the ground now occupied by the "Park House." This sainted pioneer a number of the older citizens heard preach. His manner of speech was plain and forcible. After one of his intensely practical sermons, a lady, on leaving the church, lightly remarked, "Heut hat es wieder gedonnert" (To-day it thundered again). Mahnesmith, who overheard the remark, replied, "Wenn es auch nur einschlagen wird!" (If it would only strike in, too!)

This first Reformed missionary's labors were continued with greater or less regularity at Columbiana until about 1830. On the 13th day of August, 1814, the "School and Meeting-House Society for Columbiana" was organized,

the "grand and leading object" of which was to build a house on a lot of ground granted the society by Joshua Dixson, "proprietor of the town of Columbiana." Provision was made in the "articles of association" for three trustees, a secretary, and treasurer, but who were first elected to these offices is not on record. "The only conditions of fellowship required in this society" were "a practical conformity to the principles of impartial equity, and that every member shall be considered as possessing in himself an original and inalienable right to believe and worship God as his own conscience may dictate, without being called into question by any of the other members." It was "allowed for any licensed preacher that preaches the gospel of Jesus Christ in purity to preach in the above-said meeting-house, if he makes application to the trustees, and should it happen that application should be made for two preachers in one day, let the one preach in the forenoon, and the other in the afternoon, so that none may meet a disappointment."

The following "names of associate subscribers," with the amount subscribed by each, and "in what received," are appended to the articles of association:

NAMES OF ASSOCIATE SUBSCRIBERS.	IN WHAT RECEIVED.			
	Money.	Produce	Work.	Materials.
Michael Coxen.....	\$10	\$5.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 days	
Abraham Fox.....	6	2.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 "	
Christopher —†.....	10	2.25	6 "	
John Bushong.....	6	6.00	6 "	
Frederick Keller.....	6	5.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 "	
Peter Bushong.....	8	0.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 "	
Michael Esterly.....	6	2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 "	
Joseph Keekly.....	6	6.00		
William Bushong.....	15	.....	.....	In boards, ash and poplar.
George Grimm.....	3	3.00		
William Case.....	5	5.00		
Gottlieb —†.....	3	1.00		
Samuel Dewees.....	1	.....	
Geenyoe Mikkens.....	2	2.00		
Frederick Harman.....	1	1.00		
John Windle.....	3	3.00		
Hugh Chain.....	1	1.00		
John L. Deselems.....	.....	.....	3 days	
Daniel Hardman.....	3	.....	.....	In boards, poplar, not paid.
Joseph Gelsing.....	1.50	1.50		
John Frederick.....	1.50	1.50		

The house built by this society was of hewed logs, and stood on the lot now occupied by Grace church. After it was discontinued as a preaching-place, it was used for a number of years for day- and Sabbath-school purposes.

In 1821 a movement was commenced by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations to build a new union church. When these congregations were organized is not on record, but they must have been in existence at this time, and seem to have labored and worshiped together most harmoniously. Each congregation had its own pastor, elders, and deacons, but the trustees, a secretary, and a treasurer were elected annually in a joint meeting of the congregations. The effort to erect a new house of worship was crowned with success in 1822, in which year the new church was dedicated. The house was built of brick, with galleries, and occupied the present site of Grace church. Peter Bushong and John Windle are reported to have acted as trustees during the building. Besides their names, the following also appear as subscribers to the building-fund: Jacob Seachrist, Daniel Hisey, Wm. Bushong, Michael Hively, Daniel Bushong, Jacob Hisey,

* Contributed by the Rev. H. T. Spangler.

† Signed in German.

Peter Dehoff, Matthias Lower, Thomas Dixon, Abraham, John, and Samuel Fox, Michael Coxen, and others. The name given this building was "Jerusalem Church." At the first communion held by the Reformed congregation in the new church sixty persons were received.*

About the time this church was built, or soon thereafter, Rev. Henry Sonnedecker became pastor of the Reformed congregation. He continued to preach for many years. His death occurred in 1851. From about the year 1845 till 1852 or 1853 a minister by the name of Palsgrove was pastor, but the congregation had begun to decline under the troublous discords of those times, and finally disbanded altogether. Rev. Aaron Warner, then pastor at Washingtonville, occasionally preached at Jerusalem church, and finally, by a year's regular supply, succeeded in reorganizing the congregations in 1858.

During 1859 a man by the name of Roemer was pastor for a number of months. In 1860 the pastorate of the still lamented James Rinehart commenced. He brought together the scattered members and imparted to the Reformed Church an impulse the power of which is felt to this day. In 1867 the Reformed people bought out the interests of the Lutheran congregation in the church built in 1822, and during the following year, by many sacrifices and prayers, erected a handsome brick edifice, with basement, which is used by the congregation at the present time.

In 1870, Mr. Rinehart closed his pastorate, and his life, after having been permitted to see, during the winter, a wonderful work of grace in his church, which resulted in the addition of 70 persons.

Rev. Henry Hilbish served the congregation from the fall of 1870 to the winter of 1871-72. During his pastorate the church was constituted a pastoral charge by itself. In June, 1872, Rev. John M. Kendig took charge of the church, and served it with great acceptance and success till September, 1878. His ministry was blessed with a steady growth in interest and numbers. The present pastorate commenced September, 1878. Present officers: Pastor, H. T. Spangler; Elders, Robert Bell, Simon Roninger, and Benjamin Firestone; Deacons, Josiah Rohrbaugh, Henry Werner, and Frederick Herbster; Trustees, J. C. Icenhour, Frank J. Rohrbaugh, and F. Keller; Secretary, Jonathan Esterly; Treasurer, L. D. Holloway. Jacob Esterly, who died Feb. 22, 1878, had served the congregation for many years as elder.

The only fact that could be discovered with reference to Sunday-school work in the earlier years of Grace church is that, in 1833, Peter Dehoff was superintendent. In May, 1866, Mr. Rinehart, then pastor, reopened the school by appointing Elders Jacob Esterly and Robert Bell superintendents. Mr. Bell entered heartily into the work, and continued as superintendent until January, 1878. The present officers are Josiah Rohrbaugh, Superintendent;

* After the separation of the two congregations—Reformed and Lutheran—the latter worshiped in the old Methodist meeting-house. A few years later they built a fine house of worship of brick in the southern part of the village, which received the name of "Jerusalem Church." A sketch of the society's history was promised for this volume, but did not come to hand.—Ed.

Jonathan Esterly, Secretary and Librarian; Miss Lestie Rohrbaugh, Treasurer. Enrollment: 4 officers, 13 teachers, and 222 scholars.

DISCIPLES CHURCH, EAST FAIRFIELD.

About the year 1825 a society was organized at East Fairfield which entertained the doctrines of the "Primitive Christians," and worshiped according to the forms of that body several years. It had among its members persons belonging to the Crozer, Fisher, Ferrall, Cunningham, Morlan, Wallahan, and other families. They built a meeting-house on a lot which now forms a part of the cemetery, west of the village of East Fairfield. In this church Revs. Jones, Seachrist, and other Christian ministers preached, and about 1827 Rev. Joseph Gaston became the pastor. John Ferrall and William Cunningham were elected to perform the office of deacons.

In February, 1828, Revs. Walter Scott and J. G. Mitchell, missionaries of the Disciples' Church, held a series of meetings which produced many conversions and caused the society to adopt the tenets of the Disciples, all but six of the members voting to make the change. Rev. Joseph Gaston continued as minister, and the deacons became elders. Dr. Fisher was appointed deacon. The present elders are Aaron C. Baker and L. W. Morlan; the deacons are Henry Morlan and W. C. Baker. These offices have also been held by Henry Morlan, Sr., Amos Dillon, Abel Lodge, John Wallahan, Joel Simpkins, William Pettit, — Macy, — Fisher, Jacob Booth, and L. L. Beck. Among those who have ministered to the church have been Revs. Gaston, Saunders, Campbell, Lanphear, Baxter, Way, Reeves, Moss, Hillick, Hayden, and Callahan. The society has about 140 members and a flourishing Sunday-school, of which Frederick Heacock is superintendent.

The old meeting-house was used until 1851, when the present neat brick edifice was erected on the opposite side of the street. Henry Morlan and Laban Ferrall are the trustees of the property.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST, MIDDLETON.

A class of thirteen members of this faith was organized in 1860 by the Revs. Turner and Paxson, and soon afterwards a log meeting-house for its use was built, on land purchased for the purpose from Robert Gilbert. The church building is 24 by 36 feet in size, and is controlled by a board of trustees, whose first members were Jesse B. Hook, John McConnell, and Jacob W. Seachrist. The present trustees are Henry Seachrist, John Gilbert, and Emanuel Lower.

The church is connected with the societies in Middleton and Unity townships, in a circuit which is at present under the pastoral care of Rev. George Kettring. Other pastors following Mr. Turner were Revs. Bonewell, Traver, Dilley, Booth, Bowers, Perkins, Slusser, Deihl, Randall, Lower, Faulk, Low, Begley, and Singer.

BIBLE-CHRISTIAN CHURCH, MIDDLETON.

This society was organized in 1861, by the Rev. D. V. Hyde, with about 20 members. The meetings were first held in private houses, but during the ensuing year a plain

frame meeting-house was built in the western part of the village, which is yet the home of the society. The first trustees were Gilbert Williamson, Thomas Case, and J. F. Richey.

The church has enjoyed the ministerial labors of the Revs. Hauger, Hurd, Winget, McCowan, Nelson, and Cameron; but for the past year—1878-79—has had no regular pastor. The present membership is about 80. John Stapleton, David Grim, and John Bushong are trustees.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF COLUMBIANA.

A temporary organization of persons of this faith (Disciples) to the number of seven was effected, Dec. 29, 1876, by the Rev. J. F. Callahan, an evangelist. Meetings were thereafter held in the school hall, and in January, 1878, the organization was placed upon a permanent basis by the selection of the following officers: Elders, Obadiah Klingingsmith and David Hoffman; Deacons, Peter M. Wansettler, George Beck, and J. M. Williams; Trustees, J. F. Callahan, J. M. Williams, and P. M. Wansettler.

In August, 1878, a hall on Main Street was fitted up for the use of the society, and is now its place of worship. The members number 23, and since April, 1879, have been under the pastoral direction of Rev. Herman Reeves, who then succeeded Mr. Callahan. He is also the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which has 45 members.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF COLUMBIANA.

Application for the formation of a church was made to the Presbytery of New Lisbon, May, 1865, and that body appointed Revs. A. B. Maxwell, William Gaston, and Elder Hugh Dobbins a committee to attend to the prayer of the petition. After deliberating several days, the church was organized May 13, 1865, with 13 members, and George O. Frasier, J. T. Barclay, and William Geiger as trustees.

In July, Rev. William C. Faulker, a licentiate, began his ministry with the church, and was ordained to the pastoral office the following October. He remained a year, and was followed, January, 1867, by Rev. John Gilmore, whose pastorate extended to 1868. In November, 1868, Rev. J. G. Hall became pastor, and remained for a little more than a year. In December, 1870, Rev. William C. Smith succeeded, and continued until April, 1872. The next pastor was Rev. T. P. Johnson, who remained more than one year. Since the fall of 1874 the Rev. A. B. Maxwell has ministered to the church as a stated supply, in connection with his pastorate of the church at Leetonia.

In May, 1867, John Campbell and Robert Close were elected the first ruling elders; March 31, 1870, William Geiger and George O. Frasier were chosen; and in January, 1877, J. H. Trotter and O. N. Gaylord became the elders of the church. The membership in May, 1879, was 35, and the Sunday-school had 40 members.

The first meetings were held in the school hall; but in 1867 the present frame meeting-house was erected by Hiram Bell for the society. While the frame was being raised, one of the workmen, Thomas Taylor, of Middleton, was killed by falling timbers. The present trustees are John G. Beatty, J. H. Trotter, and William Shaler.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF COLUMBIANA.

Among the settlers of the northern part of the township who were Methodists were the McGregory and Hum families, John Voglesong, William Wright, John Maury, John Fitzpatrick, and others, to the number of a score. Preaching was supplied about once a month by the clergy on the old Beaver circuit, a full list of which is given in an account of the New Lisbon church.

In 1834 a small meeting-house was built on the Petersburg road, under the trusteeship of John Voglesong and John Fitzpatrick, which was intended primarily for the Methodists, but was to be free for other denominations when not occupied by the former. It was dedicated by Father Swazey, one of the pioneer Methodist ministers. This house was used until 1859, when the present church-edifice, on the lower part of Main Street, was erected by a building committee composed of William Wright, Daniel Deemer, and Daniel Stouffer. It is a well-proportioned brick building, and has lately been much beautified. In 1873 a parsonage was erected on the lot next south. The trustees of this property, in 1879, were Jacob Beard, Samuel Sheets, Daniel Stouffer, J. B. Powell, William Wallace, John Beard, David Esterly, E. Greenamyer, and E. Overholser.

The pastors of the church since Columbiana was detached from the appointments in the southern part of the county have been as follows: 1854, J. Ansley; 1855, J. Ansley, G. Pollock; 1856, George Crook, J. D. Turner; 1857-58, G. D. Kinneer; 1859, D. Hess, L. S. Keagle; 1860, D. Hess, M. S. Kendig; 1861, J. McCarty, W. Long; 1863, G. D. Kinneer, L. Payne; 1864, J. Burbidge, E. M. Wood; 1865, A. J. Rich, J. H. Conlee; 1866-67, R. Cunningham, L. A. Tallman; 1868-70, J. J. Jackson, D. Momeyer, Wm. J. McConnell; 1871, T. S. Hodgson; 1872-73, Wm. Darby; 1874, J. J. Hays; 1875, J. Z. Moore; 1876-77, A. E. Ward; 1878, C. H. Edwards.

The church has a membership of 162 in full standing and on probation, and has a flourishing Sunday-school, of which O. T. Holloway is superintendent.

EAST FAIRFIELD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist meetings were held in East Fairfield as early as 1835, but no organization was attempted until a few years later. Among those who were instrumental in forming a society are remembered George H. Brown, Wm. Ensign, and William Henderson. About 1842 a small house of worship was built and used until the present edifice was completed, in 1876. The new building has a very inviting appearance, and was erected by a committee composed of George Jeffries, Lambert Williamson, and Joseph Patton. They, with Robert Martin, constitute the board of trustees. The old house was sold to the citizens of the village, who have converted it into a public hall.

The church has about 40 members, and has been served by the same ministers as the church of Columbiana. The present preacher is Rev. C. H. Edwards.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF LIBERTY HILL.

After 1840 a number of members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Fairfield withdrew and formed themselves

into a society with the above name. Meetings were first held at the houses of John and Adam Hum, who were among the chief members of the society, but in 1847 a small house of worship was built near the cemetery in the northern part of section 14, which was used until 1873. That year a new church was built in the locality called Humtown, which was consecrated by the Rev. Adam Crook, April 10, 1873. At the same time a conference of the denomination was held there. The present trustees of this house are John Van Fossan, Adam Hum, and Barnard Jackman.

The membership of the church is small, numbering but 14. Samuel Lower is class-leader, and Rev. H. S. Childs pastor. Among others who have preached to this people are remembered Revs. Selby, Trago, Savage, Beckwith, Lawhead, Palmer, and Nolen.

BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Some time before 1840 a meeting-house was built of logs on the farm of Elias Holloway, on section 29, which was at one time occupied by a large and very flourishing congregation of more than 100 members. Among these were persons belonging to the Freed, Zepernick, Ney, Croft, Crook, Ward, Rogers, Henry, Wallahan, and other families. The organization of Methodist societies in the surrounding villages, and the removal of members, so much weakened the society that it was allowed to go down before 1860. Since then occasional meetings have been held, but the building is now unfit for further use.

UNION CHURCH OF UNIONVILLE.

About 1835 the people of the western part of the township built a small meeting-house on the present Biellhart place, on the New Lisbon road, in which a society of Bible-Christians and others worshiped, the latter belonging chiefly to the Church of God, or "Winebrennarians." The principal ministers were Revs. Andrew Hange and E. Louge.

In the course of ten years this house was removed to a point on section 20, three-quarters of a mile northeast from its old site. The title to the new property was vested in Samuel Ney, David Galbraith, and Samuel Heaton, and their successors, as trustees, "to be free to all the sons and daughters of Adam" for public worship. Since then the house has been occupied by various sects besides the denominations before named, but no society has been formed in this locality. The building has lately suffered from disuse. For a number of years a good Sunday-school was conducted there by Rev. J. Anglemeyer, of the Church of God, who lived in the neighborhood.

NOLD MENNONITE CHURCH.

The house of worship of this denomination, near the west line of section 7, was erected in 1873. It is a neat but unpretentious structure of brick, 40 by 48 feet, on a fine knoll, on which have been left standing many handsome forest-trees. It is the second house which has occupied this place. Its predecessor was a log building, put up about 1828 by the Nolds, Stouffers, and others in Beaver and Fairfield townships, who entertained the Mennonistic belief. Preaching was held alternately in this and in the

Overholser neighborhood soon after the country was settled, and thereafter in the Metzler neighborhood, the three churches having always had the service of the same pastors. The principal ministers have been Jacob Overholser, Jacob Nold, Henry Stouffer, Rudolph and John Blosser, Jacob Wissler, and Samuel Good. The present ministers are Jacob Culp, Joseph Bixler, and Peter Baysinger. The church has about 50 members, and is under the trusteeship of John Z. Nold and Jacob Stouffer.

SOCIETIES.

ALLEN LODGE, NO. 276, F. AND A. M.

This organization is at Columbiana, and was chartered Aug. 1, 1855, on the petition of the following persons: George Lamb, D. K. Bertollette, John C. Ansley, R. H. Carpenter, John M. Allen, Benjamin Allen, Moses Mendenhall, Lewis W. Vale, Thomas C. Allen, John Baker, Allen Coulson, Philip Fetzer, and John L. D. Heinman. D. K. Bertollette was elected the first Master; John C. Ansley, Senior Warden; and R. H. Carpenter, Junior Warden.

The meetings of the Lodge have since been regularly held at Columbiana. There have been 166 members, but deaths, removals, and the formation of lodges at Leetonia and East Palestine have reduced the membership to 40. The present officers are, William Lamb, M.; E. S. Holloway, S. W.; A. C. Bell, Jr., J. W.; B. F. Todd, Sec.; Augustus Miller, Treas.; C. E. Mason, S. D.; R. H. Carpenter, J. D.

PANORA LODGE, NO. 410, I. O. O. F.,

was organized at Columbiana, Nov. 18, 1869, with 14 members and the following officers: A. Sturgeon, N. G.; J. T. Barclay, V. G.

The Lodge has had 85 members, and at present reports 60, having the following officers: William Brenneman, N. G.; Levi Arnold, V. G.; Hiram H. Crouse, Sec.; A. C. Bell, Jr., Per. Sec.; Dale S. Stouffer, Treas.

The village of Columbiana has had other societies, chiefly of the nature of temperance, musical, and literary associations.

STOCK-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF EAST FAIRFIELD.

In the spring of 1872, Isaiah Holloway, Thomas Holloway, C. P. O'Hanlon, Isaac Stalleup, T. B. Crook, and others, combined to establish monthly cattle sales at or near East Fairfield. Stock-pens were built near the brook west of the village, and sales successfully begun. This satisfactory result induced the formation of the present association and the holding of a fair in the fall of 1872, on the ground prepared for the stock sales. The fair was a success, and convinced the members of the utility of their project and caused them to establish it on a permanent basis. Accordingly, the following year, 12 acres of grove land opposite the place where the first fair was held were leased from John Bradfield, substantially enclosed, and improved for the uses of the society. Here the fairs have since been held during three days of each year, and have been well attended. These have proven profitable and pleasant occasions.

The average receipts have been about \$700 per year, the greater part of which has been disbursed for premiums.

The first officers of the association were, President, Isaiah Holloway; Vice-President, Isaac Stallcup; Secretary, C. P. O'Hanlon; Treasurer, J. J. Todd.

The association has about 140 members, and in 1879 had as officers, Gilbert Williamson, President; W. W. Patton, Secretary; and George A. Jeffries, Treasurer.

FRUIT INTERESTS.

The southeastern part of the township, in its soil and local surroundings, appears especially favorable for the cultivation of the hardier varieties of fruit, and large quantities are grown annually. One of the largest orchardists is Nathan Cope, on section 24, who has seventy-five acres set with apple- and peach-trees. In the vicinity of Middleton village, Byron Cope, George Lower, and J. W. Kinnear have each about twenty acres of land in orchard, and others a smaller quantity. At the village, cider-presses and fruit-houses have been provided, and the shipments of apples, in 1878, by Detweiler & Entriken, amounted to more than four thousand barrels.

There is also considerable land devoted to small fruits, the principal growers being George Lower and Benjamin Harrison, who each have about fifteen acres thus appropriated. At East Fairfield the principal orchardists are Robert Martin, Wm. C. Baker, and Job Hustis.

THE PRESS.

All the papers of the township have been published at Columbiana. In 1857, Revs. Kurtz and Quinter began, at Columbiana, the publication of the *Gospel Visitor*, a German and English monthly devoted to the interests of their society,—the Dunkers. In 1866 the office was removed from Columbiana to Dayton.

In May, 1858, the first secular paper was issued by Black & Watson. It was called the *Columbiana Telegraph*, and was issued twenty-four weeks.

In September, 1858, C. H. M. Beecher began the *Ledger*, and was its editor until 1861, when he went to the army. During his absence of six months R. L. King was the editor. Upon Mr. Beecher's return he published the *Ledger* a few months, when the presses were removed to Pittsburgh.

The village was without a paper from that time until April 14, 1870, when the first number of the *Independent Register* appeared. It was edited by J. M. Hutton for a number of gentlemen of the village, who furnished the office material. He issued but five numbers, when his connection

with the paper ceased. In May the property passed into the hands of the Washington Printing Company, composed of E. S. Holloway, J. B. Powell, J. Esterly, A. Sturgeon, W. R. Knowles, who employed George Duncan as editor, who remained until February, 1871. From that time until September, 1871, R. G. Mossgrove was the editor. The company then sold its interests to Frank M. Atterholt and Noah E. Nold, but after a few issues Atterholt sold his interests to E. S. Holloway. The latter and Mr. Nold continued the publication until May, 1872, when Gen. Holloway became the editor and proprietor. In April, 1877, he associated with him his sons, John W. and Orlando T., under the firm-name of Holloway & Sons, who are the present editors and proprietors. The *Register* was enlarged with Vol. II., and again with Vol. VI. It is now a folio sheet, 26 by 40 inches, and is Republican in politics.

The *Columbiana True Press* was established July 14, 1875, by L. and T. S. Arnold, and is continued by them as an independent sheet. It is a 24 by 36 folio, and has been twice enlarged.

HIGHWAYS.

It is said that the Salem road, entering the township on section 36 and passing out on 19, is the oldest highway in the township, and that what was formerly known as the "Warren Road" was next opened. Some of the other county roads were traveled before the organization of Fairfield. Since that period many good and convenient roads have been provided.

RAILROAD.

On the 1st of January, 1852, the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad was opened through the township for the transit of passenger trains. Its general course is from east to west, being deflected north or south from a straight line drawn through the second tier of sections from the north.

At Columbiana a station has been located on three acres of ground, part of which has been set aside for a park. Aaron Pile was the first agent, and was succeeded, February, 1857, by the present agent, A. C. Bell. The telegraph-office was opened in 1859, and A. C. Bell, Jr., was the first operator. About the time the station was located the Adams Express Company opened an office, which has since been in charge of John E. Icenhour.

In 1873 the present depot building was occupied. The principal shipments of Columbiana consist of live-stock, wool, and fruit. About five hundred passenger tickets per month are sold.



E. S. Holloway

GEN. EPHRAIM S. HOLLOWAY, son of John and Lydia (Dixson) Holloway, was born in Fairfield township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, July 27, 1833. He was raised upon a farm, and pursued that calling until 1857. His education was obtained by an irregular attendance at a district school during the winter months each year until he arrived at the age of seventeen; but his lack of proper educational advantages were compensated in part by a resoluteness of purpose, which has been a leading characteristic in all his undertakings. From 1857 to 1861 he followed the carpenter and joiner business.

In October, 1861, he enlisted in the army as a private soldier in Company F, 41st Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in the organization of the company was by a unanimous vote of the same elected first lieutenant. Early in December he was required to take command of the company, which he retained until relieved, by promotion to the command of the regiment, early in the Atlanta campaign in 1864.

During four and a quarter years of service he was almost constantly on duty with his company and regiment, and of the fifty-eight engagements in which his regiment participated, among which were Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Brown's Ferry, Bald Knob, Mission Ridge, Rocky-face Ridge, Resaca, Picket's Mills, Adairsville, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, Chatahoochee River, Peachtree Creek, Jonesboro', Franklin, and Nashville, he participated in fifty-four. On the 28th day of July, 1864, in front of Atlanta, he was selected by his brigade commander, Gen. William B. Hazen, to lead an assault upon a strongly posted line of the enemy, which had been attempted on the day previous by Gen. Gross's brigade, assisted by a battery, but failed after considerable loss. The assault was made across an open field through a marsh, a distance of about four hundred yards. Gen. Holloway, with one hundred and fifty picked men from his regiment deployed as skirmishers, dashed across the field through the marsh and into the enemy's lines, capturing twenty-eight prisoners, with a loss of but two men.

He was commissioned first lieutenant Oct. 10, 1861;

captain, Sept. 8, 1862; major, Nov. 26, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, March 18, 1865; and colonel, May 31, 1865. Upon the recommendation of Maj.-Gens. Samuel Beatty, Thomas J. Wood, David S. Stanley, H. G. Wright, and P. H. Sheridan, he was appointed and commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, to rank as such from March 13, 1865. Gen. Beatty, in addressing Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General United States Army, upon the subject, said:

"I have the honor to invite your attention to the following brilliant record of Col. E. S. Holloway, 41st Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers, and respectfully recommend his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet.

"Col. Holloway entered the service as a private on the 10th day of October, 1861, and was soon after commissioned first lieutenant, and served in that capacity during the siege of Corinth. He commanded a company in the campaign through Northern Mississippi, Alabama, and Middle Tennessee, and in the Kentucky campaign under Gen. Buell. He was commissioned captain on the 8th of September, 1862, and served in the campaign against Murfreesboro' and Tullahoma, under Gen. Rosecrans, in 1862 and 1863, and in the Atlanta campaign under Gen. Sherman. He commanded the regiment in the campaign through Northern Georgia and Alabama, and in the retreat from Pulaski to Nashville. He was commissioned major on the 26th of November, 1864; lieutenant-colonel on the 18th of March, 1865; and on the 31st day of May, 1865, he was commissioned colonel, but could not be mustered in consequence of the regiment being reduced below the minimum number. He has participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Picket's Mills, Franklin, and all the skirmishes and battles in which his regiment has been engaged, and was severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, June 21, 1864, while advancing the skirmish line. Col. Holloway has served constantly with his regiment at the front since its organization in 1861, and is a strict disciplinarian and an excellent officer, and I recommend that this rank of honor so justly earned may be conferred upon him."

In indorsing the recommendation of Gen. Beatty, Gen. Stanley said: "As commander of the 4th Army Corps I have, for the last year and a half, known Col. Holloway. I fully concur with the recommendation of Gen. Beatty, and commend him to the government as a gallant, energetic, and meritorious officer."

After the long service with his regiment, on its return to Ohio to be mustered out of service, and on the eve of muster-out, the officers called upon the colonel and presented him with the following testimonial, signed by every commissioned officer of the regiment:

"FORTY-FIRST OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY.

"CAMP CHASE, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1865.

"Col. E. S. Holloway.

"41st O. V. I.

"SIR: The time has arrived for us to part. Before we separate, however, permit us to express the deep sense of the obligations we are under to you for the courtesy and kindness you have always shown us in all our social and official relations, and to bear testimony to your gallantry on the field of battle, your care and consideration for the sick and wounded, and to assure you of our lasting friendship and regard. You go back to civil life with the prayers and good wishes of the many whose fortunes you have shared during the four long years of the rebellion. They wish you prosperity, happiness, and honor in the future; they are proud of your record, and proud of the record the regiment has maintained under your command; they will emulate your example in the future, and ever regard the honor and interests of their country more than life itself; they will refer to the great battles and campaigns in which they have been engaged with no greater pride than they will with gratitude for their long-trying comrade and commander, and now ere they part from you, they tender you the homage of grateful hearts, and beg leave to subscribe themselves through every fortune your sincere friends."

A day or two later, after all had again returned to civil life, the late officers of his command presented him with further testimonials in the shape of a fine gold-headed cane and superb editions of Hume's and Macaulay's "Histories of England," Bancroft's "History of the United States," and Scott's "Poetical Works." The presentation was made by Brevet Lieut.-Col. McCleary in a short address, which was responded to by Col. Holloway, who had been taken entirely by surprise, in a few words expressive of his heart-felt thanks for the parting testimonials he had received. The enlisted men of his regiment had a short time previously presented him with a solid silver set of four pieces, costing \$150, as a testimonial of their regard for him as their commanding officer.

On returning home from the army he resumed the carpenter and joiner business, which he followed until the first of March, 1868, at which time he was appointed superintendent of the Enterprise Agricultural Works, which position he held until September, 1873.

In November, 1871, he purchased a half interest in the *Independent Register* office, and in addition to his duties as superintendent of the Enterprise Works, took editorial charge of the paper. In June following he purchased his partner's interest (Mr. N. E. Nold), and has since that date owned and controlled the paper now published under the firm-name of E. S. Holloway & Sons.

In politics he has been a life-long Republican, and has taken an active and influential part, both in his county, district, and State. In 1873 he was elected as representative in the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1875. Of his career in the General Assembly, Senators W. P. Howland and R. G. Richards write us:

"Hon. E. S. Holloway was elected a representative of Columbiana County in 1873, and re-elected in 1875, thus serving in that capacity for four years. During that time there was not a more faithful and conscientious member in that body. He was known and admitted to be one of the most useful and able men of the Sixty-first and Sixty-second General Assemblies.

"In the Sixty-first he took a leading part on the standing committees of insurance and public printing, and was appointed on the following committees of investigation: to investigate and report upon the conduct of the officers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans House at Xenia; also as

to the necessity of providing further protection to burial-grounds; was chairman of a committee to investigate and report on the management of the Ohio penitentiary under the administration of Col. Junis. During the progress of the investigation Gen. Holloway displayed the qualities that gave him his reputation and rank in the military service; for, despite all the obstacles with which the opposition endeavored to obstruct the course of the investigation, he conducted the work with indomitable will and unflinching zeal, and, although in the minority on the committee, set forth in his report facts that could not be successfully contradicted, and laid open to the General Assembly the errors and weaknesses of that administration, which brought about a willing reorganization on the part of the opposition, and saved to the State that important institution from general confusion and extravagance. The labor was so severe that the general's health failed him, and he was on that account confined to his room for nearly two weeks.

"Then came what is known as the Wood County Investigation. A large and persistent lobby had for two sessions infested the State capital, for and against the removal of the county-seat of Wood County from Bowling Green to Perrysburgh. The Perrysburgh party were at last victorious, but it was openly charged that corrupt measures had been used, that money had been tendered and taken by some of the members, for either withholding their opposition, or favoring removal. Never in the history of the State was there a more heated contest, more bitter feelings, and harsher language used in the course of legislative investigation than upon that occasion. Night after night, for over two weeks, the examination of witnesses continued, interspersed with frequent sharp and bitter contests as to rulings, etc. A report was finally reached, finding several guilty of attempts to bribe some of the members, and part of the committee, of which Gen. Holloway was one, made a report recommending the expulsion of certain members. Thus, with courage and a high sense of honor, he maintained, with a few others of his associates on that occasion, the regard and dignity due the Legislature of a great State.

"During the Sixty-second General Assembly he was made prominent on the committees on penitentiary and reform schools; was chairman of the committee on retrenchment, and saved to the State by one act alone \$7000 annually, in abolishing a needless office that had been little less than a sinecure for years.

"It was during this term that General Holloway unearthed the outrageous abuses practiced by the parties in charge of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home at Xenia, which resulted in the reorganization of that institution. Although maligned and misrepresented, he stood firmly by his guns until he accomplished what brought that favored institution to a condition better than it had ever before enjoyed.

"The General was the author of several measures that will eventually result in great good to the commonwealth and in the interests of justice and humanity; among them was a bill providing for district reform prisons. The bill gave evidence of great labor and research; it provided for intermediate prisons where those found guilty of minor felonies could be confined, where those young in years and crime could be separated from older and confirmed criminals; thus giving an opportunity for their reformation. Without extending this sketch to greater length, it is due General Holloway to say, that he is a man whose love of country, whose sense of duty and whose abilities are of such a character and of so high an order, that in whatever position he may be placed, his services would be valuable and satisfactory to all those who, like himself, have the greatest good to the greatest number as their object."

In April, 1877, he was admitted to the bar, in Columbus, Ohio, and commenced the practice of law Nov. 1, 1877, and is rapidly building up a lucrative practice. On the 29th day of April, 1852, he married Miss Margaret Windel, of Fairfield township, who was one year his junior. There have been born to them five children, as follows: John W., Orlando T., Theron W., Owen B., and Carrie, four of whom are living, Theron W. having died at the age of two and one-half years.

F R A N K L I N .

FRANKLIN, occupying the western border of the tier of southern townships in Columbiana, was originally numbered township 14, in range 4, but, by the accession in 1832 of a portion of Wayne township, lies now partly upon range 3, and partly also in township 13.

Its boundaries are Hanover and Centre townships on the north, Carroll County and Washington township on the south, Wayne and Washington on the east, and Carroll County on the west.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway passes through the township between the southeast and northwest corners, and finds *en route* two stations,—Summitville and Millport.

Water-courses abound, but they are trifling, and as mill-streams are of no value. The surface of the country is undulating, and in some parts hilly. It is an excellent agricultural region, and possesses, like the entire southern portion of Columbiana, a healthful climate.

Coal is found in many places, but is not mined for shipping save at one point, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, where the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company have a small interest.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlements in what is now Franklin township were made upon the eastern row of sections, which were, however, not included within the limits of Franklin until 1833; being previous to that date a portion of Wayne township. There, in 1804, Wm. King settled upon section 7, having passed over from Maryland. Of Mr. King and other early settlers upon that portion of what is now Franklin, mention will be found in the history of Wayne township.

Wm. Laughlin was the first settler in what was early known as Franklin township. He came in from Pennsylvania in 1805, and located upon section 11, where Wm. R. Linn now lives. The next settler was Philip Willyard, of Frederick Co., Md., who with his wife and two children settled in November, 1805, upon section 12, where his son John now resides. Mr. Willyard lived upon his place four weeks before he found out that there was another settler in the township tract, and when he did learn that he had a neighbor in Wm. Laughlin, he was doubtless cheered into the conviction that there was a little less loneliness than he looked for. Fortunately for them, although winter had set in, the weather was not very severe, and so, being compelled at first to sleep on the floor of their rude log cabin, before the opening in which a quilt, instead of a door, did duty, they managed to get along without serious inconvenience.

Upon the place settled by Wm. Laughlin, it is said, Anthony Wayne camped one night with his troops, and the spot whereon he pitched his tent is still pointed out, and

the little stream upon whose banks he then rested is called Camp Run.

Thomas Ferguson was one of Franklin's early settlers, the place of his location being on section 9, where William Davis resides (in Carroll County). Upon that same portion of Franklin (afterwards set off to Carroll County) Robert Smith, from Pennsylvania, settled upon section 9 in 1815. Before that time there were but few settlements in that part of the township, and of that period and the social condition of affairs a daughter of Robert Smith, now living with the family of William Davis upon the farm settled by her father, retains lively and distinct recollection. Their nearest neighbors were Hugh McElroy and his mother (a widow), who settled upon section 9 some time previous to 1815. James McQuilkin was a settler upon section 3, and west (in what is now East township, Carroll County), the few settlers were William Winder and Samuel Reeder, members of the Society of Friends. In the south, one of the earliest settlers was Jacob Marietta, who came from Maryland.

John Morrison, whose grandfather, Douglass, fought at Culloden and settled in America at an early day, came to Columbiana County shortly after 1800, and assisted in building the paper-mill of Beaver* & Coulter, on Little Beaver, near what is now East Liverpool. In 1814 he located in Franklin township, and thence removed later to Hancock County. James B. Morrison, who was born in 1790, resided twenty-five years in Franklin township, lived subsequently twenty-five years in Wayne township, and now resides at New Lisbon. Contemporaneous with him, in 1814, in Franklin township's early settlement, were William Loughlin, Philip Willyard, John King, John McElroy, James McQuilkin, Thos. Ferguson, Samuel Brown, Adam Knauff, Adam Custard, Jacob Haekathorn, — Lucey. Shortly after 1814 those who came in were William Phillips, James Anderson, William Knepper, James Smart, Thomas Coney, Hugh Linn, and Jabez Coulson, the latter being one of the earliest justices of the peace.

Samuel Brown settled in 1807 upon the place in section 10 where William Linn lives; James Anderson, in 1806, on the farm next north of the Willyards, and, north of that, William Knepper. Thomas Fife entered a quarter on section 1, and leased it to George McVey, a half negro. Moses Gillespie entered a quarter on the same section, and hired his brother-in-law, Anthony Dunleavy, to work it. Adam Custard, from Maryland, settled on section 2; John Morrison on section 10; John Brannon, of Pennsylvania, on section 14, now occupied by D. Lockard; — Lucey on the same section; and James McQuilkin on section 3.

* Also spelled Bever.

Mathew McGuin entered section 2 in 1812, because at that time there was upon it a school-house, which was erected when section 2 was still government land, and McGuin thought it an easy way to get a house for nothing. Thomas Cooney located on section 11 at an early day, and on the same section John King entered the quarter now owned by John Cooney, and sold it to Adam Knauff.

William Laughlin, the first settler, was also the first justice of the peace, and performed his first marriage ceremony on behalf of Henry Hull, of Wayne (the bride's name is not at hand), who paid the squire three bushels of corn for doing the job. Laughlin put up on Brush Run, section 13, a grist-mill, popularly known as a "thunder-gust mill," which he built with his own hands, and in which he caused a hand-bolt to perform a lively duty.

Dwelling upon the office of squire, it is worthy of note that Mr. John Willyard served as justice of the peace—with an intermission of but one year—from 1828 to 1875, a period of forty-six years.

Salt was one of the luxuries of the time when Franklin was first settled, and \$5 per bushel were gladly paid for it when it could be obtained, which was neither often enough nor in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. "Packing" salt over the mountains on horseback was a business much followed in those days by enterprising men, and, until the discovery of salt on Yellow Creek a few years later, was attended with profit. Franklin sent a number of her brave citizens into the service during the war of 1812, but of those who went out only the names of Daniel and John Lindesmith and Mawrey Kountz can now be recalled.

John Clark, an early settler, lived on a fork of Yellow Creek in a ravine, and with his family found shelter one winter against a large log over which they had spread a bark roof. This was their habitation until spring, and an uncomfortable one it was, but they struggled bravely through the cold season until spring set in, when a log cabin gave them better comfort. Flint and steel served in those days the purpose of matches, and often settlers would go a long distance to borrow a firebrand from a neighbor to start a fire when flint and steel were wanting.

James McQuilkin, who learned his trade with David Ehrhart, of Hanover township, was the first blacksmith in Franklin, and presumably a good one. Thos. Ferguson was the first shoemaker, and the families of Philip and Mary McQuilkin the first to use looms.

John Morrison was the first house-carpenter, and Philip Willyard, Andrew Sweeney, and Hugh Braumon the first to make rye whisky.

ORGANIZATION.

Franklin was organized in 1816, and contained thirty-six sections, or a supposed area of six miles square. In 1832, upon the erection of Carroll County, Franklin was shorn of three rows of sections on the west, and at the same time received an addition on the east of one row of sections, which were taken from Wayne township, leaving the present limits of Franklin comprised within an area measuring four miles wide by six in length, and containing twenty-four sections.

The first poll-book was made out in 1816 by James B. Morrison, who was at the first township election chosen to the office of constable.

The existing township records do not antedate 1848. Between that year and 1879 the trustees, clerks, and treasurers of Franklin have been as follows:

- 1848.—Trustees, Robert Johnston, John Anderson, Jas. Roach; Clerk, Daniel Willyard; Treasurer, Thos. J. Huston.
- 1849.—Trustees, Jas. Roach, Jas. H. Johnston, Jacob Custard; Clerk, Jas. McAuley; Treasurer, Jas. B. Hull.
- 1850.—Trustees, John McQuilkin, William Wallace, William Linn; Clerk, Jas. McAuley; Treasurer, Jas. B. Hull.
- 1851.—Trustees, Jos. Rodgers, Patterson Coupland, William Linn; Clerk, Wm. Hays; Treasurer, Jas. B. Hull.
- 1852.—Trustees, Jos. Rodgers, Patterson Coupland, Hugh Laughlin; Clerk, Wm. Hays; Treasurer, Jas. B. Hull.
- 1853.—Trustees, Jas. H. Johnston, Charles Heckathorn, Jonathan Brown; Clerk, Daniel Morgan; Treasurer, Jas. B. Hull.
- 1854.—Trustees, J. H. Johnston, Jonathan Brown, J. McQuilkin; Clerk, Daniel Morgan; Treasurer, Jas. B. Hull.
- 1855.—Trustees, William Sweeney, Hugh Laughlin, J. H. Johnston; Clerk, Jonathan Niswonger; Treasurer, Wm. McQuilkin.
- 1856.—Trustees, Wm. Sweeney, Hugh Laughlin, J. J. Coupland; Clerk, Jonathan Niswonger; Treasurer, Wm. McQuilkin.
- 1857.—Trustees, J. J. Coupland, Wm. Linn, Francis Matthews; Clerk, J. Niswonger; Treasurer, Wm. McQuilkin.
- 1858.—Trustees, Wm. Linn, Francis Matthews, Benj. McKerrens; Clerk, Daniel Morgan; Treasurer, Wm. Laughlin.
- 1859.—Trustees, Jas. H. Johnston, Patterson Coupland, J. McQuilkin; Clerk, James Phillips; Treasurer, Wm. Laughlin.
- 1860.—Trustees, J. H. Johnston, Patterson Coupland, J. McQuilkin; Clerk, J. Niswonger; Treasurer, P. Rogers.
- 1861-62.—Trustees, Peter Smith, Daniel Carey, Wm. R. Laughlin; Clerk, J. Niswonger; Treasurer, P. Rogers.
- 1863-64.—Trustees, Martin Doyle, Francis Matthews, Wm. Sweeney; Clerk, J. Niswonger; Treasurer, P. Rogers.
- 1865-66.—Trustees, Jas. H. Johnston, Wm. Linn, Jacob Custard; Clerk, J. Niswonger; Treasurer, P. Rogers.
- 1867-68.—Trustees, Daniel Carey, Peter Smith, Wm. Laughlin; Clerk, J. Niswonger; Treasurer, P. Rogers.
- 1869-70.—Trustees, Peter Smith, Wm. H. Johnston, Chas. Haessley; Clerk, J. Niswonger; Treasurer, P. Rogers.
- 1871-72.—Trustees, Francis Matthews, David Lockard, Martin Doyle; Clerk, J. Niswonger; Treasurer, P. Rogers.
- 1873.—Trustees, Patrick Logan, J. J. Coupland, Peter Smith; Clerk, Robert Johnston; Treasurer, P. Rogers.
- 1874.—Trustees, Patrick Logan, J. J. Coupland, Peter Smith; Clerk, J. Mulherin; Treasurer, P. Rogers.
- 1875.—Trustees, Edward McAllister, D. Lockard, F. Matthews; Clerk, J. Mulherin; Treasurer, P. Rogers.
- 1876.—Trustees, Edward McAllister; D. Lockard, F. Matthews; Clerk, R. Johnston; Treasurer, P. Rogers.
- 1877.—Trustees, P. Crissenger, A. Haessley, J. Hays; Clerk, R. Johnston; Treasurer, J. Lindesmith.
- 1878.—Trustees, A. Haessley, J. Niswonger, John Hays; Clerk, Wm. R. Linn; Treasurer, J. Lindesmith.
- 1879.—Trustees, J. Niswonger, P. Gallagher, Henry Norris; Clerk, Wm. R. Linn; Treasurer, J. Lindesmith.

VILLAGES.

Franklin has two villages,—Summitville and Millport,—both of which are stations on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and postal stations as well, but neither is incorporated.

SUMMITVILLE

was laid out in March, 1853, by Peter Friedt, and so named because the site upon which it rests was supposed to be the highest point of elevation between the waters of the Sandy and Lake Erie. An excellent outlying agricultural region provides the place with a substantial although small mercantile trade, which comprises the aggregate of its business interests.

MILLPORT,

nearly two miles farther north on the railway, was laid out in January, 1853, by Philip Willyard and Hugh Laughlin. The place was originally known as Franklin, but, confusion frequently arising from its similarity to Franklin Square, in Salem township, the name was changed to Millport, as significant of the presence at that point of a grist-mill and saw-mill.

Patrick O'Hear, who owned the northeast quarter of section 15, laid out a town there in 1833, and called it TEMPLE HILL, but he failed to persuade purchasers into the enterprise, which never came to anything.

CHURCHES.

BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Bethesda church was organized about 1821, previous to which time there was Presbyterian preaching in the township by Rev. Clement Vallandigham, James Robertson, and others, chiefly in the barn and residence of Hugh Linn.

Mr. Vallandigham preached about a year, and after him Mr. Robertson, who organized the church. Among the original members of the church were the Kings, Andersons, McKaigs, McQuilkins, Linns, Morrisons, Mesgers, Donaldsons, Flemings, and Camerons. The early records of the church being lost, much of interest in connection with its early history is unobtainable.

The first church-edifice was built in 1822 near where the present church stands, the latter having been erected in 1855.

The first elders of the church were Patrick McKaig, John Cameron, John Morrison, and Hugh King, and the first stated pastor Rev. James Robertson. His successors were Revs. Joshua Beer, J. B. Graham (Robertson for a second term), Robert Johnson, Robert Dickson, Wm. Dalzell, David Miller, Jos. E. Carson, John R. Dundas, J. B. Miller, and B. M. Price, the latter being the pastor June 1, 1879, when the church had a membership of 230 and was highly prosperous.

The church had June 1, 1837, a membership of ninety-two, and added that year thirteen; in 1838 the additions were twenty-two; in 1839 they were eighteen; eleven in 1840; eleven in 1841; thirteen in 1842; fourteen in 1843; and seventeen in 1844.

The present elders are J. J. Coupland, Robert King, Benjamin Crosser, Robert Withrow, Jonathan Niswonger, and Jas. Roach.

ST. JOHN'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

Catholic worship in Franklin was held as early as 1838, in a church built upon the McAllister place, near the northern line of the township. It was known as the McAllister church, and was attended by Catholics from the townships of Franklin, Hanover, and Centre. Later, when the Catholics of Franklin worshiped near Summitville, the church at the north was taken down, and a new church built by the congregation in Hanover township.

In 1845 a log house—originally built for a store, near the site of the present Catholic church at Summitville—was purchased by the Catholics of Franklin, and there and then St. John's church was established, as a mission-point

where the preachers stationed at the church in the north held occasional services.

In 1848 a fine brick church-building was erected, at a cost of about \$10,000, and, the congregation having by that time grown apace, a priest was stationed at that point, and since then the church has flourished and remained a regular station.

The first pastor was Rev. James Conlon, and after him Revs. Thos. Kennedy, Francis Stoker, Michael Prendergrast, Thos. Welsh, D. Tighe, P. J. McGuire, D. A. Kelly, and E. J. Murphy, the latter being in charge June 1, 1879, when the congregation included sixty-five families.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.

About 1818, there being in the township quite a number of "Friends," a log meeting-house was built in that part now included within the limits of East township, in Carroll County. Among the leading members in the organization were Richard and John Battin, Steven McBride, Jr., Isaiah Williamis, and Mordecai Saunders. The Friends worshiped there several years, but removals from the township thinned the ranks of the society and led to its eventual dissolution.

SCHOOLS.

James Barr was the first school-teacher known to Franklin. He taught in 1812, in a round-log school-house built by the settlers upon section 2, which was then government land. Mathew McGuin, thinking the school-house worth securing for himself, entered section 2, and the inhabitants were thus deprived of their temple of learning. McGuin tried to sell it to them, but they refused to encourage his speculative propensities, and so built a second school-house, on Wm. Laughlin's farm. This was destroyed by fire shortly afterwards, and a third house was erected, near the same spot.

Wm. Kneppert and Patrick Smith taught there, and, without being remarkable, for the day and place were highly esteemed as pedagogues and men of learning. One dollar and a half was the cost per quarter for scholars in those days, and twenty-five pupils the usual number gathered at one time, so that a teacher's pay then was not what would now be regarded as a very extravagant compensation.

Four district schools now provide educational advantages for the youth of Franklin, and serve, as is incidental to the present excellent school-system, a useful and valuable purpose.

One hundred and fifty-six pupils are enrolled at the schools, as follows: 37 at No. 1, 21 at No. 2, 70 at No. 3, 28 at No. 4. The teachers in June, 1879, were J. H. Norris, C. H. Mason, Chas. Mullerin, and R. A. Carey.

Franklin has also a fractional school-district, whence the pupils go to school in Wayne township.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Franklin township is eminently an agricultural region, and has within its borders no manufacturing interest of importance.

Hugh McLaughlin built a grist-mill at Millport in 1853, and, passing from McLaughlin to the hands of Daniel McGary and James Hagan, the mill fell in 1875 to the pos-

session of Chain & Lindesmith, whose successor, Jacob Lindesmith, took charge of it in December, 1878, and still operates it. It is run by steam, has two run of buhrs, with a capacity for making twenty-five barrels of flour daily, and derives a profitable line of custom-work from the neighboring country. John Willyard started a small tannery in 1830, upon the place where he now lives, and since that time has carried it on uninterruptedly. Patterson Coupland had a small tannery at an early day, but it was discontinued a long time ago. Besides the industries named, Franklin has none but Thomas McKerren's steam saw-mill at Millport. The Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company operate a small coal-mine at a point on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, near the Washington line. Oil has been sought at this point, but without success.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office established in Franklin was called Hastingsville, and occupied the place on section 27 now owned by the estate of R. Hull. The postmasters there were John Sanders and James B. Hull, and in 1852, when the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was completed, the

office was transferred to Summitville, where Patrick Rogers was the first postmaster. After him John M. Stewart and John Mulherin held the office, and Mr. Rogers, returning, has since been the postmaster.

The first postmaster at Millport, formerly called Franklin, was James Smith, whose successor was Mary Tannis, to whom succeeded John W. Fife, the present incumbent.

CEMETERIES.

The first grave-yard in the township was the family burial-ground of William Laughlin, who laid it out on his farm, where Mr. Campbell now lives. After a while Mr. Laughlin gave the ground to public use, and a score, perhaps, of graves were dug there. No stones ever marked the places of burial, for grave-stones were not easily obtainable in the pioneer days. There have been no burials there for many years, and, although the graves have been undisturbed, the spot is overgrown with herbage, and presents no traces of the purpose for which it was originally designed. There are now in the township three cemeteries,—one at Bethesda church, one at the Catholic church, and one on the north, near the Wayne line, where a Catholic church once stood.

HANOVER.

THE township of Hanover, numbered 15, in range 4, is one of the townships of Columbiana which still retain the originally fixed territory of six miles square. It is bounded on the north by Butler township, on the south by Franklin township and Carroll County, on the east by Centre township, and on the west by West township.

Within its limits are five villages, to wit, Hanover, New Garden, Gillford, Dungannon, and Kensington, the latter being a station on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, which crosses the southwest corner of the township.

The surface of the country is undulating, and to the eye of the tourist offers many inviting prospects.

Hanover, with the townships of Knox, Butler, and West, forms a portion of the "divide" between the waters of the Ohio and those of Lake Erie. The altitude of the valley reaches five hundred feet above the lake level, and still above the valley rise numerous hills, in height varying from one hundred to two hundred feet.

Coal is plentiful in this region, but is not mined except for home demand, the greater part of the coal mined being taken out at Kensington depot.

The west fork of the Little Beaver Creek flows through the township southward along the eastern border, and emerges at section 25. The climate is healthful and invigorating, and, particularly among the hills, is conducive to extreme longevity.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1802, Wm. Winder, afterwards, in 1810, a member of the Society of Friends, moved from Virginia, with his

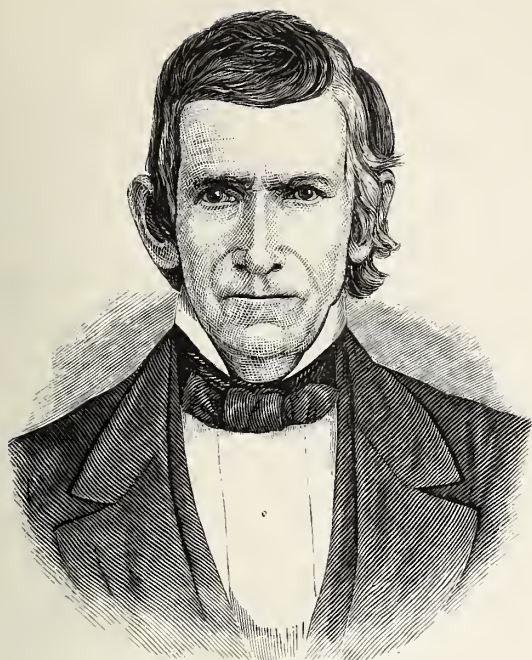
wife and seven children, into Columbiana Co., Ohio, and settled in East Fairfield. Thence, in 1806, he passed over to Hanover township, and located upon a tract of land in section 33, now occupied by Mrs. Isabella McAllister. Winder resided there until his death, in 1828. Of his children, Benjamin, a worthy and prominent member of the Society of Friends, resides near Hanover village, in his eighty-second year; Rachel Arnold, a daughter, aged ninety, lives in Washington Co., Ohio; and in Carroll County reside Joseph and William, two sons. Mr. Winder's land was entered by John Edgar, who was, however, not a settler.

Winder had no near neighbors on the south; his nearest was Andrew Milburn, of Virginia, who located near where the railroad station at Kensington stands. Milburn was a doctor, shoemaker, carpenter, and farmer, and quite a useful man in the settlement.

Wm. Rhodes, also of Virginia, was a settler upon section 32, and occupied a farm now the property of Nathan John. Samuel Reeder lived on section 33, near Wm. Winder; and next east of the latter, Benjamin Stackhouse was a settler upon property now occupied by the widow of Cassimer Gaus.

The only settlers in his neighborhood, when William Winder located in Hanover, were Stackhouse, Milburn, and Rhodes; the others, named and to be named, came in directly thereafter.

Joseph Rhodes, a son of William Rhodes, settled in what is Kensington, near the depot. Stephen McBride settled in 1806, or perhaps 1805, upon the present farm of Perry Firestone, close to the Friends' meeting-house, which



MR. EDWARD MURRAY.



MRS. EDWARD MURRAY.

EDWARD MURRAY.

Edward Murray, son of Jonas Murray, was born in Ireland in 1797. His father, wishing to try his fortune in America, came from Ireland, in 1800, with his wife and seven children. The vessel upon which they embarked was of but three hundred tons burden, but carried seven hundred passengers, and although crowded wellnigh to suffocation, there was no sickness among the people. The voyage was made in the then excellent time of four weeks, and the wanderers toward the New World landed in New York, filled with ambitious hopes touching a happy future. Jonas settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1815, when (being induced by his sister, Mrs. Edward Carroll, whose husband had sailed from Ireland with the Murrays, and settled in Liverpool—then St. Clair—township in 1801) he passed over to Columbiana County, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Hanover township. Mr. Murray was an industrious man. When he came into this county there was little land cleared, and willing hands and hearts of steel were required to fell the large timber that existed where now can be seen the pleasant farms and homes of comfort. Neighbors were few, and social and educational advantages were limited; but he went to work with a will and cleared his farm in good style. By industry and good management he succeeded in surrounding himself with the comforts and beauties of life. He carried on farming here until his death, which occurred in 1826.

Mr. Jonas Murray's family consisted of eight children, viz., John, Joseph, Jacob, Valentine, Edward, Ann, Jonas, and Margery; seven of these were born in Ireland and one in America. Of this large family three only are living,—Jonas, Margery, and Edward. Jonas Murray, Jr., now occupies the farm settled by his father.

Edward Murray (who inserts this sketch) in his early life assisted his father as a farmer, meanwhile receiving such education as the schools in that locality afforded; has spent his life up to this time in the same occupation. On the 1st of December, 1844, Edward Murray married Ann, daughter of John Thomas. On the 1st of August, 1878, Mrs. Murray died. She was a kind and affectionate wife, beloved by all who knew her.

In political affiliation Mr. Murray was formerly a Democrat, but has for some time voted the Republican ticket. He has never been elected to any office, because he was never an office-seeker.

At the age of eighty-two Mr. Murray is still living, bearing upon his face the evidence of a life well spent and of duty well done, and the consciousness within that he has performed his allotted task on the stage of life with honor to himself and credit to his friends. His life is a fitting exemplar to the young of how many and great things can be accomplished by honesty of purpose and stability of character.

Mr. McBride was chiefly instrumental in erecting. Philip Fox, of Pennsylvania, settled in Washingtonville in 1803, and in 1805 entered a quarter upon section 27, to which he removed in 1807. There Samuel Fox, Philip's son, still living near Hanover, was born. Adjoining Fox on the east was John Rupert, a German, who, upon his arrival in Baltimore from Germany, being unable to pay his passage-money, was sold by the captain of the vessel to a person who, in consideration of receiving Rupert's services free for the ensuing three years, paid the captain's demand. Rupert lived in Hanover until his death, after reaching the age of one hundred years. The farm he owned is now owned by C. Pfeffer, in section 26. Northeast of Fox was Philip Andrew, of Pennsylvania, and on the south lived David Wyley, of Pennsylvania, upon a place now occupied by Lewis Brinker. Where Thomas Niles now lives, in section 27, James Armstrong was an early settler.

In 1805, John Sinclair, of Virginia, and Frederick Bayard, of Pennsylvania (esteemed in his day a great hunter), entered the northeast quarter of section 20. In 1806 they sold their interest—after having settled upon the land—to Griffith John, a Quaker, who, with his wife and seven children, moved in from Pennsylvania in 1807 and took possession of his purchase. Twenty-four acres of the tract were retained by Bayard, and that portion is now owned by Ruth Reeder. John Sinclair removed to the west side of the township, upon the place now owned by Levi Couser, and lived there until his death. When Griffith John took possession, he found upon the place a log cabin, 14 by 16, that had been erected by Sinclair; and this cabin, with the bed of the wagon, long served Mr. John and his family as a place of habitation.

Mr. John's neighbors were few and far between. John James lived where John Speidel now resides, near Hanoverton. Joseph Milner, who lived upon the present site of Hanoverton, was from Virginia. He sold the property to James Craig,* who, in 1808, laid out the village of Hanover upon the street running north and south. In 1807 the place now occupied by the village was a maple grove, and in the winter of that year was a great sugar-camp. At that time there was no public highway near at hand save the road from New Lisbon to Canton, and nothing but woods upon every side and everywhere. Bears, wolves, and deer were plentiful, and between clearing land, hunting deer, and trying to keep their stock from being eaten by savage beasts the settlers had their hands full.

Elios Ellis, in 1806, was an early settler west of Hanoverton, and so was the Jas. Craig already alluded to, who, in 1807, located, with his father, William, upon a tract now occupied by Mr. Campbell, just west of Hanoverton. He purchased, in 1808, of Joseph Milner, the northwest quarter of section 28, laid out the village of Hanover upon the New Lisbon road, and, with others, organized a stock company to start a store, of which Craig was the manager. The company was known as the Manufacturers' and Mercantile Company of Sandy. The store-building stood where Mrs. Jessie Sloan now lives. Craig built also a saw-mill, which stood near where the Disciples church now

stands. The grist-mill built by him at the same time, near the same place, was abandoned about 1837. The old mill-building may still be seen, however, in Hanoverton. Geo. Brown, of whom mention has been made, occasionally practiced the art of "leeching;" was elected to the Legislature in 1812; was for many years a justice of the peace, and was, to the day of his death, regarded in the community with much esteem. His son Harmon, who settled on a farm next east of his father's, was, in his day, reputed to be the most skillful teamster in the township, and performed many extended and remarkable journeys.

Jonas Murray came over from Ireland in 1800, with his wife and seven children, upon a small vessel of 300 tons' burthen, upon which there were 700 passengers, and, although the number sorely crowded the ship, there was no sickness aboard, and, as a fact of interesting remembrance, the trip to New York was made in the quick time of four weeks. Mr. Murray settled in Pennsylvania, but, being induced, in 1815, by his sister, Mrs. Edward Carroll,—whose husband had come over with the Murrays and located in Liverpool (or St. Clair) township about 1800,—he removed to Columbiana County, and settled in Hanover township, upon section 10, where his son Jonas now resides. Edward Carroll, above referred to, settled in Hanover shortly after 1804, upon the northwest quarter of section 1, and, late in life removing to Wellsville, Ohio, died there. Of Jonas Murray's children, Edward and Jonas, and Mrs. Jas. Graham are now living near New Garden.

Upon the place now occupied by Edward Murray, Thos. Ball, of Pennsylvania, was a settler in 1814, and resided in the township until his death. Isaac Jackson, who came also in 1814, located upon the place now occupied by Dr. Teegarden, both Jackson and Ball being upon section 9. Dozier Courtney settled upon section 3, where Mary, a widow of one of his sons, now lives.

Thomas Griswold, a Quaker preacher, was one of the earliest to settle in Hanover, and located as early as 1806 upon the place now occupied by Francis Blythe. His son Joseph voted at the first township election, and was a justice of the peace a long time. John Farmer and his grandfather, Joseph Jones, Quakers, from Georgia, settled in Hanover, near New Garden, in 1804, and in 1812 or '14 removed to Salineville, Washington township.

Nathan (a tanner), Thomas, and James Galbraith, leading members of the Society of Friends, were among the very early settlers, and located north of New Garden in 1804. They died in the township, but have therein to-day no near descendants. Elias Mash settled upon section 9, and, afterwards selling his land to Charles Pope, moved away. Pope was a storekeeper at Hanover village, and one day sensationalized the community by cutting his throat. Aaron Mendenhall, who located upon the place where John Blythe now resides, was an early settler, but passed soon afterwards to Carroll County, where he died.

Daniel Rigby located, in 1810, upon section 16, and had the farm now occupied by John Cope. Daniel's son James was, one day in 1813, away from home, and hearing, as he thought, a report of the threatened approach of hostile savages upon the settlement, he set out as fast as he could for home, and excitedly announced that a great band of Indians

* Spelled variously Craig and Kraig.

was swooping through the country and would soon be at hand. This was just after Hull's surrender, and the neighborhood, catching the quickly-spread story carried by young Rigby, believed it. From some distance about the people, gathering what valuables they could carry, fled for protection to Brown's mill, and even farther on to McKaig's mill, where, for the better part of twenty-four hours, they remained in trembling fear. At the end of that time it came to be understood that the report about the Indians was a wild and false alarm, and the inhabitants returned again to their homes and their ordinary avocations.

Thomas Robertson was an early settler upon section 9, where he resided until his death. Richard Schooley located upon section 16, where his son Amos now lives, and, west of him, Simon, Joseph, and Andrew Rice. David Johnson was a settler upon the place now occupied by William Kepner, at New Garden; Nathan Baker lived where Joseph Humphrey now resides, and John Thomas where Job Ritter now lives, on section 4.

Samuel Fugat, of Pennsylvania, settled about 1804 upon section 12. A son, Addison, and daughter now live upon the old place. Fugat entered the whole section, and sold the north half of it to Thomas Charlton.

Michael Arter, for many years a prominent man in Hanover township, removed from New Lisbon to Hanover village in 1817, and there continued to reside until his death, in 1879. Mr. Arter was conspicuous early in life for the earnest and energetic stand he took as a supporter of the anti-slavery doctrine, and gave freely of his time, energies, and means in assisting fugitive slaves from the South on their way to Canada, to which many of them passed through Hanover, where, and in the vicinity, there were important stations on the "underground" railroad.

Mr. Arter was frequently called to fill places of public trust, and served as county commissioner, justice of the peace, and treasurer of the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company, as well as in local affairs.

A record of the residents of Hanover township, April 1, 1816, will be found herewith in a list of persons who voted at an election held that day at the house of Price Keith for a justice of the peace in the place of James Keith: George Brown, David Johnson, and Robert Raley were judges of election; Absalom Craig and John Brown were clerks; David Johnson and Joseph Grissell were the candidates, the latter of whom was defeated by a vote of 29 to 24. The voters' names follow here: Henry Fox, David Johnson, Enos Ellis, John Edwards, John Sinclair, Robert Raley, Samuel Sinclair, Joseph Raley, Richard Taylor, Philip Fox, Thomas Bell, Michael Shane, Richard Schooley, Jno. Heston, Joshua Wilman, Simon Rish, William Winder, Thomas Vorsen, David Meyers, Benjamin Stackhouse, Jacob Milburn, David Ehrhardt, Martin Snider, Andrew Rish, James Miller, Wm. Ware, Aaron Mendenhall, Thomas Robinson, George Brown, Owen Stackhouse, Jacob Wilson, Benjamin Townsend, John and Joseph Rish, Samuel Milburn, John Brown, Robert Combs, David Sinclair, Lewis Halladay, Fred. Biard, Samuel Holland, Wm. Brown, George Sinclair, Isaac Craig, Abner John, Andrew Milburn, Jehu Brown, George Tomlin, Wm. Brown, Jr., Peter Lindesmith, Absalom Craig, John Lindesmith, Wm. Reeder, Andrew Combs,

Samuel Reeder, Robert Burton, Henry Schooley, John Ryne, Samuel Craig, and Thomas Metcalf.

Samuel Fox now lives upon a place once occupied by David Sinclair, an early settler upon section 20. Jacob Ritler settled upon section 4, upon which section his son Job now lives. Joshua Whitacre lived next to Aaron Mendenhall on the east, where S. Hawkins lives, on section 11, and there died. East of him was Edward Whitacre, where Rachel Hostetter now resides. Philip and Samuel Ira settled upon section 3, and John Couser on the State road, upon section 7. Frederick, his son, married a daughter of Andrew Rice.

James Waugh kept tavern in 1815, and before, on the old State road, where the present village of New Garden is. His tavern consisted of two log cabins,—one on either side the road,—and besides them there were but two other cabins upon the site now occupied by New Garden. Wm. Rogers kept the stand many years, and then moved to Stark County, whence, however, he returned to New Garden. John Watson came over from New Lisbon and held forth as the landlord, and was the last one. He sold the property to James Graham, and moved to Iowa. Mr. Graham built a storehouse upon the site, which is the one now occupied by the store owned by his widow.

Price Keith, William Nixon, and Owen Williams were early tavernkeepers near Hanover village, and men of considerable fame they were, too.

Arthur Lockard, with his wife and four children, sailed from Belfast, Ireland, in 1816, in the "Grand Turk," and after a tedious passage of sixteen weeks landed at New York. In April, 1817, with William Kennedy and his wife, they crossed the mountains in carts, and in that month settled in Hanover village, at which time the place contained but four or five houses. The log house occupied by Lockard after reaching the village still stands. Lockard and Kennedy bought the grist-mill built by James Craig, and afterwards put into it the first buhr-stones seen in these parts. William Lockard, son of Arthur, came to Hanover with his father, and at the age of seventy still plies the trade of blacksmith in the village, in which he is the veritable "oldest inhabitant." Joseph Lindesmith and his wife, with John Lindesmith and wife and Peter Lindesmith, came into Hanover from Somerset Co., Pa., in 1808. Joseph purchased of one — Hoge a quarter on section 36, and with Peter and John bought a quarter in section 25, and a quarter in Franklin township where Jonas Fife now lives, on section 2. John Eidenhire was a settler in 1808, upon the place now occupied by Chalmers Brown and owned by William Ramsay. Henry Atterholt lived next north of Eidenhire, both of them, be it observed, being distillers in a small way. Philip Andre lived where Jonathan Andre now resides, about a mile northwest of Dunganon. Peter Crissinger and Philip Ehrhart were neighboring settlers, and upon the place now occupied by the widow A. H. Lindesmith, in section 35. William Hurddesty was among the pioneers. Mandeville Kountz, of Somerset Co., Pa., settled upon the place owned by the widow of J. Sultner, in section 26. Thomas Thompson moved upon the place now occupied by William Thompson, and lived there until his death.

Samuel Reeder settled in Hanover in 1806, and put up his cabin upon the place now occupied by David Milburn, near Kensington, where he lived until his death. Four of his children are still living,—Samuel Reeder, at Kensington; Mrs. Todd, at Hanoverton; Mrs. Battin, in West township; and Mrs. John, in Iowa.

Charles Petit settled in Hanover in 1808, coming in from Pennsylvania, and brought with him a case of fine joiner's tools. He opened a shop for making fanning-mills, and soon afterwards began to make window-sash and coffins.

Joseph Whitaere set out about 1808 from Virginia with his family to settle in Hanover township, having previous to that time entered a quarter on section 11, where the widow of James Hostetter now lives. He died *en route*, but his family, keeping on, occupied the land and cleared it. Joshua Whitacre, a member of the family, located upon that portion of the section owned now by J. W. Couser, and along the hill on the highway just west planted two rows of peach-trees, wherefore that hill has ever since been known as Peach Hill. Edward Whitacre, another member of the family, cut out the first road from their place to New Lisbon.

Among the early settlers upon the eastern part of the township were Amos Frost, a man of conspicuous prominence, who, about 1807, located upon section 34, where Mrs. Dinah Frost now lives; Nicholas Miller, upon the same section in the north, where Peter and John Miller live; and Isaiah Williams, upon section 13, where Eli Whitacre owns a farm.

Benjamin Saunders, who, with Sinclair, laid out New Garden village, entered land now occupied by John Murray and owned by Jonas Murray, upon section 9. Robert Burton, who settled in the west part of the township in 1806, was the first justice of the peace. None of his descendants are living in Hanover. The second justice of the peace was George Brown, already named.

Joseph Dutton located in Hanover in 1810, and leased a quarter-section owned by James Adamson, of Middleton. Dutton afterwards entered a quarter on section 18, where his sons Elisha and David live. Robert Raley settled about 1806, upon land now owned by — Sharon, a mile northwest of Hanover village. Joseph Figley, one of the early settlers in Wayne township, moved afterwards to Hanover. He served in the war of 1812, and was esteemed a valuable citizen.

Levi Miller settled in 1810 upon two quarters in sections 32 and 29, entered by Mahlon Haines. Miller sold to Samuel Holland, from whom the property descended to Samuel May Holland, the original proprietor of Kensington village.

ORGANIZATION.

Hanover township was organized in 1806, and the tax levy for 1807 amounted to \$66.37. In 1821 the tax levy amounted to \$113.94.

The early records of the township have been mislaid and lost, and the list of persons who have served as trustees, clerks, and treasurers can be given only from 1846 to 1879, as follows:

- 1846.—Trustees, Joseph Rhodes, Jacob Dutton, Hosea Hawkins; Treasurer, James Graham; Clerk, William Johnson.
- 1847.—Trustees, Jacob Dutton, Hosea Hawkins, William Hamilton; Treasurer, James Graham; Clerk, William Johnson.
- 1848.—Trustees, Hosea Hawkins, Jacob Dutton, Hugh Jordan; Treasurer, James Graham; Clerk, William Johnson.
- 1849.—Trustees, Hosea Hawkins, Jacob Dutton, William Clark; Treasurer, James Graham; Clerk, William Gore.
- 1850-51.—Trustees, Hosea Hawkins, William Clark, Moses Louthan; Treasurer, James Graham; Clerk, William Gore.
- 1852.—Trustees, Moses Louthan, William Clark, George Smith; Treasurer, James Graham; Clerk, William Johnson.
- 1853.—Trustees, George Smith, William Clark, Henry McCann; Treasurer, James Graham; Clerk, Samuel Fox.
- 1854.—Trustees, William Clark, George Smith, Caleb Whitaere; Treasurer, James Graham; Clerk, William Loekard.
- 1855.—Trustees, J. W. Grissell, E. C. Rhodes, David Heston; Treasurer, James Graham; Clerk, Joseph B. Smith.
- 1856.—Trustees, J. W. Grissell, David Heston, William Johnson; Treasurer, James Graham; Clerk, John Robertson.
- 1857.—Trustees, William Johnson, David Heston, Joshua Batten; Treasurer, Henry Ruth; Clerk, John Robertson.
- 1858.—Trustees, William Johnson, David Burson, Caleb Cope; Treasurer, Henry Ruth; Clerk, John Robertson.
- 1859-61.—Trustees, William Johnson, David Burson, Caleb Cope; Treasurer, Henry Ruth; Clerk, Samuel Fox.
- 1862.—Trustees, James Baker, James Hostetter, Hiram Baker; Treasurer, A. R. Arter; Clerk, Samuel Fox.
- 1863.—Trustees, James Baker, Hiram Baker, John Yates; Treasurer, A. R. Arter; Clerk, W. R. Steen.
- 1864.—Trustees, John Yates, George Voglesang,* W. R. Keepner; Treasurer, A. R. Arter; Clerk, W. R. Steen.
- 1865.—Trustees, George Voglesang, E. Dutton, G. O. Haldeman; Treasurer, A. R. Arter; Clerk, William Johnson.
- 1866.—Trustees, G. O. Haldeman, David Milburn, James Robertson; Treasurer, A. R. Arter; Clerk, William Johnson.
- 1867.—Trustees, David Milburn,† George Voglesang, George Coulson; Treasurer, A. R. Arter; Clerk, William Johnson.
- 1868.—Trustees, G. O. Haldeman, George Coulson, Samuel Bye; Treasurer, A. R. Arter; Clerk, William Johnson.
- 1869.—Trustees, G. O. Haldeman, Samuel Bye, John Loevinger; Treasurer, A. R. Arter; Clerk, William Johnson.
- 1870.—Trustees, John Yates, David Galbraith, J. B. Ritchie; Treasurer, A. R. Arter; Clerk, William Johnson.
- 1871.—Trustees, John Yates, J. B. Ritchie, John Kimble; Treasurer, A. R. Arter; Clerk, William Johnson.
- 1872.—Trustees, Ed. Dutton, John Yates, J. B. Ritchie; Treasurer, W. L. Parthe; Clerk, Frank Fox.
- 1873.—Trustees, A. G. Hostetter, D. J. Powell, E. Dutton; Treasurer, W. L. Parthe; Clerk, Franklin Fox.
- 1874.—Trustees, David B. Combs, Isaac Clemson, J. B. Taylor; Treasurer, R. A. Pearce; Clerk, F. Fox.
- 1875-77.—Trustees, William B. Kepner, Isaac Clemson, D. V. Combs; Treasurer, R. A. Pearce; Clerk, John Eidenire.
- 1878.—Trustees, Thomas Chambers, Elwood Miller, George Audre; Treasurer, J. B. Ray; Clerk, John Hastings.
- 1879.—Trustees, Elwood Miller, Thomas Chambers, Alex. McKee; Treasurer, J. B. Ray; Clerk, J. T. Jackson.

VILLAGES.

HANOVER VILLAGE.

Hanover village (known as Hanoverton Post-office) was laid out in May, 1813, by James Craig, who, purchasing the northwest quarter of section 28 of Joseph Milner, platted a village, and called it Hanover. The village street was the one now called Plymouth Street, running north and south. Craig organized a stock company, or co-operative store, obtained an appointment as postmaster, built a saw- and grist-mill, and gave the village a good start. The

* Spelled Voglesang and Voglesong.

† Spelled Milbourn and Milburn.

company-store failed, however, to prosper, and after a somewhat checkered career, of brief duration, fell into inglorious failure. George Sloan kept a store there not long afterwards, as did Charles Pope, who committed suicide one day, but no one ever learned why.

The village of Hanover got on slowly and uneventfully until 1834, when, the Sandy and Beaver Canal being projected to pass through Hanover township, near Hanoverton, there was a general brisk awakening to probable prosperous results, and, accordingly, Michael Arter, George Brown, and Horace Potter purchased land along the proposed canal at the village, and laid out an addition upon what is now Canal Street,—the present business portion of the village. Lots sold readily; the land—which had been a swamp—was excellently drained; improvements grew apace; general expectation was rosy; and Hanoverton was to have an important future. The canal project stopped, however, in the panic of 1837, and the progress of Hanoverton received a check, to be revived, however, more emphatically in 1845, 1846, and 1847, in which latter year the canal was an apparently realized hope. By that time David Arter and Perry Nicholas had built a great warehouse,—still standing opposite the Mansion House at Hanoverton,—and J. R. and A. R. Arter a still larger one,—farther up,—now occupied by Arter & Swearingen. For a brief space of time the village transacted a good deal of business in buying and shipping produce, but, the canal failing utterly in 1847, Hanoverton's prospects came also to an end, and, settling down after that into a quiet determination to make the best of it, the village has since moved in a groove of moderate prosperity. The village is removed about a mile from Kensington,—the nearest railway station,—enjoys a good trade with the neighboring country, and, as a place of residence, offers the attractions of a picturesque situation and healthful atmosphere.

Hanover was incorporated March 12, 1836, since which time it has had as mayors, recorders, and councilmen the following:

- 1836.—Mayor, Michael Arter; Recorder, John Alexander; Councilmen, George Friese, David Arter, Samuel Fox, Jacob Endley, Peter Spangler.
- 1837.—Mayor, Wm. Armstrong; Recorder, Isaac Craig; Councilmen, George Friese, David Arter, Samuel Fox, Abel Cary, Thomas W. Greer.
- 1838.—Mayor, Eli Davidson; Recorder, Michael Arter; Councilmen, Seth Ball, Jacob Meyer, Joseph Hillerman, James McQuilken, Robert Woodside.
- 1839.—Mayor, Isaac Craig; Recorder, J. R. Arter; Councilmen, David Arter, John Endley, George Sloan, E. Davidson, Chas. Nichols.
- 1840.—Mayor, Isaac Craig; Recorder, J. R. Arter; Councilmen, David Arter, Eli Davidson, George Sloan, Daniel Voglesang, James Keys.
- 1841.—Mayor, Isaac Craig; Recorder, Thomas T. Ickes; Councilmen, David Arter, Charles Nichols, Jesse Sinclair, Daniel Voglesang, Zadock Downer.
- 1842.—Mayor, Joel Cowgill; Recorder, George Sloan; Councilmen, Hayden Sinclair, Jesse Sinclair, Michael Arter, Henry McCann, Samuel Fox.
- 1843.—Mayor, Isaac Craig; Recorder, George Sloan; Councilmen, Henry McCann, Hayden Sinclair, Michael Arter, James Keys, Samuel Fox.
- 1844.—Mayor, Isaac Craig; Recorder, George Sloan; Councilmen, Samuel Fox, Hayden Sinclair, James Keys, Hugh Jordan, Michael Arter.

- 1845.—Mayor, William Hillman; Recorder, John L. H. Vallandigham; Councilmen, Charles Atwell, Chas. Nicholas, Thomas T. Ickes, Henry McCann, Edward Hall.
- 1846.—Mayor, Isaac Craig; Recorder, Charles Atwell; Councilmen, John Whitacre, Samuel Fox, Charles Nichols, Edward Hall, E. Swearingen.
- 1847.—Mayor, Isaac Craig; Recorder, J. L. H. Vallandigham; Councilmen, George Sloan, Thomas T. Ickes, A. V. Kineau, B. Sinclair, Daniel Voglesang.
- 1848.—Mayor, Samuel Fox; Recorder, George Sloan; Councilmen, Michael Arter, Daniel Voglesang, Jesse Sinclair, Henry McCann, E. Swearingen.
- 1849.—Mayor, Samuel Fox; Recorder, William Gore; Councilmen, George Watson, William Lockard, John Milburn, Jesse West, George Sloan.
- 1850.—Mayor, Samuel Fox; Recorder, Charles Atwell; Councilmen, Perry Nicholas, Michael Arter, George Watson, Henry McCann, George Sloan.
- 1851.—Mayor, Samuel Fox; Recorder, Charles Atwell; Councilmen, George Watson, Perry Nicholas, Thomas E. Guisee, George Sloan, Michael Arter.
- 1852.—Mayor, Samuel Fox; Recorder, James L. Smith; Councilmen, Michael Arter, L. L. Shoemaker, Perry Nicholas, Thomas Baxter, E. Swearingen.
- 1853.—Mayor, Samuel Fox; Recorder, J. B. Smith; Councilmen, Michael Arter, Perry Nicholas, L. L. Shoemaker, B. Sinclair, J. M. Kuhn.
- 1854.—Mayor, Benjamin Sinclair; Recorder, J. B. Smith; Councilmen, M. Arter, L. L. Shoemaker, P. Nicholas, J. M. Kuhn, E. Swearingen.
- 1855.—Mayor, Benjamin Winder; Recorder, J. B. Smith; Councilmen, George Stephens, George Brown, L. L. Shoemaker, E. Swearingen, J. W. Watson.
- 1856.—Mayor, Samuel Fox; Recorder, J. B. Smith; Councilmen, Benjamin Sinclair, George Brown, J. W. Watson, M. Arter, Josiah Fox.
- 1857.—Mayor, Jesse West; Recorder, A. R. Arter; Councilmen, L. L. Shoemaker, J. J. Yales, Philip Voglesang, Josiah Fox, Thomas Baxter.
- 1858.—Mayor, L. L. Shoemaker; Recorder, John Robertson; Councilmen, David Coulson, George Voglesang, Theodore Arter, Louis Milbourn, Isaac Shaw.
- 1859.—Mayor, L. L. Shoemaker; Recorder, J. G. Caruthers; Councilmen, George Voglesang, Isaac Shaw, Louis Milbourn, Josiah Fox, George Brown.
- 1860.—Mayor, L. L. Shoemaker; Recorder, J. G. Caruthers; Councilmen, H. R. Ruth, John Vinacke, George Voglesang, Louis Milbourn, Josiah Fox.
- 1861.—Mayor, L. L. Shoemaker; Recorder, Theodore Arter; Councilmen, George Smith, J. W. Vinacke, George Brown, J. R. Fox, H. R. Ruth.
- 1862.—Mayor, Samuel Fox; Recorder, Theodore Arter; Councilmen, Henry Walser, David Johnson, Levi Reeder, John Levinger, George Ickes.
- 1863.—Mayor, Milo Cain; Recorder, R. G. Williams; Councilmen, Isaac Shaw, Reason Pritchard, A. R. Arter, George Voglesang, Isaac Grim.
- 1864.—Mayor, Samuel Fox; Recorder, R. Pearce; Councilmen, Louis Milbourn, George Brown, Isaac Shaw, A. J. Haldeman, Joseph Heston.
- 1865.—Mayor, Jesse West; Recorder, Joseph Heston; Councilmen, George Voglesang, A. J. Henry, James Sloan, Louis Milbourn, E. B. Shaw.
- 1866.—Mayor, George Voglesang; Recorder, J. G. Caruthers; Councilmen, A. R. Arter, E. L. Strahn, John Levinger, A. J. Haldeman, Louis Milbourn.
- 1867-68.—Mayor, George Voglesang; Recorder, Milo Cain; Councilmen, A. J. Haldeman, John Levinger, Louis Milbourn, A. R. Arter, E. S. Strahn.
- 1869.—Mayor, George Voglesang; Recorder, R. A. Pearce; Councilmen, Lewis Parthe, John Levinger, B. F. Marsh, Louis Milbourn, L. H. Eells.
- 1870.—Mayor, Milo Cain; Recorder, Richard Pearce; Councilmen, Lewis Parthe, Louis Milbourn, B. Sinclair, L. H. Eells, John Hotchkiss, A. Durhamma.

- 1871.—Mayor, George Voglesang; Recorder, Alonzo Arter; Councilmen, Lewis Parthe, Louis Milbourn, William Johnson, George Brown, William Lawson, H. Ruth.
- 1872.—Mayor, George Voglesang; Recorder, Alonzo Arter; Councilmen, H. Ruth, William Lawson, George Brown, A. R. Arter, Dr. Robertson, John Levinger.
- 1873.—Mayor, George Brown; Recorder, Alonzo Arter; Councilmen, A. R. Arter, Dr. Robertson, John Levinger, John Scotland, R. Pearce, Joseph Kreush.
- 1874.—Mayor, George Brown; Recorder, R. C. Milner; Councilmen, John Scotland, R. Pearce, Joseph Kreush, A. R. Arter, George Entrekin, Joseph R. Ray.
- 1875.—Mayor, George Brown; Recorder, R. C. Milner; Councilmen, Joseph R. Ray, George Entrekin, A. R. Arter, George W. Yunt, Samuel J. Hole, A. A. Haldeman.
- 1876.—Mayor, A. V. Johnson; Recorder, J. T. Jackson; Councilmen, A. A. Haldeman, Samuel J. Hole, George W. Yunt, A. R. Arter, George Voglesang, W. Martin.
- 1877.—Mayor, A. V. Johnson; Recorder, J. T. Jackson; Councilmen, W. Martin, George Voglesang, A. R. Arter, Reason Fox, J. B. Taylor, J. Scotland.
- 1878.—Mayor, George Voglesang; Clerk, G. A. Sheets; Councilmen, J. Scotland, J. B. Taylor, Reason Fox, William Lawson, William Martin, C. Milbourn.
- 1879.—Mayor, George Voglesang; Clerk, G. A. Sheets; Councilmen, C. A. Milbourn, William Martin, William Lawson, J. B. Taylor, John Scotland, R. Fox.

GILLFORD VILLAGE.

The village of Gillford, although now but a quiet, unpretending rural settlement, possesses an interesting history, and, like at least two other villages in the township, bloomed years ago with bright hopes and promising anticipations of future greatness.

In 1835, upon the projection of the Sandy and Beaver Canal, a part of whose chosen course was to pass through section 12, Hanover township, Dr. George McCook, J. G. Willyard, and Jacob Schreiber purchased of John Menzer the northeast quarter of that section, upon which Menzer had built a log cabin and made a small clearing.

They laid out a town, advertised both near and far the prospective advantages likely to flow towards the place from the construction of the canal, and announced an auction sale of town-lots. About the same time Samuel Fugat and John Hanna laid out lots on the southeast quarter, and when the day of sale came to hand there was on the ground a large and enthusiastic gathering of people,—remembered now as numbering upwards of 3000,—from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and even more distant States. Excitement ran high; everybody thought Gillford was destined to be a great city, and, as a consequence, building-lots—many of which were covered with growing timber—sold at fabulous prices, and were bought with that frenzied eagerness inseparable from the enthusiastic American temperament when brightened with visions of prospective gain and brilliant promise. Meanwhile, work on the canal was being vigorously pushed; the town began to put forth stores, dwellings, hotels, and kindred indications of civilization, and was given the name of Gillford, in honor of Gill, the engineer in charge of the work on the canal.

At the first sale upwards of 150 lots were sold, and in some instances so wild were purchasers that \$250 a lot was more than once paid. After the canal bubble burst, many of the lots that had been bought for \$250 each were sold for fifty cents and a dollar apiece.

The first store in the place was opened by Caleb Hawley and James Graham directly after the first move to create the town. James Graham had for years been a store-keeper at New Garden. Caleb Hawley—now residing at Gillford, and known as the “Squire”—had been a clerk with Graham. Samuel Boots, a farmer, sold his farm, bought a lot in Gillford, and put up a big tavern-stand, in which for two years he did an immensely profitable business. Other stores and taverns followed, business grew, houses kept going up, rents were exorbitantly high, the canal was pushing rapidly on, and within a year after the town's birth, there being 400 or 500 inhabitants therein, it was incorporated in 1836, Thomas Brandon being chosen mayor and William Torrance clerk. The next mayor was Moses Louthan, chosen in 1837, but in that year the golden prospects of Gillford took wings, and, although the village still possesses its charter, it has never since 1837 chosen to exercise the functions of an incorporated village. As a municipality its existence was of short duration. Travel to and from Gillford in those days was enormous, and roadside taverns sprang up thickly and drove a flourishing trade, the most popular and successful one being that kept by Rachael, widow of Daniel Hostetter, still living on the old place west of Gillford.

In 1836, Gillford's interests received a fresh impetus through the construction at that place by the canal company of two reservoirs, from which it was proposed to feed the canal in the dry seasons of the year. The larger reservoir contained 490 acres (which cost about \$25 per acre), and was surrounded by a high embankment, in some places as high as 22 feet, the total cost of the reservoir, including land-fixtures and embankment, being about \$70,000. The embankment still remains, as do many of the great pipes and stone walls, and these will long remain as sad reminders of one of the greatest follies of the age.

Gillford flourished and waxed exceedingly strong while work on the canal continued; but when, in 1837, the great financial panic stopped the canal enterprise, Gillford collapsed more rapidly even than it had swelled, and, in common with many other places, descended to wreck and ruin, carrying with it all who had pinned their faith and fortunes upon it.

The town lay dead and dormant until 1845, when the revival of the canal project awakened, although weakly, the energies of the place; but the awakening was never a brisk one, and, after a faint struggle of two years, Gillford sank with the sinking of the canal in 1847, since which time it has quietly pursued the even tenor of its way as a country village, with naught to disturb or excite it. The first assessed valuation of the town rated town-lots at an average of \$60; after 1837 four-fifths of the lots of the town were sold for taxes, and sold in some cases as low as twenty-five cents each.

NEW GARDEN VILLAGE.

The village of New Garden, about three miles due north from Hanover, was laid out in 1810 by — Sinclair and Benjamin Saunders, who were early settlers upon section 9. Jacob Ritter laid out an addition April 4, 1832. Unlike the other villages of the township, New Garden has never experienced any especially eventful episode, and is to-day

what it has always been,—a quiet rural village receiving tribute from the surrounding agricultural districts. James Graham, one of the most prominent men in the town, kept store there, and was postmaster as well for about forty years. Since his death, in 1870, his widow has continued his business interests at New Garden.

At this place E. K. Liber has a carriage-manufactory of some importance, and Charles Liber has a foundry. There are other minor industrial interests, two stores, cooper-shops, etc. It is a pleasantly attractive village, and populated with thrifty and well-to-do people.

DUNGANNON.

In 1835, Philip Ehrhardt sold twenty acres of his farm on section 35 to George Sloan, who, in anticipation of the passage of the Sandy and Beaver Canal near that point, laid out a village and called it after his native village of Dungannon, in Ireland. In 1839, Philip Ehrhardt laid out an addition to the town, of which much had been and more was expected by reason of the canal passing through it. The first houses were built by Samuel Crissinger, John Lindesmith, and Frederick Wagely, and were nothing but "shanties." Dungannon shared with Gillford and Hanover in the enthusiastic expectations of future greatness that the canal was to create, and like them saw a day of disappointment. Robert Fleming and Gideon Gaver started a store there in 1834, and in the same building, not long afterwards, Hiram Gaver kept tavern. Frederick Wagely kept tavern there in 1837, and in 1839 James Hagan opened a store, which he continued to keep uninterruptedly until 1877, when he was succeeded by his son. Daniel O'Brien was a tavernkeeper about 1845, when the canal project revived, and after that date Dungannon's star declined, although it is a substantial agricultural settlement, peopled chiefly, as is the immediate vicinity, with Irish and German Catholics, who have for years supported a Catholic church in the village.

KENSINGTON VILLAGE

was laid out in 1852, upon the completion of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and was called Maysville, as a tribute to Samuel May Holland, who owned the village site. The work of laying out the town, he being in California, he delegated to Messrs. Wm. Holland and Robert Miller. As a railroad station, however, the place was known as Hanover. There being other places in Ohio named Maysville and Marysville, much confusion attended the shipment of goods, and the name of the village here considered was in December, 1876, changed to Kensington, as a railroad station, post-office, and town. The first station-agent was Jacob Dutton, who opened also the first store in the town. Edwin Dutton succeeded him as agent, and in 1866 Oliver Miller was appointed, and has filled the place ever since. The storekeepers who succeeded Mr. Dutton were Matthew Graff and Richards & Swearingen. B. C. Battin opened a hotel in the town in 1859, and for twenty uninterrupted years has been the only landlord the village has had. Tradition states that in the winter of 1811 the site of Kensington was occupied by a great encampment of Indians, who, although their presence alarmed the settlers, occasioned no trouble.

CHURCHES.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH (GERMAN).

About 1810, Rev. John Stauzh, a German Lutheran minister, wandered with his wife and two children over the Alleghanies towards the far West. Coming eventually upon a German Lutheran settlement in the townships of Centre and Hanover, in Columbiana County, he was engaged to preach for them, and services were at once inaugurated, and thereafter continued in the log cabins of the members of the faith.

Mr. Stauzh settled in Centre township, and in 1813 he organized St. Martin's German Lutheran church. Shortly thereafter a log church was erected near the present site of the Trinity Reformed church.

Mr. Stauzh preached several years without receiving any compensation, and when at last his congregation concluded that they ought to pay him for his preaching, they contributed about \$30 worth of grain, and estimated that it would pay him for a year's service. He was a farmer as well as preacher, and because he could support himself otherwise never worried himself about getting pay for preaching, satisfied to preach for the gratification it brought. With occasional help from others, he preached for the society until 1847, when, being enfeebled, he resigned his charge and removed farther west, where, at his son's home, he died at a ripe old age.

A brick church-edifice was built in 1847, and in 1876 it was replaced by the frame structure now in use, and standing close to the line between Hanover and Centre townships, on the west fork of Little Beaver. The name of the church society was in 1876 changed to that of Trinity Reformed.

The preachers since 1847 have been Revs. A. Wanner, S. N. King, G. M. Allbright, G. W. Willyard, and J. T. Hale. The latter was in charge in June, 1879, when the membership was 72.

The present elders are John Willyard, Jr., and James France; the deacons are Frank Chandler and John Ream; and the trustees, Joseph Willyard and Benjamin Ream.

FROST'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The early history of this church—now located in Centre township, and known as Point Pleasant church—is identified with the history of Hanover township.

Amos Frost, one of the early settlers in Hanover upon the west fork of the Little Beaver, busied himself actively in promoting the organization of a Methodist Episcopal church in his neighborhood. Soon after his settlement, and about 1820, the organization was effected, with a membership list as follows: Amos Frost and wife, Thomas Whitacre and wife, Garrett Hart, Elizabeth Frost, William Frost and wife, Daniel Haldeman and wife, Thomas Coney and wife, Mrs. Breidenstine, Mrs. Paxson, Mrs. Fugat, Eleanor McLean, James Frost and wife, Amos, Jr., Mary Ann, George, and Mabela Frost.

From 1820 to 1842 services were held at the houses of the members, but chiefly at the Frost homestead, by the following preachers: Revs. Jacob Hooper, — Deuler, Wm. Tipton, Charles Tresalt, Henry Knapp, Samuel Brockmeir, Dennis Goddard, B. O. Plympton, Ezra Booth, A. G.

Richardson, Samuel Adams, Robert Hopkins, John Knox, William Henderson, Edward Taylor, John Somerville, Nathaniel Calender, George Brown, — Winans, Alfred Bronson, and William Harolson. The earliest class-leaders were Garrett Hart, John Stoy, and William Frost.

In 1842 a frame church-edifice was erected near the Frost residence by Amos Frost's heirs. In obedience to his expressed wish, it was called Frost's church, and upon its weatherbeaten front may yet be seen traces of the legend setting forth the fact. After the church was built,—there having been no trustees previously,—the trustees were John Stoy, William Frost, James Frost, Joseph G. Keith, and David Arter. The preacher first heard in the new church was Rev. Joseph Montgomery, and after him, among those who served, were Revs. Slettz, King, and Williams. Late in 1877 the place of worship was changed to Centre township, where a new church had been built; and in the history of that township, therefore, the later history of the church will be found.

"FRIENDS'" MEETING-HOUSES.

The first church built in Hanover township was a log meeting-house erected by the Society of Friends, just east of New Garden village, about 1806, or shortly previous. Nathan, Thomas, and James Galbraith were leading men in the society and in the formation of the church. Meetings were held every Sabbath, and, as there was no other church in the vicinity, people of all denominations assembled there for worship, so that the congregation was always numerous, while many of those who were Friends came from a great distance. In 1840 the log church was displaced by a handsome and commodious brick edifice upon the same site. The members of the church joined in the erection of the structure, themselves burning the brick and bestowing such other labor as was required. Not long after that the Quakers living thereabout, being somewhat disheartened at the damaging overflows upon their farms from the canal reservoir at Gillford, began to move away, and in a short time nearly all the Quakers were gone from the neighborhood. The church organization was accordingly abandoned, and after standing until 1859 the building was demolished.

About the date of the building of the church at New Garden, the Friends living near Hanover village erected a log meeting-house about a mile west of the village. The first elders were Stephen McBride (the founder of the church), Sarah, John, and Levi Miller, and the first preacher Sarah Shaw. This was the only church in the neighborhood for some time, and not only Quakers, but many others, worshiped there, the attendants usually numbering 100 or more. In 1827 the present brick meeting-house replaced the log church, but since that date removals from the settlement have made inroads upon the church membership, which is at present small, but zealous as of old.

THE DISCIPLES' CHURCH OF HANOVER

traces its history back to 1820, when a Christian church was organized at Hanover, Gainor and Enos Ellis being the chief movers in the matter. Preachers came over from Kentucky upon the organization of the church, among them being Messrs. Sechrist, Hughes, and others. The first

house of worship was a log cabin put up just south of Hanover village.

About 1825 dissensions began to show in the church, owing to the rise and growth therein of the Disciple doctrine, and these dissensions, continuing until 1830, ended with a victory for the Disciples, who, absorbing wellnigh the entire congregation, reorganized the church according to their faith, leaving the Christians to pass from view. Joseph Rhodes and Christian Keith were prominent in the new organization, at which event there were about 100 members. An addition to the old log church was at once built, and that place of worship served until 1859, when, in June, the present church-edifice was completed. Among those who have preached for the Disciples since 1830 may be named John Whittaker, Wesley, Lanphear, Vanvoris, John Henry, Jonas Hartzell, George Lacey, Cyrus Bosworth, Harrison Jones, and Isaac Ehrhardt. Charles Strahn, officiating also at Augusta, in Carroll County, was the church pastor June 1, 1879, when the membership numbered 120.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF GILLFORD

was organized in 1836, and a frame house of worship built south of the town upon a lot donated by Samuel Fugat. The church flourished for eight or ten years, but, losing most of its members by removals from the place, was eventually dissolved.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GILLFORD

was organized about 1844, when, and shortly thereafter, John Hester, Mr. Dales, and John Hoffman were class-leaders. Previous to that time the Methodists at Gillford worshiped at New Lisbon. About 1846, J. P. Conly settled in Gillford as a storekeeper, and shortly afterwards donated a lot, upon which the Methodists erected a church. Mr. Conly preached occasionally, and there were also occasional services by circuit-preachers, but the congregation has never been large and has never had a stationed pastor. With New Garden and Hanover, it is attached to the Hanover circuit, and is in charge of Rev. Williams.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HANOVER

was organized in 1834, when Joseph Hillerman was chosen leader. The seven original members were Joseph and Elizabeth Hillerman, Hannah Ball, Charlotte Arter, Mr. and Mrs. James Kynett, and Mrs. Verner. The first trustees were Michael Arter, Joseph Hillerman, and Jacob Meyers. Revs. Alcinius Young, Eddy, Gardner, Montgomery, Weekly, Petty, Crouse, Gilmore, Stevens, Brown, Jordan, McClure, Elliott, Rogers, McGregor, Kagle, Slettz, Wright, McClure, King, and Williams have served as pastors. Mr. Williams was the pastor June, 1879, when the active membership numbered 60. The church, which is now in the Hanover circuit, was attached originally to the New Lisbon circuit.

The first church-building was erected in 1837, and, after being used a year for school purposes as well, received the addition of a second story, preaching having previously been held in the Disciples' church. The building was utterly demolished June 30, 1876, by a violent and destructive wind-storm, which caused much other damage in the

town. The church now in use rose upon the ruins of the destroyed temple in 1876, and was in 1877 formally occupied.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HANOVER

was organized about the year 1830 by Rev. James Robertson, then a resident of Hanover, and a preacher noted for organizing churches in Columbiana County. Mr. Robertson, George Sloan, and others had built a frame church at Hanover in anticipation of the organization, and in that building the organization was effected.

Previous to that time, Rev. C. L. Vallandigham and Mr. Robertson used to preach occasionally in the village, and oftentimes the Presbyterians of Hanover worshiped at Bethesda church, in Franklin.

The first elders of the church were John Calder, Hugh Jordan, and George Sloan. Mr. Robertson was the first stated pastor and preached until 1846, when he organized a Free Presbyterian congregation at Hanover, and preached for that church. After him, in the Presbyterian church, the pastors were Revs. Robert Dickson, Dalzell Carson, Robert Johnston, Dundas, and Miller. The church has at present about 80 members and depends upon supplies, Rev. Mr. Hare being the supply June, 1879. The elders now serving are Henry Swearingen, Wm. Martin, and Edward Dutton. The frame church erected in 1830 served until 1841, when it was replaced by the present brick structure.

In 1846 the church became divided on the slavery question, and Rev. Jas. Robertson, the pastor, going with the Free Presbyterians, fitted up a house belonging to him as a house of worship, and therein, until 1861, the Free Presbyterians held services under the successive ministrations of Revs. Robertson, King, and Burgess, and after that year rejoined the parent church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW GARDEN

was organized in 1840, among the members then being Lewis Rider, his wife, one son, and three daughters; David Scattergood, wife, three sons, and two daughters; Nathan Baker, wife, and two daughters; Robert Dennis and wife; Mrs. Wiles and two daughters; Edward Jones and wife; James Garside, wife, and John, Thomas, Samuel, Martha, and Mary, their children; William and Hannah Nicholas; Peter and Amy Ward.

Worship was held in the village school-house until 1841, when a frame church was erected upon a lot adjoining the school-house, and dedicated by Rev. Jos. Montgomery, who, with Rev. Martin S. Weekly, preached in the church for some time thereafter as they traveled the circuit. Robert Dennis, who donated the land for the church, was one of the first trustees, of whom the others were Nathan Baker, David Scattergood, and Lewis Rider. Joshua Monroe was the first presiding elder, and the first class-leader Robert Dennis, after whom came Lewis Rider and Peter Ward.

The earliest preachers were Revs. John P. Kent and Thos. McGrath, who preached in the school-house. After them followed Revs. Montgomery, Weekly, Petty, Crouse, Gilmore, Stevens, Brown, Jordan, McClure, Elliott, Rogers, McGregor, Kagle, Sleetz, Wright, McClure, King, and Wil-

liams, the latter being now the preacher on the Hanover circuit, to which the New Garden church is attached.

The present leaders are George Waters and Jacob Shissler, and the trustees D. B. Casidy, Geo. Waters, A. Teegarden, John Murray, Frank Ingram, Daniel Scattergood. The present church-building, occupying the site of its predecessor, was built in 1875.

THE DISCIPLES' CHURCH OF NEW GARDEN.

A Disciple congregation was organized at New Garden in 1842 as a branch of the church at Hanover, although the members of the congregation worshiped in the town school-house and Methodist church previous to and in 1841, and in that year built a frame church south of the centre of the village. At the organization there were fully 50 members, of whom Thomas Robinson, Anthony Taylor, and John Montgomery were chosen trustees. The congregation worshiped in the frame church until 1856, when, the membership having materially declined in number, the separate organization was abandoned and a return made to the church at Hanover, where the members of the New Garden congregation thereafter attended worship. The church-building was shortly afterwards sold and removed bodily farther north, and now serves as the residence of James Moots in the village.

In 1874 the growth of membership had assumed a healthful tone, and, a reorganization of the church being effected with about 100 members, a new church-building—the one now in use—was erected in 1875. The trustees upon reorganization were Wm. C. Flick, Jonathan Elton, Emanuel Angomar, they being also the present trustees.

During the early days of the church's history dependence for preaching was made upon occasional supplies as they could be procured. Since the reorganization the preachers have been James Wilson, T. J. Newcomb, Callahan Harier, Samuel Teegarden. The congregation has recently, through removals, been much reduced in numbers, and depends, as earlier, upon supplies.

ST. PHILIP'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

When Andrew McAllister settled in Franklin township, in 1814, he lost no time in undertaking to effect the establishment there of a Catholic church, and by 1816 several settlers of the Catholic faith having come into the neighborhood, intelligence thereof was conveyed to Canton, Ohio, where the now Bishop Fenwick was a priest, and he, journeying at once to McAllister's house, assembled the members of the faith and held mass. Mass continued to be held at McAllister's house until about 1827, when a church was built near the site of the Catholic graveyard, east of Dunganon, and called St. Paul's church. About 1830 or 1832, Rev. James Conlon was a preacher on a circuit comprising Steubenville, Wellsville, and other places, and probably then began to preach at St. Paul's church. The first stationed pastor was Rev. McCready. In 1847, a majority of the members of the congregation being at Dunganon, it was resolved to change the place of worship to that point, and in that year the large brick edifice now in use there was built at a cost of about \$15,000. It occupies a commanding eminence, and is visible from a long dis-

tance. Philip Ehrhardt, of Dungannon, having donated the church-lot, the name of the church was changed to St. Philip's. Among those who have labored there were Rev. Fathers Henry (now archbishop of Milwaukee), Kennedy, Monahan, O'Connor, Crash, Moes, Peters, Flume, Ludwig, Vattman, Spearing, and Voght, the latter being in charge June 1, 1879, when the attendants numbered 100 families, divided between Irish and Germans.

SCHOOLS.

Isaac Craig, brother of the founder of Hanover village, taught a subscription school in 1809 in the log meeting-house built by the Friends. Andrew Pettit, one of Hanover's early settlers, succeeded Craig, and taught many years, his school being exceedingly popular and his teaching somewhat better than the average. James Shaw and Levi Miller were also early school-teachers near Hanover; and one of the first near New Garden was John Montgomery, who was accounted a man of extraordinary ability. He taught in a log school-house, which was erected upon the spot now occupied by the New Garden school-house. Mr. Edward Murray, an old resident near New Garden, says he assisted in building the school-house flue, and remembers the day to have been Feb. 3, 1818. He remembers, moreover, that the weather was so bitter cold and the house so imperfect a structure that on the 4th of February, when the children first attended school there, many of them froze their feet, although sitting near the fire, and that the ink froze to solid ice. Besides Montgomery, the early teachers were Benjamin Townsend and Thos. Galbraith.

William Knepper, who lived in Franklin township, taught school in Hanover, near Dungannon, in 1818, in the second story of a "spring" which stood on Peter Crissinger's farm, now occupied by Joseph Fife. Knepper had about thirty scholars and taught there three winters, after which Henry Benner taught there, and, several winters afterwards, in a log school-house on Crissinger's farm.

Excluding the town school at Hanover, there are eleven schools in the township, to wit: two (high and primary) at Dungannon, two (high and primary) at Kensington, one at New Garden, one at Gillford, and one each in districts 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9. The average attendance at the township schools is 320, and appropriations for the support of the schools in 1878 aggregated \$2650. The Hanover union school contains three departments, and has an average attendance of 190.

CEMETERIES.

One of the first, if not the first, burying-grounds laid out in the township was the one at the Quaker meeting-house near Hanover. William Craig, father of James Craig, is supposed to have been the first person buried there. He died about 1808. Although the ground was laid out by the Friends, it was free for public use, and many people from a long distance conveyed the bodies of their friends thither. The ground, which is a neatly-kept spot, is still used. So much was the ground in demand that there were within it not long ago eight hundred visible graves.

There is an old burying-ground, also, near New Garden. That too was laid out by the "Friends," near their meeting-house, and, although the Friends and their meeting-

house have passed out of the township, the graveyard still remains, and, while being used by the general public, is kept in excellent repair and tastefully beautified from time to time.

HANOVER FIRE COMPANY.

About 1840, Hanover organized a fire-engine company, with A. N. Kineau as foreman, and it flourished well for a few years, but, conflagrations being exceedingly rare, the members lost interest in the company, and the organization was gradually dissolved. About 1860 the company was revived, only to pass, however, through a similar experience that ended in dissolution. The old hand fire-engine is still at hand, but, somewhat rusty from disuse, would probably in case of a fire be passed over in favor of the old-fashioned "bucket brigade."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

SANDY VALLEY LODGE, NO. 408, F. AND A. M.,

was organized at Hanoverton, October, 1868, with charter-members as follows: R. Pritchard, J. Sultner, R. R. Bourn, T. Keith, J. Fife, R. J. Boyce, W. L. Parthe, W. E. Patterson, Thos. Shaw, W. Lims. The first officers were R. R. Bourn, W. M.; S. Keith, S. W.; R. Boyce, J. W.; R. Pritchard, S. D.; T. Shaw, Treas.; Theo. Arter, Sec. The lodge had, June 1, 1879, a membership of 60, and the following for officers: J. B. Ray, W. M.; L. Hoops, S. W.; F. F. Conser, J. W.; Stephen Keith, Treas.; D. B. Cassidy, Sec.; A. E. Petit, S. D.; T. Kepner, J. D.; John Loevinger, Tyler.

MINERVA CHAPTER, NO. 123, R. A. M.,

was organized at Minerva, March, 1870, with the following as officers: J. Craig, H. P.; J. S. Hostetter, S. S.; J. Grim, E. K.; H. A. Foster, C. of H.; A. E. Perdue, P. S.; M. Foracre, R. A. C.; A. E. Petit, G. M. 1st V.; W. L. Parthe, G. M. 2d V.; W. B. Reed, G. M. 3d V.; J. Hibbets, Guard. The chapter was removed to Hanover, Feb. 11, 1879. The members number now 44, and the officers are: D. W. Wells, M. E. H. P.; F. H. Hawley, E. King; H. A. Foster, E. Scribe; J. C. Hostetter, C. of H.; W. J. Mong, P. S.; D. J. Davis, R. A. Cap.; E. Messmore, G. M. 2d V.; John Numan, G. M. 3d V.; M. S. Milburn, G. M. 1st V.; John Numan, Treas.; W. J. Mong, Sec.; James Hibbets, Guard.

HANOVER LODGE, NO. 655, I. O. O. F.,

was organized at Hanoverton in 1876 with 15 charter-members and the following officers: Harrison Cox, N. G.; Owen Stackhouse, V. G.; Peter Phillips, R. S.; Jarvis Hotchkiss, P. S.; John Roubush, T. The members now number 30, and the officers are: Thomas Ehrhardt, N. G.; Wm. Davidson, V. G.; Chas. Swearingen, R. S.; James Sultner, P. S.; Daniel Burt, T.

GILLFORD GRANGE, NO. 934,

was organized at Gillford in 1872 with 30 charter-members. The grange is now flourishing, has a membership of 80, and owns a hall at Gillford, in which meetings are held. The officers at present are Jacob Calrup, M.; Aaron Arter, O.; George Blythe, S.; Leonard Hoops, A. S.; Geo. Hos-

tetter, Sec.; Geo. Green, T.; Anna Morgan, Lecturer; Albert Chandler, Chaplain.

POST-OFFICES.

A post-office was established at Hanover about 1812, when James Craig was postmaster, and the name of the post-office was Hanoverton, as there was already a Hanover in Ohio. After the failure of the "company" store, which Craig managed, the post-office at Hanoverton was discontinued for a time.

In 1832 Owen Williams was appointed.

George Fries was the incumbent in 1837, and after him the office was held by Henry Fries, J. R. Arter, Wm. Hamilton, A. N. Kineau, George Akers, H. B. Pearce, E. L. Strohm, and Stephen Keith, the latter being the present incumbent. The first postmaster at New Garden was Joseph Griswold, who kept the office on his farm near the village. James Graham, the next postmaster, had the office in his store in the village, and was the postmaster for forty years, save for an interregnum of four years, during which Clayton Thornbury and Jonah Parker were appointees. Mr. Graham was succeeded in 1870 by Jesse Kepner, the present incumbent. Mr. Graham used often to relate that the first mail he changed after his appointment was changed by the light of the moon, the mail-rider, in passing through from Hanover, having arrived late at night.

Dungannon was established as a post-office about 1836, when Hiram Gaver was appointed postmaster. John Conlon was his successor, and in 1846 James Hogan took the office, and has held it ever since.

Gillford was established as a post-office in 1835, but, by reason of there being another post-office with that name in the State, the name of Bucks P. O. was given to it as a compliment to Moses Buck, the first appointee. After Buck's term, the postmasters were Caleb Hawley, Moses Louthan, Benjamin Hawley, Robert Pitcairn, Isaac Miller, Wm. McMillan, Emanuel Hawley, Shepard Hawley. The latter has been the incumbent since 1865.

When the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was completed, in 1852, the present village of Kensington was made a postal station and Jacob Dutton appointed postmaster. Dutton kept store, and when that burned, a short time after 1852, the post-office was discontinued. To that time the place, as a post-town, had been known as Ingraham, although called Maysville as a town. The office was not revived until 1860, when B. C. Battin was appointed postmaster and the name of the postal-station changed to Maysville. There was an attempt made to rob Maysville of its post-office, and at the end of four months the office was again discontinued. It was again revived, in 1861, discontinued at the end of fourteen days, but revived again almost directly; it has since then been undisturbed. Mr. Battin was reappointed in 1861, and held the office until 1866, when Levi Shaw, the present incumbent, was appointed. In 1876 the name of the town as well as post-office was changed to Kensington.

MANUFACTURES.

About 1840, or before, Anthony Taylor put up a foundry at New Garden, and began to make plows and plow-points.

To him succeeded Pierce Taylor, his son, and afterwards Jacob Liber, who made additions to the foundry-building, put in a steam-engine, and added machine-castings to the original list of manufactures. He sold out to Thomas Gardner, who took in Chas. Liber as a partner, and to the latter disposed of his interest. Charles Liber still operates the foundry, and makes plows, plow-points, and castings.

E. K. Liber began, in 1865, to manufacture carriages and wagons at New Garden, and since then has carried on the business profitably. He makes about sixty carriages and wagons annually, employs nine men, and disposes of the major portion of his manufactures at home. His father, Charles Liber, was engaged at New Garden in the manufacture of wagons from 1839 until his death, in 1874. Jas. Saffell had a machine shop at New Garden at an early date, upon the site of Liber's wagon-factory, and operated it about fifteen years.

In 1814, Samuel Holland, of New Lisbon, set up a carding-machine upon the present site of Hudd & Son's woolen-mill at Kensington, and shortly afterwards added a linseed-oil mill. He put in a tramp-wheel, and, when water failed, used a pair of oxen as the motive power, and soon added two mill-stones. At his death, in 1837, the mill was bought by Wm. Hicklin, who, continuing Holland's business until 1854, built the present mill, introduced steam-power, and began to manufacture woolen goods. In 1864, J. Hudd & Sons, the present proprietors, purchased the mill, and since that time have been making all kinds of woolen goods, knitting-yarns, blankets, hosiery, etc., in the manufacture of which they employ five people.

The grist-mill now occupied by Lawson & Levinger, at Hanoverton, stands upon the site occupied by the grist-mill built in 1839 by Elimelech Swearingen and George Sloan. It was a water-mill until 1849, when steam was made the motive power, and in that year Swearingen disposing of his interest to Sloan, the latter carried it on until his death, in 1870, when Lawson Levinger purchased the property and still controls it. The mill is four stories in height, has four run of buhrs, and can manufacture about thirty barrels of flour daily.

David Grim & Co. have a steam grist-mill north of Hanoverton, with two run of buhrs. This mill was built by Burton Sinclair, upon the site of the mill put up by George Brown, one of the pioneers of Hanover. George Moore operates a saw-mill at Hanoverton, which he took in 1873 from William Sinclair. Mr. Moore cuts about three hundred thousand feet of lumber annually, besides doing considerable planing and turning-work.

J. Hardesty & Sons have a fine four-story steam grist-mill at Kensington depot. It was built in 1857, by Abraham Leatherberry, who sold it to Hardesty & Sons in 1863. The mill has three buhrs, and has a manufacturing capacity of twenty barrels of flour daily. Shortly after settling in Hanover in 1817, Michael Arter started a tannery on the present site of Arter & Swearingen's store. He continued it at that location until 1835, when he removed it a short distance north. In 1849 his son, A. R., succeeded him in the business, and since then has carried it on. He employs three men and tans about one thousand hides yearly.

EARLY MILLS.

Edward Whitacre & Sons built a grist- and saw-mill in 1808, on the narrows of the west fork of the Little Beaver, south of where Gillford now stands. In 1810, Nicholas Miller built one just below there. Hugh Hillis and Joseph Bailey purchased Whitacre's mill, and ran it until 1846, when it was abandoned. George Brown, from Virginia, moved into Hanover in 1810, with a wife and five children, and put up a grist-mill on the site now occupied by J. Grim's mill. In 1808, James Craig, who laid out Hanover, built a saw- and grist-mill, which in 1817 was purchased by William Kennedy and Arthur Lockard, who put into it the first buhr-stones seen in those parts.

In 1811, Amos Frost came into the township from Fayette Co., Pa., and settled on the west fork of the Little Beaver, where, in 1814, he built a grist- and saw-mill. There S. J. Rolder has a grist-mill now.

Levi Miller established a fulling- and saw-mill in 1832, just below Hanover. This was the first mill in the township to use steam as a motive power, and continued in operation about thirty years. John Emory put up, in 1810, a small tannery on the place now occupied by F. Shearer, but transacted only a light trade.

THE HANOVER RIFLES.

Hanover village many years ago boasted the possession of a crack military company, known as the Hanover Rifles. The company was organized about 1833, when military ardor ran rampant, with 60 members. Edward Rhodes was the captain, and Samuel Fox first lieutenant. Capt. Rhodes was shortly afterwards chosen major in the militia, and, resigning his command of the Rifles, was succeeded by Joseph Brown. The company paraded occasionally in showy uniform of white, with red sash, and was the sensation for seven years, when, military enthusiasm declining, it passed gradually out of existence.

HANOVER CORNET BAND.

Hanover village has a fine cornet band of eleven pieces, under the leadership of Thomas Fox. The first band organized in the village was called into existence in 1847, through the efforts of A. R. Arter and others. There were originally fifteen pieces, and in a brief space of time the Hanover Band was a well-drilled organization, whose fame extended east and west as far as and farther than Buffalo and Chicago, whither it was frequently called. The first band-teacher was Lewis Carr, who, passing through the town with a show, was induced to tarry behind and take charge of the Hanover Band.

He continued to serve as teacher and leader for several years, and when he was absent his place as leader was filled by Lucien Shoemaker. Since 1847, Hanover has had a band as the almost steady and almost uninterrupted outgrowth of the original organization, although there have been brief intervals when its interests were permitted to languish.

THE OHIO AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.

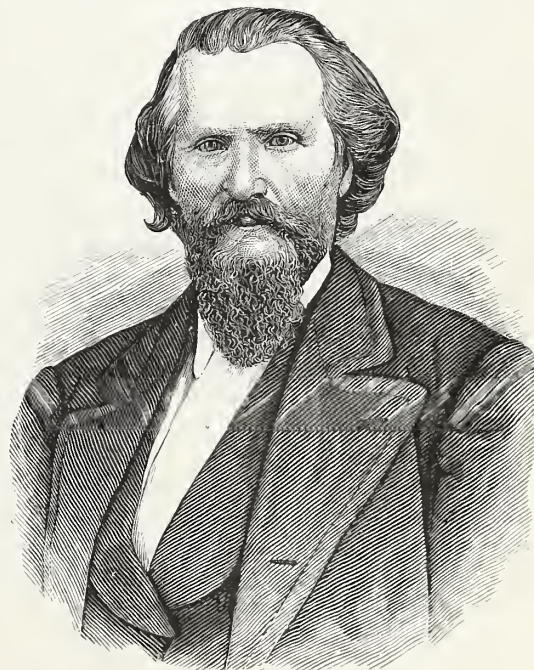
A narrow-gauge railway, known as the Ohio and Toledo Railroad, was projected at Leetonia in 1872, and was, ac-

ording to intention, to extend from some point on the line between Pennsylvania and Ohio to Toledo *via* Hanoverton and Bolivar, with a branch, moreover, at Hanoverton connecting the latter with Painesville. The enterprise was encouraged by people along the proposed line, but bad management and failure of contractors on the work brought the matter to grief,—as far as concerned Hanoverton, at least, the only progress effected in that vicinity being the grading of about two miles of the roadway from the town to the township-line.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

A. R. ARTER.

Prominent among the pioneers of Columbiana County we find the name of Michael Arter, who came to New Lisbon (the county-seat) in 1805. He was born in Maryland, and came here, with his parents, when ten years of age. In 1816 he married Lydia, daughter of Joseph Richardson.



A. R. ARTER.

The father of Mrs. Arter was one of the best-known public men of the State of Ohio, having been elected to the Legislature and Senate of the State, serving as speaker of the latter for some time.

Michael Arter moved from New Lisbon to Hanover in the year 1816. There was then only one house in the place, the whole surrounding country being at that time almost entirely unsettled. He held many prominent positions in the county. In all these he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of those who had confided their trusts to him. He was the father of seven children,—five sons and two daughters,—viz.: Joseph R., born in New Lisbon, Oct. 18, 1817; now living in New Lisbon; has held some prominent positions, viz.: clerk of court of Columbiana County and State revenue collector for Eastern Ohio during the

Rebellion. D. A., born Jan. 3, 1820; now living in Canton, Stark Co., O.; a prominent physician and surgeon. A. R., born Feb. 11, 1822; now a merchant in Hanover, Columbiana Co. Jane K., born Jan. 8, 1824; deceased. Jason R., born Dec. 12, 1825; served two years as surgeon in the army, under Gen. Thomas; died 1873. Catharine A., born April 30, 1828; married to Rev. J. Wright, a Methodist minister; now living in Cardington, O. T. J., born July 22, 1830; held the offices of United States assessor and collector during the Rebellion; is now living on the old farm, first bought by his father. A. R. Arter, the third son,—who contributes this family history,—learned the tanning trade when quite young, and took charge of his father's tannery until 1845, when he married Mary, daughter of Elimelech Swearingen; from this union were born seven children,—six sons and one daughter,—viz.: Leonard, born Aug. 3, 1846; served in the Union army during the Rebellion; escaped the dangers of the battle-field and sickness of the camp; reached home in safety; died June 19, 1870. Alonzo, born Feb. 3, 1850; died July 22, 1859. Newton S. and Norman R. (twins), born Nov. 24, 1862; Newton S. died June 8, 1863. Elbert E. and Gilbert M. (twins), born June 27, 1865.

In 1863, A. R. Arter helped to organize the 18th Ohio Battalion, and was commissioned a captain by Gov. Todd. At the call of Gov. Brough, May, 1864, this battalion responded and reported at Columbus, and with part of the 69th Battalion organized and formed the 143d Ohio Regt.; was mustered into the United States service on the 13th of May, and on the 15th left for Washington City; on its arrival was assigned to Gen. Hawkins' Div., 22d Army Corps. A. R. Arter was assigned full command of Fort Slocum, one of the most important points, at the head of Seventh Street, which was held with honor by four companies until the regiment was ordered to embark for Bermuda Hundred; there it was assigned to the 10th Army Corps, and placed

in the entrenchments around Richmond and Petersburg, where it remained in active service until relieved from duty, and, proceeding to Camp Chase, O., was there mustered out of the service. Mr. Arter then left for home with his command, and has since been enjoying a business life in a quiet way.

Elimelech Swearingen, father of the wife of A. R. Arter, was born in Beaver Co., Pa., Dec. 31, 1791. When about sixteen years of age, moved to Columbiana Co., O., where he resided until his death, July 20, 1869. Mr. Swearingen married Sarah Wilcox, June 14, 1810. From this union were born thirteen children,—five sons and eight daughters,—viz.: Mary A., born May 15, 1811; died Feb. 14, 1821. Rebecca, born Feb. 4, 1813; was married to John Eidley, of Hanover, O.; died May 26, 1865. Ruth, born Jan. 17, 1815; died May 20, 1875. Elimelech, born November, 1816; married Martha Hurford, of Canton, O.; died August, 1862. Virinda, born Oct. 14, 1818; was married to Richard Aten, of Wellsville, O. George W., born Sept. 14, 1820; married Matilda Chapman, of Virginia; is now a practicing physician in Bedford, Taylor Co., Iowa. Elizabeth A., born Aug. 26, 1822; was married to A. Hurford, of Canton, O.; died Aug. 21, 1843. Daniel, born Feb. 23, 1826; married Hannah Chambers, of Steubenville, O.; now residing on a farm near Indiana, county-seat of Indiana Co., Pa. Lucinda, born Sept. 1, 1828; was married to O. G. Russell, of Wellsville, O.; died March 13, 1858. Henry H., born July 17, 1830; married Maggie Poulton, of Columbiana County; she died Jan. 17, 1868. He then married Jennie Steele, of Carrollton, O.; is now living in Hanover, O.; engaged in mercantile business. Greenberry, born Jan. 21, 1833; married Sarah Swearingen, of Columbiana County; resides at Kensington, Columbiana Co., O.; engaged in mercantile business. Sarah, born March 1, 1836; resides at the old homestead.

KNOX.

SITUATION—WATER-COURSES.

THE township of Knox, No. 17 in range 5, is the north-west corner township in the present county of Columbiana. It comprises 36 square miles of land, more or less hilly, and is well drained by the Mahoning River and its tributaries. It has no low or marsh lands incapable of successful cultivation. The waters of the Mahoning, which rises in West and Butler, are considerably augmented in their passage through the township. The township is bounded north by Mahoning County, east by Butler township, south by West township, and west by Stark County.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Early settlements in Knox township, as in many others, were induced by the low price fixed by the Federal Government in the sale of the public lands. The natural situation, the fertility of the soil, and the healthful climate were additional causes of early immigration and rapid settlement. These considerations resulted in the permanent settlement of the township, notwithstanding a very large portion of its territory was purchased by speculators, who, within the ensuing twenty years, disposed of it to settlers at advanced prices.

The first permanent settler of the township was John Thomas, of Adams Co., Pa., who came with a family of grown children. He entered sections 27, 28, and 29 in the year 1804. The children were John, Michael, Samuel and Peter (twins), Henry, Mary, who afterwards married John Niswander. Susan, Sarah, and Thomas were born in Knox.

The children of John, the oldest son, were Elizabeth, John, Mary, and Catharine. The children of Henry were Mary, Samuel, David, Jacob, Daniel, Barbara, George, Esther, Margaret, and Henry, Jr. Michael, the second son, brought a family of two children from Pennsylvania,—Margaret and Henry. Thomas, the youngest son, lives on the homestead farm, on section 28.

John Thomas, the pioneer, died in the year 1818, at the age of seventy-three years, and was interred in the burying-ground in Butler township, east of the present village of North Georgetown.

Moses, John, Thomas, and Richard Gilson, brothers, made a permanent settlement in the township soon after the Thomas family, and probably in the next year. Thomas Gilson, now living on section 31, is a grandson of Thomas the pioneer.

Jacob Shaffer, a native of Lancaster Co., Pa., settled in Knox in 1804. His children by his first wife were Solomon and Margaret, who married Joseph Bloom English. During Sabbath morning service on the banks of the Sandy, June 2, 1822, Mrs. Shaffer and her infant child

were killed by a falling tree. The second wife of Jacob was Naney Linard, by whom he had children,—Lydia, who married David Johnson; Joseph, who married Elizabeth Thomas, and lives in Knox township; Susanna, who married Michael Haveley; Hannah, who married John Myers; Mary, who married Henry Hustand; Amanda, who became Mrs. Thomas Isaman; Abigail, who became the wife of Dayton Holloway; Joshua, David, and Jacob.

Daniel Whiteleather, now living at North Georgetown, is one of a family of eight children, sons and daughters of Andrew Whiteleather. This family, all grown, settled in the township in 1807. The children were John, Christopher, George, David, Polly, Mary, Elizabeth, and Catharine. Of this family, David, who alone survives, lives on the homestead farm, on section 25, and has had thirteen children,—Andrew, John, Harriet, Mary, Joseph, Moses, Margaret, Jane, wife of Levi McLaughlin, David, William, Jacob, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Rosanna.

Parmenas Lamborn, of Chester Co., Pa., settled on section 13 in the year 1814, having a family consisting of a wife and four children,—Isaac; Mariam, who married John Buek; Dinah, who married James Hartley; and William. These were born subsequently: Elizabeth, who married Joseph Ball, and died in 1874; Annie, who died in 1851; Lydia; and Mary, who died in 1837.

The children of John and Mariam (Lamborn) Buek were Nathan, who died in 1848 or '49; Jonathan, who died aged three years; Rebecca, who died in infancy; Josiah, who died in 1855; John W.; and Mary Anna, who married James Brandon, and lives in Knox township.

John Weaver, of Bedford Co., Pa., settled on section 35 in 1819. His children, all of whom are natives of Knox, are David, Isaac, John, William, Nancy, and Catharine. Of these, Isaac only now lives in the township.

John Weaver, Sr., the father of John, the settler mentioned above, settled on section 36 in 1822. With him came five children,—Naney, who married Isaac Yengling; Abraham, who married Susan Conser; Samuel, Isaac, and Barbara. Isaac married Catharine Shively, and had nine children,—Daniel, John, Susan, who married Henry Hoffman, and was killed by lightning in 1868; Elizabeth, who married Eli Stoffer; Franklin, Isaac, Delilah, who married Baucy Neal; David, and Levi.

In 1821, Cornelius Sheelan, of Lancaster Co., Pa., settled on section 32. In his family were ten children,—five boys and five girls,—viz.: Isabella, John, William, Jeremiah, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Samuel; and step-children,—Mary A., Nancy, and James. Of these, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, and Samuel live in Knox township. John, the second son, died in 1852. The children of Jeremiah are Ann, who married Nerr Burns; and Calvin, Thomas, Jesse, Franklin,

Hannah, Mary Jane, Ella, Alice, and Stanton. Elizabeth married Jesse Thompson, and has one child, Rebecca Jane. The children of Samuel are John, Albert, Mary (Mrs. Smith Davis), Elizabeth (Mrs. John Piel), Luther, George, Amanda, who died in 1866, William, and Florence. William, the son of Samuel, died in 1866, leaving three children,—Joseph W., Elizabeth (Mrs. Dr. J. L. Johnson), and James A. Joseph W. and James A. live on the homestead farm.

James Johnson entered a quarter of section 17 in 1823. His children were Sarah, James, Christopher, Samuel, David, Jane, Eliza, William, Nancy, and Margaret. Of these, Nancy and Margaret are natives of Knox township. David lives on section 28, and has eight children,—Margaret Jane, Nancy Ann, Eliza Ella, James, Jacob, Hannah Mary, Joseph, and Clement L. V.

James Beer, a pensioner of the war of 1812, settled in Wayne township in 1805, and in 1830 removed to Knox, bringing a wife and family. The children were Jane, who married Dr. Joshua Anderson, and lives in Knox township; John, Margaret, who married Dr. Joseph Dilworth, and lives in Stark County; James, Susan, who married David Ruff; Hannah, Elizabeth, and Ellen. Mr. Beer still lives in Knox township, at the village of Homeworth.

Rev. Joshua Beer, another son of the pioneer James, had settled in Knox in 1825, leaving in Portage County, from whence he came, a family of grown sons and daughters. Mr. Beer had preached in Knox as early as 1818. While preaching at the Middle Sandy Presbyterian church, in 1843, he was suddenly attacked with illness, and died in a few days afterwards.

Christian Dellenbaugh settled in Knox township in 1824. In 1826, Dr. John Dellenbaugh, son of Christian, commenced the practice of medicine at North Georgetown, continuing twenty-eight years.

Daniel Borton, a native of Burlington Co., N. J., bought lands from the government, comprising $77\frac{55}{100}$ acres on section 9, receiving a grant therefor bearing the signature of President John Adams. He settled on the land in 1826. He married Mary Foughty, by whom he had eight children: Charlotte, who married Amos Wilson, and lives in Butler; Rachel, who married Joseph Towns, and lives in Missouri; Eliza, who lives at home; Horace P., who married Paulina Clement, and lives in Knox; Sarah, who married Jesse Towns, and lives in Mason Co., Mich.; Cyrus, who married Phebe A. Brosius, and lives in Smith; Mary, who died in infancy; and Daniel, Jr., now living in Knox.

Samuel Hoffman, a pioneer of Salew township, settled on section 21 in 1829. John, the oldest son living of a family of eight children, resides in Knox, on the homestead farm.

George M. Bowman settled on lands in section 23 in 1832. He married Catharine Summers, by whom he had five children,—Aaron, who died in 1834; David S., who married first Rachel E. Criswell, and after her death married Mary J. Shadle; Emeline H., who married Rev. John Clement, and died in 1875; Samuel, who died in 1842; and Mary L., who married Samuel Stoffer, and died in 1878. Mr. Bowman died in 1874, aged nearly sixty-three years. The children of David S. are Charles Sum-

ner, Homer Addison, George and David (twins), both of whom died in infancy, and Irene B.

The children of Rev. John and Emeline H. (Bowman) Clement are Odessa, Cora, George, Francis, William, and John and James, twins. After the death of his first wife Rev. John Clement married Ella Cayler, by whom he had one child, Ada Bertha. The children of Samuel and Mary L. (Bowman) Stoffer are George S., Leslie A., and John, who died in 1878.

Jacob Kuntz, of Union Co., Pa., with his wife and son Robert, settled in North Georgetown in 1836. Since his residence in Knox they have had children,—John, who died in 1875; Catharine, who died aged eighteen; Sarah, who died in infancy; Jacob, now living at North Georgetown; Isaae, now living in Indiana; George, who died in infancy; William, who lives at home; Annie, who married Manuel Underwood; and Eli, who died aged five years.

There should be mentioned among the early settlers of the township the family of Benjamin Anderson, who entered land on section 30. He died in 1875, having raised a family of four children,—William, Thomas, Abigail, who married Henry Estep; and Jane, who married James Hazard.

Jacob Stoffer and family, Henry Keister, Daniel Shively, George and Adam Wolf, George and John Mountz, Stophel Miller, Obadiah Crew, Thomas Stanley, Pleasant Cobbs, Adam and Michael Falor, are names deserving of mention as among the early settlers of the township. Of these and possibly others no accurate date of settlement can be obtained.

James McLaughlin, an old Revolutionary soldier; who had served under the immediate command of Gen. Washington, came to Columbiana County from Northumberland Co., Pa., and settled near the village of Calcutta, St. Clair township, in the year 1797. In 1830 he removed to Knox township, and settled upon section 18, where he resided a few years, when he removed to Wayne township, where he died about 1834, having passed his ninetieth year.

ORGANIZATION.

Knox was organized as a township June 14, 1808, in which year the tax levy was \$39.54. William Gilson was appointed to collect the tax. Benjamin Anderson and Jacob Crumbacker were appointed the first trustees; Jacob Gissleman and Andrew Whiteleather, Overseers of the Poor; and James Estep and Joseph Ruder, Fence-Viewers. In 1809, Waddy Cobbs was elected Clerk, and Jacob Stoffer, Treasurer. There being no election in April following (1810), the township officers were appointed by the Board of Trustees, as follows: George Reamer, Samuel Gibson, and John Thomas, Trustees; Anthony Miller, Isaac Davis, Adam McGowan, and George Mountz, Supervisors; Jacob Crumbacker, Clerk; Jacob Sanor, Treasurer; James Estep and Adam Wolf, Overseers of the Poor; and John Gilson, Lister of Property. On April 11, 1811, Moses Gilson and Lewis Cobbs were elected Justices of the Peace. The old record book from which this compilation is made is partially destroyed, rendering it impossible to procure the list of town officers from 1821 to 1829, inclusive. Assessors were not elected until 1842. Since



MR. DAVID JOHNSON.



MRS. DAVID JOHNSON.

DAVID JOHNSON.

This gentleman was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1823. When but eight years old he was brought by his father, Mr. James Johnson, to this country. The family started from Belfast, Ireland, and after being at the mercy of the winds and waves for seven weeks landed at Boston, thanking a kind Providence who had protected and brought them safely over the great deep. As soon as Mr. J. Johnson could get his family located he commenced weaving for a livelihood, working at this business for one year. In 1823 he moved to New Lisbon, Ohio, and worked in the iron manufactory; remained about three years. Moving from there to Knox township, he entered a quarter-section of land and carried on farming until his death, which occurred May 11, 1859. James Johnson's family consisted of ten children,—five sons and five daughters,—viz.: Sarah, James, Christopher, Samuel, David, Jane, Elisa, William, Nancy, and Margaret, all born in Ireland except the last two. At the age of twenty-one David Johnson left his father and commenced life for himself, choosing the carpenter trade, which he learned and worked at for fifteen years.

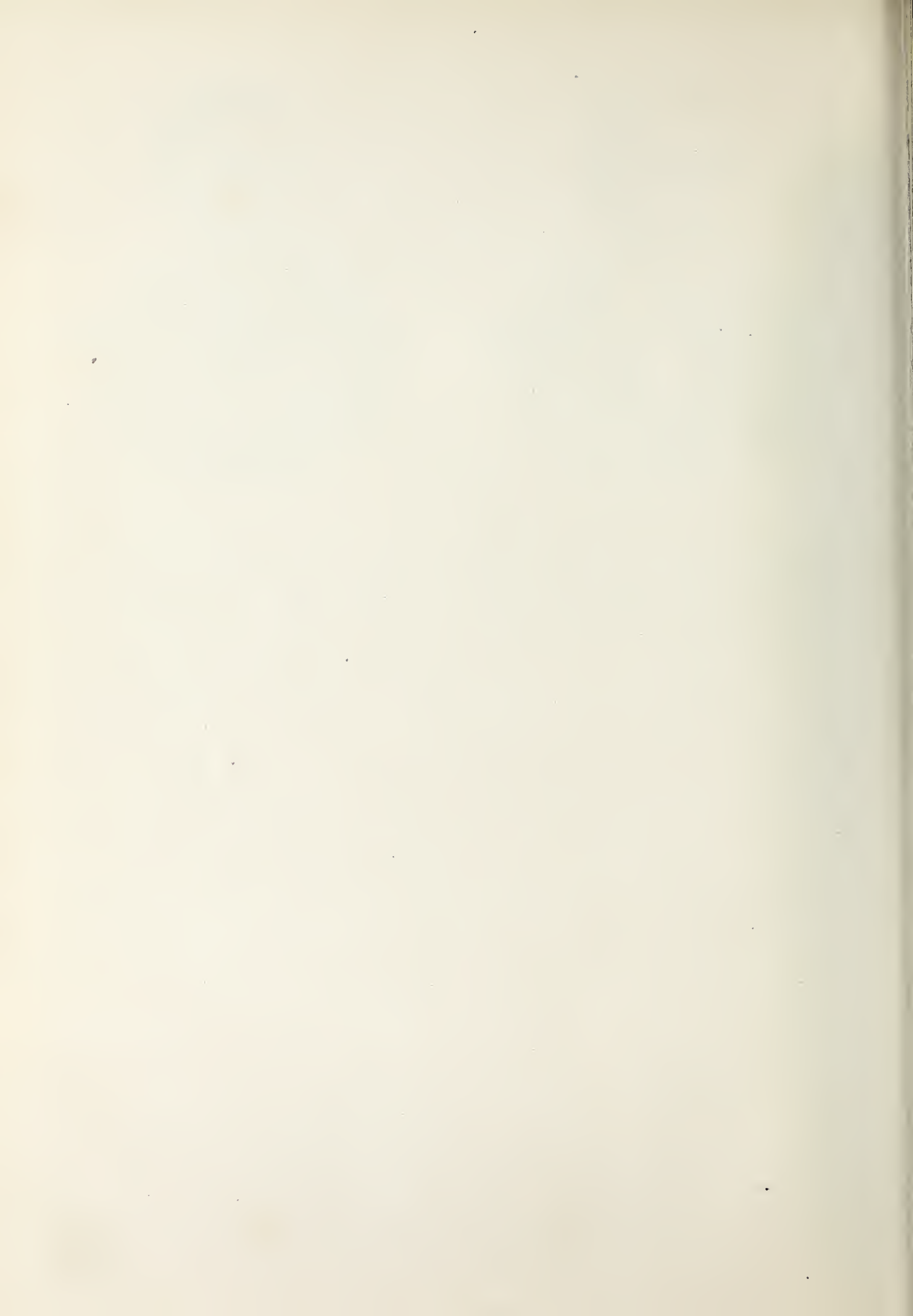
In 1845 he married Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Nancy Shaffer. He was the father of eight children, viz.: Margaret J., Nancy A., Eliza E., James, Jacob, Hannah M., Joseph, Clement L. V. Four only are living.

Margaret J. was married to David Weaver; is living in Knox township. Hannah M. was married to Oscar McClain; living in Carroll Co., Ohio. Joseph and Clement are living at home with their parents. David Johnson having spent the early part of his life assisting his father on the farm, learned to like this employment, and while working at his trade his

mind often reverted to the pleasures of his early life and caused him to wish for the scenes of other days. This desire grew until he finally decided to return to his first love. No sooner was the decision made than tools were dropped and a suitable location for farming selected. This place was a farm of eighty acres in Knox County, but casting about him he saw what he thought a more desirable spot in Knox township, Columbiana Co.; so he made the trade of his eighty acres for forty acres, giving one hundred dollars in money. After some time had elapsed he found he could sell this farm at a good profit, which he did, and again bought eighty-five acres in the same township. This farm was nearly all timber land, with no improvements. Owing to his untiring energy, the small space then cleared rapidly enlarged until the forest became fertile fields, and he can now enjoy the fruits of his industry. Mr. Johnson has held several offices of trust in his township, all of which he has filled to the satisfaction of the people and with personal credit. He is at this time trustee of Knox township.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been active members of the Presbyterian Church for thirty-six years. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat. He is a good neighbor and a kind friend. The labors of his energetic life have been crowned with success. His strict integrity in all business transactions commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Mrs. David Johnson was born Jan. 18, 1825, in Knox township, Columbiana Co. Her father, John Shaffer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1791; died Jan. 7, 1845. His wife, Nancy, was born in the same State in 1804; is still living at the advanced age of seventy-five years.



1812 the township officers, with the exception above mentioned, have been as follows: -

CLERKS.

1812, Waddy Cobbs; 1813, Jacob Crumbacker; 1814, Waddy Cobbs; 1815, Henry Estep; 1816-17, Thomas M. Anderson; 1818, Moses Gilson; 1819-20, Joseph Hoiles; 1830-31, Henry Estep; 1832, Elijah Cranford; 1833, Robert N. Buck; 1834-35, Daniel Borton; 1836, Detrich Hoffman; 1837, Daniel Borton; 1838, Samuel L. Sturgeon; 1839-42, Daniel Borton; 1843-49, John Hoffman; 1850-51, Henry Fox; 1852, B. F. Burchfield; 1853, Christian W. Dellenbaugh; 1854-57, John Hoffman; 1858, A. J. King; 1859-66, John Hoffman; 1867, John A. Clements; 1868-69, John Hoffman; 1870-71, B. F. Sturgeon; 1872-73, John Hoffman; 1874-76, George A. Ruff; 1877-78, H. H. Hahn; 1879, G. W. Sturgeon.

TREASURERS.

1812-14, Jacob Sanor; 1815, Obadiah Crew; 1816-17, John Gilson; 1818, James Estep; 1819-20, John Stanley; 1830, G. W. Ritchie; 1831-41, John Stanley; 1842-52, Jacob Diehl; 1853, Joseph Estep; 1854-55, Daniel W. Shively; 1856-57, William Shitzley; 1858, Peter Keplinger; 1859-61, John Crisinger; 1862-64, William Anderson; 1865, Samuel Fox; 1866, P. W. Taylor; 1867, Joshua Lee; 1868-71, John McGary; 1872-75, James Pilmer; 1876, A. J. Little; 1877, Andrew Little; 1878-79, D. A. Ruff.

ASSESSORS.

1842-44, Samuel L. Sturgeon; 1845, James Gilson; 1846, David Eckstine; 1847, Robert W. King; 1848-51, Isaac Weaver; 1852-53, Levi Fox; 1854, D. H. Eckstine; 1855-57, Isaac Weaver, Jr.; 1858, D. H. Eckstine; 1859-60, John A. Cleuent; 1861-62, Jason Fox; 1863, John C. McLaughlin; 1864, Isaac Weaver, Jr.; 1865, Aaron Diehl; 1866, A. J. Diehl; 1867, Daniel W. Firestone; 1868-69, B. F. Sturgeon; 1870, S. S. Dice; 1871-72, George A. Ruff; 1873-74, Frank Weaver; 1875-76, I. H. Weaver; 1877-78, Frank Saffell; 1879, B. H. Randolph.

HAMLETS AND NEIGHBORHOODS.

NORTH GEORGETOWN,

a pretty little hamlet of about 200 inhabitants, occupying an elevated position at the intersection of two highways, on sections 24 and 25, was laid out in the year 1830. George Stiger platted the north and John Whiteleather the south portion. The first building erected on the site was a log house built by John Weaver, in 1828, two years before the town was laid out.

In 1833 a hotel was opened by Jacob Ritter, who kept it in operation several years. George Wolf, Alexander Crump, David Eckstine, David Summers, and Samuel Sturgeon, respectively, succeeded to the proprietorship. At the death of Mr. Sturgeon, the house went into disuse. The present hotel was started in 1874, by Jacob Kuntz.

HOMEWORTH,

a post-office station on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was laid out and platted Aug. 28, 1851, under the proprietorship of Jonas Ruff, Samuel Fox, and Jacob Williams. This place owes its existence mainly to the railroad, although a collection of buildings, under the name of "Winchester," was known as early as 1840. The post-office prior to 1869 was known as "Sandy Post-Office," but at that time the more pleasing title of "Homeworth" was adopted. The first hotel was built by Jonas Ruff, in the year 1852, on the main "four corners" of the town. Over the door of the hotel for several years was displayed the words, "Call and see Jonas Ruff." Mr. Ruff kept the

hotel until about 1863, when Reuben Shadler took charge. In 1871, P. W. Taylor bought the property, and conducts the hotel in connection with his duties as postmaster.

READING

is a small and almost extinct borough, situated midway between North Georgetown and Homeworth, on what is known as the "old Thomas road." The original plat was made about the year 1840, and several houses built. It was confidently expected that this would be the centre of trade for the residents of the township. The current was, however, setting strongly towards the other places, and the hamlet of Reading never extended beyond its original plat of forty acres.

CHURCHES.

MIDDLE SANDY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first divine service held in Knox township was in the summer of 1816. Rev. Robert Semple, of the Hartford, Conn., Presbytery, officiated. The service was held in the woods, near where the church-edifice now stands. On the 10th of November, 1821, the church was regularly organized by Rev. John Core, of the same Presbytery. The original members were nine, comprising six families. Moses, Thomas, and John Gilson, Henry Estep, Benjamin Anderson, and Cornelius Sheehan were among the first members. Moses Gilson and Henry Estep were chosen ruling elders.

On the 2d day of June, 1822, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time, by Rev. James Robertson, assisted by Rev. Joshua Beer. This service was held in the woods, during which a furious storm suddenly burst upon the worshipers, and a falling tree killed Mrs. Jacob Shaffer and her infant child. The text on this memorable occasion was taken from Zechariah ix. 12: "Turn you to the stronghold, ye prisoners of hope."

No record exists of the time of building the first meeting-house, but it must have been about 1825. The present edifice was erected in 1853. The several early pastors have been as follows: Revs. Robert Semple, James Robertson, supply, Joshua Beer, James Galbraith, Jehial Talmadge, In 1843, Rev. Joshua Beer was called to succeed Mr. Talmadge. While in the midst of a discourse from Rev. iii. 20,—"Behold, I stand at the door, and knock,"—he was suddenly attacked with illness, from which he died in a few days.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The early meetings of this society were held in log houses, informally and without any organization, as early as 1810. The families, of course, were few. Peter Summers, John Niswander, Samuel and Henry Thomas and their families, and a few from Stark County comprised the original society. These meetings from place to place were continued until 1860, at which time a house of worship was erected on section 27. Lewis Glass was the first preacher. In 1878 the church-edifice was remodeled and enlarged to its present proportions, 40 by 90 feet. This is the largest church-edifice of the township, and will comfortably seat 600 persons. The church has a membership

of 278, under the pastoral care of Revs. John Clements and Lewis Glass, both of Knox.

DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

The Disciples' or Christian church, of Knox, was never a regular church organization. The early meetings commenced with the settlement of families of this faith in the township, about 1830. In 1866 the society, numbering about 14 members, purchased the school-house on section 10, and removed it to lands of Daniel Borton, on section 9, where the society has since worshiped. No pastor is employed, the services being conducted by the members alternately.

BETHEL CHURCH.

Bethel church (Lutheran and German Reformed) was organized about the year 1830. The house of worship is situated on section 15, on lands deeded in 1838 to Jacob Cronig and Jacob Miller, for the society, and was built in 1839-40. Among the first members were Jacob Monk, David Ramsayer, and Samuel Hoffman. Among the early pastors were Rev. Peter Hasbrouck and Revs. Miller and Quigler, the latter remaining with the society twenty-one years. The early records are so imperfect that a more complete history cannot be given. The present church was built in 1860.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church is located at North Georgetown, and traces its origin to the old society of the same faith in Butler township, organized about 1813. In 1830 the church on the hill east of Georgetown was erected, and occupied in common by those who are now of the German Reformed and the Evangelical Lutheran societies. A discussion which arose concerning the form of service to be employed—English or German—resulted in the withdrawal of those who preferred the former. They organized the Evangelical Lutheran church, under the direction of David, George, Andrew, and John Whiteleather, Peter Zimmerman, Rev. Peter Harrington, and others. This was in 1861. Mr. Harrington held the charge for several years. Rev. Mr. Seachrist is the present pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The society of this church meets for worship in the church-edifice situated on the hill east of Homeworth. It was organized about the year 1840; but no reliable information of its early history or records is obtainable.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was opened in a log house, or cabin, built by Samuel Thomas, on section 29, in the year 1806. Thomas Anderson taught this school. In 1826 the township contained four school districts. About this time the school-house on mid-sections 8 and 9 was built, and was taught, first by Daniel Borton, subsequently by John Thomas. In 1852 the township was divided into eleven school districts, which number was increased to twelve in 1860 by the division of number eleven. These twelve districts are all provided with good, commodious, and comfortable buildings. In the summer season twelve teachers are employed, in the winter fourteen.

Section 16, reserved and set apart to the township for school purposes, has been sold in several parcels, and the avails thereof permanently and securely invested, and the interest regularly applied to defray the current school expense. The amount so received annually is \$465.54. The amount received from the State authorities for school purposes, in 1878, was \$1207.50. The average cost of maintaining the schools is about \$2700 per annum.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The township of Knox comprises thirty-six square miles of land, containing in the aggregate 23,040 acres. Each section has 640 acres, and is divided into farms or parcels containing an average of about 75 acres, by estimate based upon the subdivisions of 1873. By this it will be observed that the owners of farms are more than 300 in number. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people in this township, although the unusually good water-privileges have led to the erection of several mills.

The first mill erected in the township—a saw-mill—was on section 29, and was built by the pioneer John Thomas in the year 1806. This saw-mill was operated by Mr. Thomas until 1815, when he was, by an accident, severely injured. John Dean succeeded to the ownership, and ran the mill three years. In 1818 the property and 50 acres of land adjoining were purchased by Rev. Joshua Beer. This old pioneer structure was long since destroyed, and removed to make room for modern improvements.

Prominent among the manufacturing interests are the "Homeworth Agricultural Works," built in the year 1858, and operated by George W. Lee and Herbert Thomas, under the firm-name of "Geo. W. Lee & Co." In 1861 the works were enlarged and improved by Mr. Thomas, successor of the late firm, and named "Homeworth Agricultural Works." Here are manufactured grain-drills, corn-shellers, mowers, and agricultural implements of various kinds.

The old Redmond saw- and grist-mill, built about 1830; the Georgetown mill, built in 1848, by John Dellenbaugh; a steam saw-mill on section 15, one on section 30, and another on section 3; and the grist-mill owned by Andrew Whiteleather, at Georgetown, built in 1868-69, comprise the principal milling industries of the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ENOS COOK.

In another part of this work may be found a view of the home of Enos Cook, accompanied by the portraits of himself and wife. Caleb Cook (father of Enos Cook) came from Pennsylvania to Knox township, Ohio, in 1835, bringing with him his family, which consisted of his wife and ten children,—eight girls and two boys. Three girls and one boy are deceased, leaving one son only (Enos). Caleb Cook died in 1870; Mrs. Caleb Cook died in 1864. This family are of Scotch descent.

Enos Cook was born in Chester Co., Pa., May 13, 1821.



MRS. ENOS COOK.



ENOS COOK



Mrs. Enos Cook was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1827. Enos Cook has been a farmer all his life; lives on the farm which his father bought when he came to this State; has helped to clear and to improve it, until it is now one of the finest in that section; and he is one of the thriftiest and best farmers in that part of the county. Everything about his premises is kept up in the best style. His barn is a model of convenience and neatness. Over the door of his barn may be found these words, "What you

do, do well,"—a sentiment which he has practiced to the fullest extent. Some of the heaviest stock which has been weighed at Beloit has been raised upon his farm. April 24, 1844, Enos Cook married Ann, daughter of James and Eliza Michener. Three children have blessed this union, viz.: Eliza, Howard, and Leander. One is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cook belong to the Hicksite Quakers. Mr. Cook has always been called a Republican, but he does not vote at all times with his party, his last vote being east for Greeley.

L I V E R P O O L.

LIVERPOOL township, numbered 5 and 6 in range 1, occupying the southeastern corner of Columbiana County, lies upon the north bank of the Ohio River, and has upon the north the township of St. Clair; upon the south, the Ohio River, which separates it from the State of Virginia; upon the east, the Pennsylvania line; and upon the west, the townships of Yellow Creek and Madison. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, skirting the entire southern border of the township, follows therein the course of the Ohio, which at East Liverpool describes a crescent.

Apart from the village of East Liverpool the township has no concentrated settlement, nor has it, outside of that place, any industry of consequence, except farming. Near the river the soil is stony, and not generally richly productive; but farther north the region is fruitful, and contains many excellent farms.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

That portion of St. Clair township known at first as the "fractional section," and afterwards incorporated as Liverpool township, received its first settlers shortly before the year 1800,—perhaps 1795. One of the early settlers in the neighborhood was Joseph McKinnon, father of George D. McKinnon, of East Liverpool, who, with his father, Daniel, emigrated from the Isle of Skye to America, and landed at Philadelphia about 1774. Daniel was called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the colonies, but, declaring that he was true to King George and proposed to remain so, refused to take the oath, and returned to the mother-country. Joseph, his son, took the oath, however, and settled in Abbottstown, where he followed the business of tanning three years; he subsequently removed to Washington, Pa., and to Virginia; returning, he located, about 1799, upon the "fractional section" in St. Clair township, upon a place in section 33 now occupied by John Connell, two miles northwest of G. D. McKinnon's residence. George D. McKinnon was born there, and claims to have been the first white child born in Columbiana County. Mr. McKinnon still lives in East Liverpool, hale and hearty, at the age of eighty. He says that for forty years he has never worn shoes from the time of the departure of frost in the spring until its coming in the fall. His father, who was a

hardy pioneer, and fought, under Gen. Anthony Wayne, against the Indians, died in 1809.

Noah Grant, a shoemaker, the grandfather of Gen. U. S. Grant, settled upon a place in Swamp Meadow, two miles and a half above Fawcettstown, in April, 1799, and married Annie, daughter of John Kelly, also an early settler. An autographic letter from Jesse Grant, now in the possession of Col. H. R. Hill, relates that he was six years old when his father settled near Fawcettstown, and that he recollected hearing Robert Dobbins preach there Christmas day in 1799. The Grant family removed from the county four years after their first settlement, to Wooster, Ohio, from whence they had come.

Thomas Fawcett, migrating from Pennsylvania with Robert Boyce, halted at what is now East Liverpool, about 1798 or 1800, and there purchased a tract of 1100 acres of land, fronting on the river, and reaching from where Union Street now is to Jethro. Fawcett made a clearing and built a log cabin, the first in that vicinity, on a lot now owned by James Gaston. Robert Boyce settled on the uplands near the present Spring Grove camp-ground, east of Little Yellow Creek.

Among the settlers who were located in what is now Liverpool township, about the year 1800, or shortly thereafter, were the following: John Rauch, who came over from Germany, settled between Yellow Creek and Fawcettstown, and was a shoemaker as well as farmer; Thomas Ashton, a Quaker, who is supposed to have kept the first store in Fawcettstown or the neighborhood, lived near Rauch; Angus McBane, a farmer and tanner, lived on the hill above Jethro, where James McBane afterwards lived; Joseph Hamilton, a farmer, lived near his father-in-law, Thomas Fawcett, who was a Quaker, and worked at his trade as carpenter, as well as on his farm; Edward Devoc, a colored man, lived in 1800 upon the place now known as Spring Grove camp-ground.

Thomas Fawcett was the father of Fawcettstown, which occupied a portion of his tract of 1100 acres. He laid out the town, and called it first St. Clair, after the township, by which name it is known upon the county records where reference is made to Fawcett's land deeds, but the inhabitants christened the place Fawcettstown, in honor of its

founder, and by that name it was known until its rechristening as Liverpool. Faweett erected on Carpenter's Run, at the foot of the hill, on the New Lisbon road, the first flour-mill in the county, and, near what is now Jethro, the first saw-mill in the township. The second grist-mill was built by Aaron Brooks, who used horse-power, and who put up also the second carding-machine, the first having been operated by Thomas Faweett and John Bareroff where Croxall & Cartwright now have a pottery. The second saw-mill was probably erected by John Beaver and Thomas Moore on the Little Beaver.

Continuing the list of early settlers, note may be made of Abraham Wellington, a farmer, who located near where Knowles, Taylor & Knowles' pottery now is. Then there was Wm. C. Larwell, of Baltimore, who was the first lawyer to locate in the place, and Harvey Heath, the first blacksmith, whose shop was where Gaston's drug-store now is. Wm. Moore carried on the business of a carpenter and undertaker on the site now occupied by Nath's bakery. Richard Taggart, who lived where Croxall & Cartwright now have a pottery, was drowned while fishing in the Little Beaver. Joseph Smith operated the grist-mill built by Thomas Faweett, and back of the town, near where Geo. Gaston now lives, was Griffith Williams, a Welsh tanner, who bought fifty acres of land there, and started a tannery. North of his place was Michael McKinnon. East of the town was John Babb, a blacksmith, who put up on Babb's Island the first blacksmith-shop in the county, and so on up the river, Mr. Wise, a farmer, Adam and Geo. Miller, and Peter Wells (the latter living at the mouth of the Little Beaver). Up the creek were Adam Burdeaux, Peter Hyatt, James Burns, and Thomas Moore, who managed the mills built by John Beaver on the creek, and gathered a small settlement, known as Moore's Mills, Beaver's Mills, and Little Beaver Bridge. Moore kept here, besides a grist- and saw-mill, a tavern, store, and blacksmith-shop. John Beaver, who erected the mills, came from Georgetown, and was a sturdy, industrious, and enterprising pioneer.

John Kelly, from Brownsville, Pa. (whose sister Annie married Noah Grant), settled on Dry Run, where also his sons John and Isaiah, and his son-in-law, William Stout, located. John Kelly, like a good many of his neighbors, was given to illicit distilling, but he was the only one of them who was broken up by the "whisky boys," as the government raiders were called in those days. His misfortunes made him poor, and he moved out of the county to a place near Vinton, Ohio. Edward Carroll settled about 1800, and shortly afterwards removed to Hanover township. On the hill, west of the creek, were Charles Hoy, Nicholas Dawson, Thomas McCartney, John Gaddis (Scotch weaver), Solomon Cable, Jacob Darner, and Alexander Gaddis (all farmers).

Hon. Josiah Thompson, of East Liverpool, has in his possession the original patent granted by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, to Charles Blackmore, of section No. 34, in Liverpool township, occupied now in part by Mr. D. J. Smith, two miles north of East Liverpool, on the Caleutta road. The document bears date Aug. 15, 1808, is signed by Thomas Jefferson as President and James Madison, Secretary of State, and reads as follows:

"THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

"Know ye, that Charles Blackmore, a-assignee of Thomas Dougherty, having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land-office at Steubenville, whereby it appears that full payment has been made for a lot or section number Thirty-four of Township number Six in Range number One of the lands directed to be sold at Steubenville by the Act of Congress entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the Lands of the United States in the Territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky River,' and of the acts amendatory of the same; There is granted by the United States unto the said Charles Blackmore the lot or section of land above described; To Have and to Hold the said lot or section of land with the appurtenances, unto the said Charles Blackmore, his heirs and assigns forever.

"In testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

"Given under my Hand at the City of Washington the Fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-third.

"By the President,

"TH. JEFFERSON,

"JAMES MADISON,

"Secretary of State."

[SEAL.]

The first shingled roof seen in the town was put upon Robert Boyee's log cabin by "Old Gauge," a carpenter, whose right name was Wm. Hudson. "Old Gauge" was a famous character, and the greatest whisky-drinker in the county, but never got drunk, could maul four hundred logs a day, and was, despite his drinking ways, a man of such steady nerve and industrious habits that there was not so excellent a workman for miles around. Incredible as it may appear, he drank a gallon of whisky every day,—so the story goes,—taking a pint at a certain hour each day, wherefore he was called "Old Gauge." He never made a bargain to work for a man without stipulating for the regular supply of whisky, and always got it. Although he was never known to be drunk while in Liverpool, early habits told upon him in his old age, which he passed in Virginia.

Returning to the subject of distilleries, passing mention may be made that whisky was cheap in the early days, else "Old Gauge" would have sometimes failed on his daily gallon. Besides Kelly's distillery, there were those of G. D. McKinnon, James Montgomery, Wm. Badders, Benjamin Blackmore, Geo. Hurlbut, Thomas Gaddis, Robert Wallace, John Polk, John Ainsley, Anthony Blackburn, and Alex. Young.

Of the early settlers who had taken part in the war of the Revolution were Joseph McKinnon, Wm. C. Carnagy, John Black, Wm. Ligans, John Moore, and James Moore. Those who served in the war of 1812 were Capt. Wm. Folks, John Jackson, T. A. McKinnon, Mathew Riley, James Gaddis, Nicholas Dawson, Wm. Moore, Wm. Moffatt, John Chamberlain, John Cheney, Wm. Cheney, Arthur Burbeek, John Taggart, Wm. Taggart, Andrew Darner, Joseph Green, Wm. Green, Andrew Green, Thomas George, Wm. Phillips, and Richard Boyee. Wm. C. Larwell issued in 1812 "a call to men of patriotism to enlist in the cavalry service for the war of 1812."

As early as 1809, or before, Thomas Faweett, Jr., opened a tavern in Faweettstown, at what is now called Gaston's Corners, on Second Street, in a hewn-log house, and estab-

lished a ferry. This tavern was afterwards kept by James Kincaid, John Gamble, John Smith, and Wm. Thompson, each of whom also kept the ferry. The first store of any consequence—Thomas Fawcett's being a trifling affair—was kept by Sutton & McNichol about 1809. They came down from Pittsburgh and bored for salt on Little Yellow Creek, and established a store at the mouth of Brady's Run, giving charge thereof to Richard Boyce. They afterwards removed their store to where Gaston's drug-store now is, and after a failure to find salt in paying quantities returned to Pittsburgh. Following after these storekeepers were Moses Welch, Stock & Wickerman, and Sanford C. Hill. Mr. Hill, who settled in Liverpool in 1819, opened the first dry-goods store in the town. He was for many years one of the most prominent men in the place, and achieved wide distinction elsewhere through his astronomical and other calculations for almanacs in both this and foreign countries.

The first frame house in the town was raised by Joseph McKinnon, near where the town-hall now stands, and sold by him to Jacob Courtney. The first brick house was built by Postmaster Collins, about opposite the site of the Brunt House.

July 4, 1811, a monster barbecue was held in a sugar-grove, on the river-bank, near where Manley & Cartwright's pottery now is. People gathered from miles around to the number of 4000. William C. Larwell, the lawyer, read the Declaration of Independence, and Capt. John Wilcox, at the head of a grand array of militiamen, shot one of his side-whiskers off by accident, to the great amusement of everybody.

When St. Clair, or Fawcettstown, was well under way, and a county-seat was to be established, an attempt was made to make it the county-seat, but the effort was a failure, although only four votes were lacking to make it a success. This failure somewhat disheartened the inhabitants, and the place thrived but poorly for some time. In 1816 matters revived somewhat with the advent of John Fawcett, Daniel Moore, and James Pemberton, three merchants from Wheeling, who, purchasing Thomas Fawcett's old mill and 200 acres, now occupied by East Liverpool, laid out the town anew and called it Liverpool.

They advertise lots for sale by inserting in the *Ohio Patriot*, July 2, 1816, the following:

"Liverpool.

"Lots for sale adjoining Fawcettstown. This place is situated on a handsome bottom of the Ohio River, and has a good harbor for boats. It is forty-five miles below Pittsburgh by water, twenty-five above Steubenville, and nearly on a direct line from Washington, Pa., to New Lisbon, O.,—thirty-eight miles from the former and fourteen from the latter. This is the nearest point of the river to Lake Erie, being about eighty or eighty-five miles from Cleveland. As a place of deposit, it has many advantages, having good roads, and the nearest point of the river to New Lisbon, Canton, Warren, etc.

"The site for a town is beautiful, in full view of the river, and has good springs of water, and buildings convenient and plenty. The country around is well settled and has good grist- and saw-mills in the neighborhood.

"The subscribers will offer a number of lots for sale in the above-mentioned place, Sept. 5, 1816, at public auction, one quarter of the purchase-money to be cash, and the balance on easy payments.

"JOHN FAWCETT,
"DANIEL MOORE,
"JAMES PEMBERTON."

They sold about twenty lots at from \$20 to \$30 each, gave two lots for school purposes, and donated lots to John Smith and Philip Cooper, conditioned upon their erecting houses at once. They laid out a road up the hill on the opposite side of the river, and proposed establishing glass-works, but that scheme miscarried.

John Smith, above mentioned, was justice of the peace, but, wearying of the slow growth of Liverpool, removed to Wheeling in 1825.

In 1817, Fawcett, Moore & Pemberton took a government contract to supply forts on the Missouri River, and, discouraged at the failure of Liverpool's expected prosperity, gave up their efforts in its behalf, and moved away.

The town had so lost its population that in 1823 there were but "six families and two bachelors" within its borders, and the only street a wide sward, with a horse-path through its centre, that street being the Second Street of the present.

In 1824 a turnpike from Cleveland to Liverpool *via* New Lisbon was completed, and about that time Claiburn Simms, purchasing Fawcett, Moore & Pemberton's interests, became the third proprietor of the tract now occupied by East Liverpool. In 1826 the town was still a forlorn place. There was no post-office; mail had to be obtained at Calcutta, Beaver Bridge, or Wellsville; there was no steamboat-landing except at high water; and altogether the outlook was cheerless. With the building of Scott & Hill's steam saw-mill, however, in 1830, the prospect brightened, and in that year a post-office was established, with John Collins as postmaster, when the town was called East Liverpool, to distinguish it from Liverpool in Medina Co., Ohio. Shortly after this, Theophilus A. McKinnon set up a hat-shop, one Coffin began to build boats where Homer Laughlin's pottery is, and George D. McKinnon, with Abraham Davidson, engaged in the flat-boat building business, while farther along the steamboat "Liverpool" was built at Coffin's yard, and put into the trade between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, under command of Capt. Richard Huston. Capt. Huston, who still resides in East Liverpool, aged eighty-one, settled in that place in 1823, and started a tannery. Subsequently he began to build flat-boats in East Liverpool, and in one season constructed as many as twenty-six. He ran the "Liverpool" between Pittsburgh and Wheeling one season, and took her to the Arkansas River, where she was wrecked soon after. Mr. Coffin built two steamboats besides the "Liverpool," and other boats were also built at the same point.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

In 1805 or 1806, John Beaver and John Coulter built a paper-mill, for making writing-paper, on Little Beaver Creek, near its mouth, and called it the Ohio Paper-Mill. It was the first industry of its kind in Ohio, and the second west of the Alleghanias. The mill-dam was carried away some years after the enterprise was started, and the paper-mill became a thing of the past.

The first grist-mill in the county was built by Joseph Fawcett, on Carpenter's Run, just below the present site of East Liverpool. The second grist-mill was built by John Beaver, on Little Beaver Creek, one and a half miles from

the river. Opposite the grist-mill Beaver built a saw-mill, which was the first saw-mill in the township. The second saw-mill was built by Joseph Fawcett at Jethro.

A steam saw-mill was erected about 1830 by William Scott and John Hill on the Ohio River, about where Manley & Cartwright's pottery now stands. The mill was, not long after, destroyed by fire.

The Sandy and Beaver Canal, which reached from Bolivar, on the Ohio Canal, to Glasgow, on the Ohio River, was begun in 1835, and discontinued upon the appearance of the panic in 1837. In 1845 work upon it was resumed and carried to completion. The canal was about seventy miles in length, of which twenty-five miles, from New Lisbon to the Ohio, followed the course of Little Beaver Creek. The creek was made a part of the canal, and the old canal-locks are yet to be seen.

The venture was at no time a paying one, and, after a vain struggle, was abandoned upon the completion of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad to Wellsville.

One of the most prominent of Liverpool's early physicians was Dr. B. B. Ogden, who practiced in East Liverpool from 1830 to 1878, a period of forty-eight consecutive years, and who occupied a proud place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The territory now occupied by Liverpool was a part of St. Clair township until June 3, 1834, when Liverpool township was created by the board of county commissioners, Michael Arter, John Smith, and Thomas Cannon, as shown by the following extracts from their records:

"Tuesday, June 3, 1834.—The petition of sundry citizens of St. Clair Township for the erection of a new township, to be composed of fraction 5 and the following sections in township 6, to wit, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, which had been presented at the March sitting and postponed to the present meeting, and no objection being made thereto, and the Board being satisfied of the justness of the prayers of the petitioners, they do hereby create said fraction 5 and the following sections of township 6, to wit, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, a township, and call it Liverpool. The Board orders an election of officers on Monday, June 23, at the house of Aaron Brawdy, in the town of Liverpool.

"WM. D. LEPPER, JR.,
"Clerk and Auditor."

The first book of township records has been lost, and the list of those who have served the township as trustees, treasurer, and clerk can be given from 1851 to 1879 only, as follows:

- 1851.—Trustees, Jonathan Purington, Thomas D. Blackmore, George Anderson; Treasurer, John S. Blakeley; Clerk, David Boyce.
- 1852.—Trustees, Geo. Anderson, Jas. W. Gaston, John Mast; Treasurer, Samuel Kinsey; Clerk, David Boyce.
- 1853.—Trustees, Geo. Anderson, Alex. Allison, James Patton; Treasurer, Samuel Kinsey; Clerk, Thos. C. George.
- 1854.—Trustees, Geo. Anderson, Alex. Allison, Jas. W. Gaston; Treasurer, Samuel Kinsey; Clerk, T. C. George.
- 1855.—Trustees, Alex. Allison, R. B. Stewart, Geo. Anderson; Treasurer, Samuel Kinsey; Clerk, T. C. George.
- 1856.—Trustees, R. B. Stewart, Alex. Allison, David Boyce; Treasurer, James A. Moore; Clerk, Henry Croft.
- 1857.—Trustees, Alex. Allison, Samuel Kinsey, John W. Moore; Treasurer, Jas. A. Moore; Clerk, Joseph Forbes.
- 1858.—Trustees, David Boyce, Solomon Frederick, Joseph Carey; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, George Engle.

- 1859.—Trustees, David Boyce, Solomon Frederick, Christie Stewart; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, George Engle.
- 1860.—Trustees, George Anderson, W. C. Stewart, Thomas Blythe; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, William Vodrey.
- 1861-62.—Trustees, H. B. Crofts, John Armstrong, William Blythe; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, William Vodrey.
- 1863.—Trustees, William Blythe, Joseph Carey, Samuel Kinsey; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, William Vodrey.
- 1864.—Trustees, William Blythe, James M. Gaston, James Carey; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, Robert Logan.
- 1865.—Trustees, George Anderson, Henry Agner, J. W. Gaston; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, Robert Logan.
- 1866.—Trustees, George Anderson, James Godwin, Isaac Foutts; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, William H. Vodrey.
- 1867.—Trustees, George Anderson, William Blythe, Solomon Frederick; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, William H. Gaston.
- 1868.—Trustees, George Anderson, Solomon Frederick, James Godwin; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, Wm. Beardmore.
- 1869.—Trustees, George Anderson, James McCormick, John Foutts; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, J. Y. Crawford.
- 1870.—Trustees, John Foutts, James Godwin, Alexander McIntosh; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, N. A. Frederick.
- 1871.—Trustees, Job Rigby, John McNeiel, Jacob Shenkel; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, Jethro Manley.
- 1872.—Trustees, Samuel Cartwright, George Anderson, James McCormick; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, W. H. Gaston.
- 1873.—Trustees, Henry Ashbaugh, James McCormick, George Anderson; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, W. H. Gaston.
- 1874.—Trustees, John Aten, Henry Ashbaugh, George Anderson; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, William Beardmore.
- 1875.—Trustees, Samuel Cartwright, George Anderson, C. Metseh; Treasurer, Thomas Blythe; Clerk, M. M. Huston.
- 1876.—Trustees, Thomas Crofts, John Croxall, Homer Laughlin; Treasurer, Mathew Laughlin; Clerk, A. H. Clark.
- 1877.—Trustees, T. H. Arbuckle, George Anderson, John Foutts; Treasurer, N. N. Huston; Clerk, A. H. Clark.
- 1878.—Trustees, Thomas H. Arbuckle, Robert Hall, Geo. Anderson; Treasurer, Holland Manley; Clerks, J. S. Stewart and R. W. Taylor.
- 1879.—Trustees, T. H. Arbuckle, George Hallum, R. B. Stevenson; Treasurer, Holland Manley; Clerk, R. W. Taylor.

The township of Liverpool, as organized and at present constituted, embraces sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, attached originally to township No 6, or St. Clair, and sections 6, 12, 17, 18, 23, 24, 29, 30, 35, and 36 of the original fraction 5.

The entire tract measures nearly eleven miles across its northern boundary, about three on the western, and less than one and a quarter miles on the eastern border. From north to south the widest part of the township is from the centre of the north line direct to East Liverpool, a distance of three miles. The Ohio, bordering the southern line, gives it a ragged shape, and materially narrows the township on both the east and the west.

EAST LIVERPOOL.

The village of East Liverpool was incorporated Jan. 4, 1834, and is the only village in the township. It is the seat of the most important pottery-manufacturing interest in America, is a landing-place for all steamboats plying on the Ohio between Pittsburgh and Cairo, and is also an important station on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, being four miles below the State line, forty-four miles below Pittsburgh, and the same distance above Wheeling.

It had in 1878 a population of 4160, and bids fair to increase in that direction in the future more rapidly even than it has in the past. It fronts on the river, and occupies in

its major portion a commanding elevation, whence the view of the river and the Virginia hills is exceedingly picturesque. It contains several imposing church-edifices, a fine town-hall and I. O. O. F. brick block, a costly common school building, two public halls, many fine private residences, three hotels, and numerous stores, besides the potteries and other industries elsewhere referred to.

It is a thriving place, full of business activity, and, as its pottery interests have been growing from the outset and are still expanding, the future is fruitful with promise to those who are interested in its prosperous development.

The following have served East Liverpool in the offices of mayor, clerk, and trustees from 1834 to 1879:

- 1834.—Mayor, Philip Cooper; Recorder, Sanford C. Hill; Trustees, Jacob Bucher, William Devers, Benjamin Ogden, Thomas Geddes, Aaron Brawdy.
- 1835.—Mayor, Sanford C. Hill; Recorder, Abner Bucher; Trustees, Philip Cooper, Joseph Forbes, John Bucher, Thomas B. Jones, John Hill.
- 1836.—Mayor, John Patrick; Recorder, Jacob L. Deselems; Trustees, Jacob Bucher, Benjamin Davidson, Benjamin Ogden, William Warrick, William P. Morris.
- 1837.—Mayor, William Devers; Recorder, John Hill; Trustees, Ignatius Simms, James Warrick, Stephen Ogden, John McClure, William Moore.
- 1838.—Mayor, William P. Morris; Recorder, Sanford C. Hill; Trustees, Abner Bucher, Benjamin B. Ogden, James Warrick, John Hill, Jonathan Purington.
- 1839.—Mayor, John C. Young; Recorder, Sanford C. Hill; Trustees, James Cocker, Benjamin Ogden, Jeremiah Webber, Jacob Bucher, John J. Murphy.
- 1840.—Mayor, R. B. Fawcett; Recorder, Abner Bucher; Trustees, B. B. Ogden, James Cocker, J. J. Murphy, Jeremiah Webber, John Bucher.
- 1841.—Mayor, Josiah Bagley; Recorder, S. C. Hill; Trustees, Jeremiah Webber, George Smith, William P. Morris, Jonathan Purington, Benjamin Bartholomew.
- 1842.—Mayor, John S. Blakely; Recorder, S. C. Hill; Trustees, J. J. Murphy, Abel Thomas, Alonzo Gardner, John Johnson, Basil Simms.
- 1843.—Mayor, Josiah Bagley; Recorder, Henry Brown; Trustees, William Q. Smith, James Cocker, James Stewart, Abel Thomas, Jacob Bucher.
- 1844.—Mayor, Abel Thomas; Recorder, B. B. Ogden; Trustees, William Devers, George Smith, John Purington, Jeremiah Webber, Luke Fortune.
- 1845.—Mayor, William Moore; Recorder, Luke Fortune; Trustees, Jeremiah Webber, D. P. Kinney, Mathew Thompson, William Devers, Jonathan Purington.
- 1846.—Mayor, Jonathan Purington; Recorder, Mathew Thompson; Trustees, Jeremiah Webber, Ignatius Simms, D. P. Kenney, Wm. Devers, David Glass.
- 1847.—Mayor, Wm. P. Morris; Recorder, B. B. Ogden; Trustees, David Glass, W. Warrick, James Cocker, Claiborn Simms, George Buckoitt.
- 1848.—No record.
- 1849.—Mayor, John S. Blakely; Recorder, Stockdale Jackman; Trustees, William Warrick, George S. Harker, David Glass, Thomas Blythe, B. B. Ogden.
- 1850.—Mayor, A. H. Martin; Recorder, Andrew Blythe; Trustees, Isaac Knowles, D. Cochran, B. Simms, S. B. Taylor, M. McKinnon.
- 1851.—Mayor, G. Verner; Recorder, Thomas Croxall; Trustees, John Mast, A. H. Martin, Jackson Moors, John S. Blakely, Mathew Thompson.
- 1852.—Mayor, G. Vornor; Recorder, Thomas Croxall; Trustees, B. B. Ogden, Wm. P. Morris, Wm. Warrick, Samuel Kinsey, J. Caroy.
- 1853.—Mayor, G. Verner; Recorder, Joseph Forbes; Trustees, William Warrick, W. F. Woodward, Joseph Carey, John Croxall, W. G. Smith.

- 1854.—Mayor, W. B. Orr; Recorder, Thomas Croxall; Trustees, Joseph Carey, Wm. Warrick, A. Blythe, W. McKee, I. W. Knowles.
- 1855.—Mayor, T. Croxall; Recorder, George Engle; Trustees, Wm. Warrick, Wm. Devers, J. T. Moore, Joseph Forbes, Richard Thomas.
- 1856.—Mayor, T. Croxall; Recorder, George Engle; Trustees, Wm. Warrick, Wm. Devers, Joseph Forbes, Joseph Carey, Richard Thomas.
- 1857.—Mayor, Thomas Croxall; Recorder, Stockdale Jackman; Trustees, Wm. Warrick, Wm. Devers, Joseph Carey, Solomon Frederick, James Foster.
- 1858.—Mayor, J. R. Bagley; Recorder, Thomas Hogan; Trustees, George S. Harker, Wm. Brunt, James Foster, W. B. Orr, Claiborn Simms.
- 1859.—Mayor, John Smith; Recorder, A. H. Martin; Trustees, Wm. Warrick, James Foster, Wm. Brunt, Jr., Samuel Baggot, Wm. Devers.
- 1860.—Mayor, John Goodwin; Recorder, Robert Logan; Trustees, Wm. Brunt, Jr., John Dover, Samuel Morley, Richard Thomas, C. R. Simms.
- 1861.—Mayor, Enoch Bradshaw; Recorder, Robert Logan; Trustees, G. S. Harker, S. Kinsey, D. Cochran.
- 1862.—Mayor, Wm. Vodrey; Recorder, Geo. Engle; Trustees, G. Verner, S. Kinsey, Joseph Webber, Wm. Elwell, S. J. Blackmore.
- 1863.—Mayor, Wm. Vodrey; Recorder, Robert Logan; Trustees, Wm. Elwell, G. Pippen, D. Cochran, I. W. Knowles, A. Blythe.
- 1864.—Mayor, J. D. Ferrall; Recorder, Geo. J. Luekey; Trustees, John Smith, B. B. Ogden, James Leigh, James Foster, J. R. Jackman.
- 1865.—Mayor, J. D. Ferrall; Recorder, Robert Logan; Trustees, Jas. Logan, Geo. Hallum, Jas. Leigh, A. Blythe, James Foster.
- 1866.—Mayor, G. Pepen; Recorder, Geo. Morley; Trustees, J. R. Jackman, James Foster, John Henehall, Wm. Welch, H. Agner.
- 1867.—Mayor, G. Pepin; Recorder, Wm. Beardmore; Trustees, Wm. Welch, J. R. Jackman, Wm. H. Vodrey, H. Agner, W. M. McClure.
- 1868.—Mayor, Wm. Vodrey; Recorder, W. H. Gaston; Trustees, M. H. Foutts, Henry Brunt, R. Thomas, John Dover, Jas. McIntosh.
- 1869.—Mayor, Thos. Croxall; Recorder, C. R. Armstrong; Trustees, John Croxall, John Dover, Henry Brunt, J. N. George, Richard Thomas.
- 1870.—Mayor, Thos. Croxall; Clerk, N. A. Frederick; Trustees, J. N. George, John Croxall, Henry Agner, B. Haines, Henry Brunt, Geo. Hallum.
- 1871.—Mayor, Thomas Croxall; Clerk, N. A. Frederick; Trustees, J. N. George, John Croxall, Henry Agner, W. M. McClure, Samuel Morley, J. B. Abraham.
- 1872.—Mayor, Thomas Croxall; Clerk, John S. Rigby; Trustees, J. B. Abraham, Samuel Morley, W. M. McClure, John N. Taylor, C. B. Allison, John Smith.
- 1873.—Mayor, Thomas Croxall; Clerk, John S. Rigby; Trustees, John N. Taylor, C. B. Allison, John Smith, W. E. Hazlett, J. H. Burgess, George Garner.
- 1874.—Mayor, Gustavus Pepin; Clerk, James Goodwin; Trustees, George Garner, J. H. Burgess, W. E. Hazlett, Jesse Croxall, Thomas Plunkett, W. B. Orr.
- 1875.—Mayor, Gustavus Pepin; Clerk, M. M. Huston; Councilmen, W. B. Orr, Thomas Plunkett, Jesse Croxall, W. S. George, Samuel Cartwright, Richard Thomas.
- 1876.—Mayor, M. H. Foutts; Clerk, A. H. Clark; Councilmen, Richard Thomas, Samuel Cartwright, W. S. George, C. Metsch, J. K. Farmer, Jesso Croxall.
- 1877.—Mayor, M. H. Foutts; Clerk, A. H. Clark; Councilmen, Jesse Croxall, J. K. Farmer, C. Metsch, George Mosoley, W. S. George, S. Cartwright.
- 1878.—Mayor, M. H. Foutts; Clerk, A. H. Clark; Councilmen, S. Cartwright, W. S. George, George Morley, J. K. Farmer, Jesso Croxall, C. Metsch.
- 1879.—Mayor, M. H. Foutts; Clerk, A. H. Clark; Councilmen, C. Metsch, H. H. Surles, R. Thomas, William Cartwright, W. H. Vodrey, John N. Taylor.

CHURCHES.

In the early days of the town's settlement, the privileges of religious worship were very few and far between. Occasional journeys to far-distant churches or places of meeting, over rudely-broken roads, or rare opportunities to listen to some circuit rider or itinerant preacher nearer home, comprised about all the advantages the early settler had to pursue his religious education.

Ministers from Virginia used to visit the settlement, and once in a while a roving preacher from other parts would tarry over Sunday and hold service in some settler's rude habitation, so that the pioneers were happily not absolutely cut off from the public worship of God.

The earliest preacher of whom there is any record or remembrance in Liverpool was Robert Dobbins, a Methodist circuit rider, living in Yellow Creek, or what is now Yellow Creek township. Mr. Dobbins preached in Liverpool as early as 1800, and perhaps before. After him the earliest preachers were Thomas E. Hughes and John Scott, both Presbyterians.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1834 or '35, with about 15 members, and in the latter part of 1834 a frame church-building was erected on Fourth Street. The first rector was Rev. Thomas Mitchell, whose successors have been Revs. Thomas Adderly, James Goodwin, Edmund Christian, — Butler, T. K. Rodgers, T. K. Coleman, — McKay, — Gilbert, and Philip McKim.

Mr. McKim (who preaches also at Wellsville) was the rector May 1, 1879, when the church membership numbered about 30, the attendants about 150, and the Sunday-school membership 125.

A fine brick house of worship is now in progress of construction, on a site adjoining the old church-building, and will be occupied by the society in the autumn of 1879. The cost of the new edifice, fully completed, will be \$6000.

THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH

erected in East Liverpool was a brick structure, built in 1838, upon the lot which is now occupied by the pottery of Vodrey Bros. The building was destroyed by fire directly after it was finished and before public worship was held therein.

After that the Catholics had occasional worship in private dwellings until 1852, when the present Catholic church on Fifth Street was built. Services were held in it once a month by priests sent from Summitville, until 1876, when Rev. P. J. McGuire (who for eight years had supplied Wellsville and East Liverpool) was permanently stationed at East Liverpool, and has since then served the church. The church is fairly prosperous, and has about 350 attendants.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST LIVERPOOL

was organized Jan. 31, 1845, with the following members: Nancy McKinnon, Elizabeth Fisher, Sarah Hill, Eliza F. Hill, Wm. Miller, Nancy Riley, Belinda Riley, Nancy Riley, Jr., Anna E. Lewis, Josiah Scott, Jr., Susanna

Scott, Sarah Scott, and Mary Gibson. Eliza F. Hill—now Mrs. T. Blythe—is still a member of the church. To the above eight others were added a few days afterwards.

The ruling elders were Michael McKinnon, John Fisher, Sanford C. Hill, and trustees, R. S. Irwin, Andrew Blythe, and M. McKinnon, Jr. In addition to the above, the ruling elders have been John McCamon, J. W. Gaston, J. H. Lowe, Thos. Blythe, J. D. Corey, Jas. Logan, T. B. Harrison, John Smith, Henry Agner, N. B. Hickman, John Smith, Jr. The acting ruling elders at present are J. W. Gaston, T. B. Harrison, N. B. Hickman, Wm. Fisher, George Morton, and J. M. Aten. The deacons are Henry Agner, M. S. Hill, Sam'l Beale, Frank Croxall, and F. McHenry, and the trustees, Bernard Walper, S. J. Richards, Frank Croxall, Wm. Morrow, Jas. Allison, and F. D. Kitchell.

The Rev. Reuben Lewis was the first minister to preach for the church, although he officiated only as stated supply, and, in turn, stated supplies were provided by Revs. T. P. Gordon, John Moore, W. W. Lanertz, and Wm. Dickson.

The first pastor, Rev. G. W. Riggle, was installed July, 1867. He was succeeded February, 1877, by Rev. S. H. McKown, who was in December, 1877, followed by Rev. T. N. Milligan, the present pastor, installed January 15, 1878.

The first church-building, erected in 1848, is now used as a store at the corner of Third and Jackson Streets. The new brick edifice on Fourth Street was built in 1869. The church membership is now 306, and the church, free from debt, is in a highly prosperous condition.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EAST LIVERPOOL

dates its organization from about the year 1827, but upon that head, as well as upon others touching the history of the church, the chronicler is able to treat only with that approximation to certainty gained from oral testimony, since the early church records are lost. From the best evidence obtainable, however, the church was organized in 1827 at the house of Claiburn Simms, Sr., in Liverpool, by Rev. George Brown, who became afterwards president of the Reformed Methodist church.

There was Methodist preaching in East Liverpool long before that date, however, for, as already related in the early history of Liverpool, Robert Dobbins, a Methodist circuit rider, came as early as 1799, and preached in and about what is now East Liverpool.

It was the custom then for the minister to send a preliminary notice that he would preach the ensuing Sunday at some certain citizen's house, and intelligence of this fact would be disseminated through the community as it best could be.

There were but eight or ten original members of the church, among them being Claiburn Simms, Sr., Henry Kountz, Mary Ann Simms, Mary Simms, and Elizabeth Simms. Henry Kountz was one of the first class-leaders, if not the very first. William Smith was also a class-leader about that time.

Upon the erection of the old log school-house upon the site of the present common-school building in East Liverpool, the Methodists held religious services therein, and

began to have worship more frequently than before, when log cabins of the settlers did duty as churches and preaching was seldom obtained.

About this time Jesse Johnson was class-leader and exhorter, and Isaac Johnson, John Martin, and Abram Davidson were class-leaders.

The first church-building was erected upon the lot now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church. It was a brick structure of plain construction, but it was not thought to be well built, and after standing eight years was demolished, and replaced in 1845 by a somewhat more pretentious edifice. This church was succeeded in 1874 by the fine house of worship now in use, commonly known as the Tabernacle, and erected at a total cost of \$70,000. The church is in a highly prosperous condition, has a membership of 400, and owns, besides the church-building, a handsome brick parsonage.

The names of the pastors who have occupied the pulpit since 1854 are Revs. Andrew Huston, F. B. East, D. B. Campbell, H. W. Baker, A. Baker, J. M. Carr, E. Williams, M. W. Dallas, A. W. Taylor, W. D. Stevens, W. Smith, M. S. Kendig, W. Brown, G. A. Lowman, George Crook, A. Scott, W. P. Turner, E. Hingely, A. W. Butts, and S. Burt, the latter being the present pastor,—May, 1879.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST LIVERPOOL

was organized in 1851 or 1852, under the direction of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery of Steubenville, and in connection with that denomination continued until the union of the churches forming the United Presbyterian church in 1858. The original members numbered 18, and were as follows: Alexander Young, George Anderson, Mrs. Isabel Anderson, Mrs. Mary Anderson, Nancy J. Anderson, William Blythe, Mrs. Harriet Blythe, William Dever, Mrs. Nancy Dever, Mrs. Mary Marks, Alfred B. Marks, Miss Elsinia Marks, Mrs. Finley, Miss Rebecca Finley, James McCormick, Mrs. Ellen McCormick, James Gibson, Mrs. Gibson. Of the foregoing, who are living, George and Mrs. Isabel Anderson, William and Harriet Blythe, Mrs. Nancy Dever, Alfred Marks, Miss Rebecca Finley, and Mr. and Mrs. James McCormick are still members of the church. Miss Elsinia Marks is a member of the Presbyterian church of East Liverpool.

Rev. S. W. Clark, pastor of a church in St. Clair township, preached occasionally to the Presbyterians in East Liverpool before the organization of the church in 1851, and after that date served the church as its pastor until the union of the churches.

For a year or two the congregation worshiped in the town school-house and in various churches, but in 1854 built and occupied a frame edifice at the corner of Fifth and Market Streets, now occupied as a store. In 1876 the present house of worship was begun, and Sept. 8, 1878, was formally dedicated and occupied. It occupies a corner of Fifth and Market Streets, and cost \$16,000.

The pastors who served the church after Mr. Martin were Rev. Thos. Andrews (in whose time the church was united in a pastoral charge with the church at Calcutta), J. W. Martin (who served the Calcutta church as well until 1867), and J. C. Taggart. The latter is the pastor now in

charge, and has filled the office since May, 1869. Three hundred and twenty-four members have been connected with the church since its organization, and of these 166 were on the roll May 1, 1879. During Mr. Taggart's pastorate the church has raised for congregational and missionary purposes \$30,000. When he began his labors the membership was 95. Since then 168 have been added, 21 have died, and 76 have been dismissed.

THE FIRST METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF EAST LIVERPOOL

was organized in May, 1855, by Rev. E. A. Brindley, of Wellsville. The original members numbered 11, and until 1857 services were held in Bradshaw's Hall, on Broadway. In that year the church purchased the Sons of Temperance hall, which then occupied on Fifth Street the site whereon stands the new church-edifice. There they worshiped until May, 1879, when the present fine church-building—begun May, 1878—was completed and occupied. It is an imposing brick structure, and cost about \$10,000.

This church was originally attached to the Muskingum Conference, whence, in 1871, it was transferred to the Pittsburgh Conference. The membership is now 200, and that of the Sunday-school about the same.

The church has been served by pastors as follows: Revs. E. A. Brindley, Wm. Hastings, Geo. Burns, Wm. Case, John Hodgkinson, J. H. Hull, Henry Palmer, J. B. Lucas, the latter, who began his pastorate in 1877, being in charge May, 1879.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (GERMAN)

is an outgrowth of two German religious organizations (the Reformed Protestant and Evangelical Lutheran) whose members enjoyed occasional worship in East Liverpool as early as 1854. They employed preachers in common, and met in school-houses and dwellings as convenience served. Rev. Mr. Lenakemper preached for them about four years after 1854, and then for several years they had no meetings. About 1864 there was a revival of interest, and meetings were resumed under the ministrations of Rev. Henry Reit, who, remaining two years, was succeeded by Rev. Geiser, professor of theology at the Phillipsburg, Pa., College. During his pastorate the organizations joined in the erection of the brick edifice on Third Street known as the German Lutheran church, and since 1867 have worshiped there. Following Mr. Geiser have been Revs. Steinbach, John Fritsch, George Becker, — Born, M. Keugler, and John Fritsch, for a second term. The latter is now the pastor, and preaches also at New Castle. The present membership is 15.

Of other denominations, passing mention may be made that up to 1877, the sect called Disciples or Campbellites flourished for some years and held regular worship, but latterly, as indicated, have declined in numerical strength.

For a few years also, to 1878, one Andrew Rattray, a Mormon elder and a resident of East Liverpool, gathered a chosen band within his fold, and held weekly services in a meeting-house which he had fashioned out of his stable on Seventh Street. He discontinued his services in 1878, and

the church was then converted into a dwelling. The elder continues his labors elsewhere, however, traveling about the country and teaching the Mormon doctrine, although his residence is still at East Liverpool.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-teacher in East Liverpool of whom there is any recollection seems to have been one Tera Jones, an Irishman, who taught perhaps before the year 1820, in a log school-house erected about that year, by individual subscription, on a lot north of the village, near the house of Bazalcel Simms.

The school-house was a remarkably primitive structure, and, in lieu of glass window-panes, had upon the south and west sides paper-covered openings, through which light was admitted. The seats were rough boards, and a wide board laid upon wooden pins below the "paper" window-panes served as a common desk. Tera Jones taught a select school there about twelve years, and after him James Smith, William Smith (called Bill Smith the Yankee), and William Taggart also taught there.

Later, on the lot now occupied by the common school (donated for school purposes by Fawcett, Moore, and Pem-

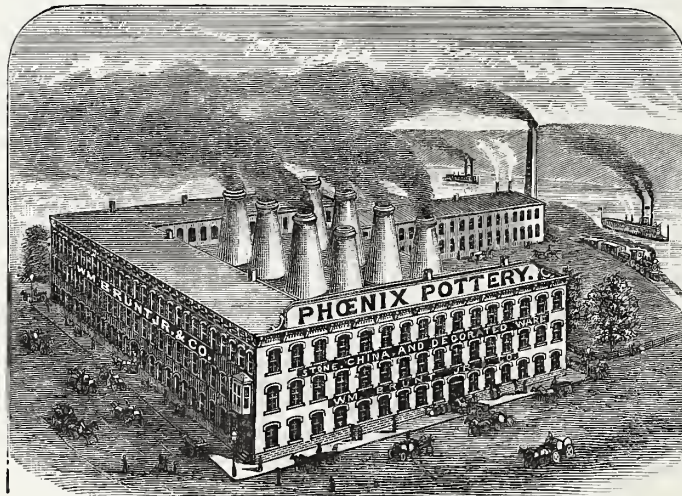
berton, when they laid out the town in 1816), a hewn log school-house was erected, and in that school Sanford C. Hill was a teacher.

In 1848 a "red-brick" school-house succeeded the old log cabin on the same site, and in that year a common school was organized with A. H. Martin as teacher. William C. Orr taught the school in 1852, and following him were Messrs. Fast, Ogle, Luckey, Norris, Borton, Cameron, Gillespie, Crawford, Miss Gaston, and Messrs. Erskine, Hastings, and Burns.

In 1869 the present imposing common-school building was erected at a cost, including furniture, etc., of \$35,000, and in 1870 was opened under the direction of Prof. T. Duncan.

The superintendent's report for the year ending Aug. 31, 1878, gave the departments as follows: high-school, grammar-school, third intermediate, second intermediate, first intermediate, with seven primary departments, and an average daily attendance of 441, out of an enumeration—between the ages of six and twenty-one—of 1103.

Apart from the town the township has four district schools, with an enrollment of 252 scholars. The cost of the four schools in 1878 was \$1485.15.



PHOENIX POTTERY, WILLIAM BRUNT, JR., & CO., EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

THE EAST LIVERPOOL POTTERIES.

The most important interest of East Liverpool is the manufacture of pottery, in which respect the town is conspicuous for being the place where yellow-ware was first made in America, and as the point where the annual production of crockery surpasses in value that of any town in the United States.

The founder of this branch of industry in East Liverpool, and in the United States as well, was James Bennett, an Englishman, who in 1839 emigrated from Wooden-Box, Derbyshire, England (where he was a "packer" in a yellow-ware pottery), to America. Traveling late in 1839 from Cincinnati afoot through Ohio in search of employment, Bennett carried *en route* at East Liverpool, and, discovering thereabouts the presence of clay well adapted to the production of yellow-ware, he conceived the idea of engaging in the manufacture of that article. He had no means of

his own, but, interesting Messrs. Anthony Kearns and Benjamin Harker in his behalf, he was enabled, with their assistance, to build a small pottery, 40 by 20, and to enter at once upon the matter in hand. In building the kiln Bennett had the assistance of Geo. Hollingsworth and Geo. Thomas. This pottery was near the river, at the foot of Second Street, and in 1853 was purchased by Mr. I. W. Knowles, who transferred the most of the structure to the pottery now occupied by Knowles, Taylor & Knowles. The ground upon which it stood has since been washed into the river.

Bennett burned his first kiln (mostly mugs) in 1840, and of that kiln I. W. Knowles purchased two crates of glost-ware, which he took down the river on a trading-boat. Bennett himself took out the balance of the kiln in wagons and peddled it through the country, clearing eventually a net profit of \$250 on his first kiln.

From an old account-book kept by Benjamin Harker, it



Isaac W. Knowles

John N. Taylor

The East Liverpool Pottery Works of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles were established in 1853 by Isaac W. Knowles and Isaac A. Harvey, for the manufacture of Rockingham- and yellow-ware. In 1867, Mr. Knowles purchased the interest of Mr. Harvey, and continued the business alone until 1872, at which time he associated with him in the business his son-in-law, John N. Taylor, and his son, H. S. Knowles, under the firm-name of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, who continued the manufacture of Rockingham- and yellow-ware until the spring of 1873, they commencing, meanwhile, in September, 1872, the manufacture of white granite ware, in connection with their other business.

In the spring of 1873 they refitted their entire works throughout, made extensive improvements, added a decorating department, and from that time forward devoted their works—consisting then of

three kilns, necessary warehouses, shops, machinery, etc.—to the exclusive manufacture of white granite and decorated ware. This was the beginning of the white granite business in East Liverpool. In 1876 they again enlarged their pottery by adding two large kilns, necessary buildings, machinery, etc., and increasing their capacity to about 5000 casks of white granite and decorated goods per annum.

Isaac W. Knowles was born in Beaver Co., Pa., in 1819, and came to East Liverpool in 1832. He was the inventor and patentee of many of the appliances and labor-saving machinery now in use in the business.

John N. Taylor was born in Jefferson County in 1842, and came to East Liverpool in 1849.

H. S. Knowles was born in East Liverpool in 1851.

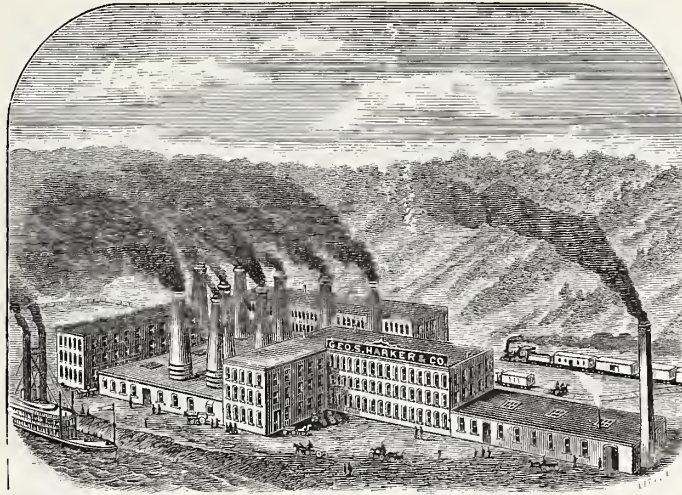
The members of this firm are all Americans, and their goods are all sold under their copyrighted trade-mark.



H. S. Knowles

appears that Mr. Harker sold Bennett considerable clay in 1840. G. D. McKinnon, now living at East Liverpool,

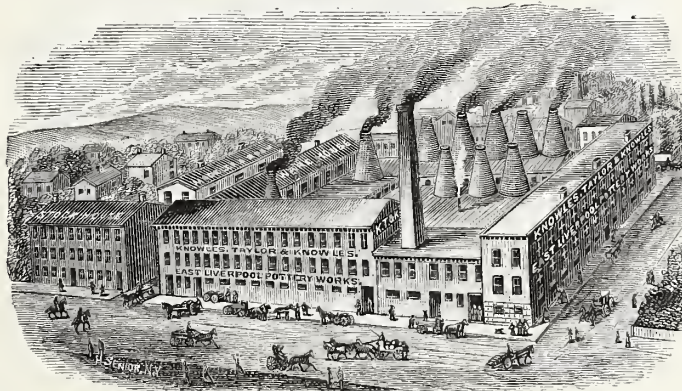
Edwin, and William, who, with Edward Tunnicliff, a dish-maker, joined him in that year. The brothers continued to



POTTERY WORKS OF GEORGE S. HARKER & CO., EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

claims that he leased Bennett a piece of land in 1840, and that from that land Bennett obtained the clay for his first kiln. Whether it was Harker's clay or McKinnon's clay

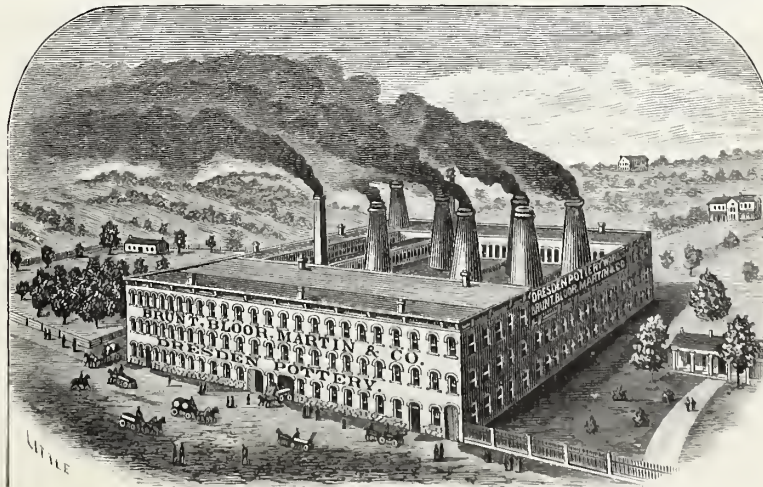
make yellow-ware until 1845, when they removed to Birmingham, Pa., and engaged in the manufacture of ware, at which they grew wealthy.



POTTERY WORKS OF KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

that was burned in Bennett's first kiln appears, therefore, to be an open question.

Meanwhile, James Salt, Jos. Ogden, Frederick Mear, and John Hancock rented the Mansion House property in



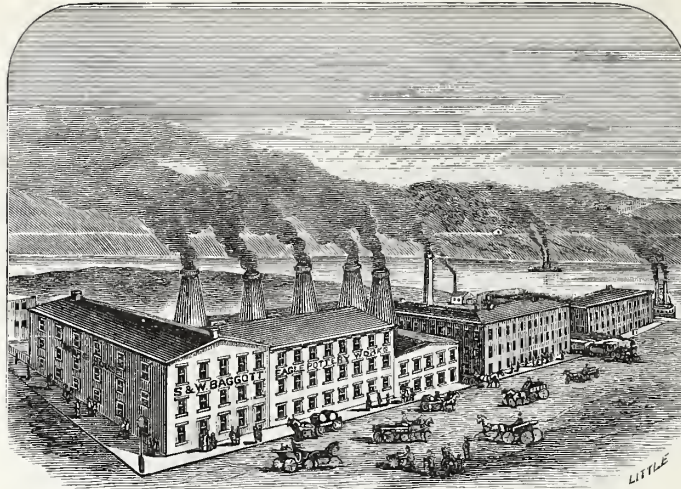
DRESDEN POTTERY, BRUNT, BLOOR, MARTIN & CO., EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

In 1841, Bennett was getting on famously in the business, and sent out to England for his brothers, Daniel,

1842, and established the pottery now occupied by Croxall & Cartwright.

John Goodwin, the next potter, had been an employee of Bennett, and, renting a warehouse on Market Street,

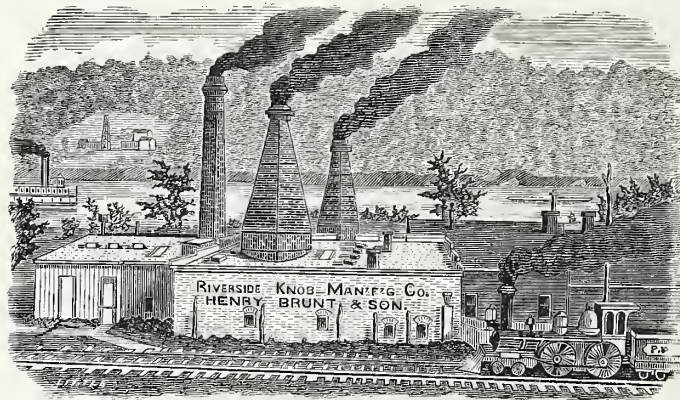
Wm. Brunt, Sr., began to make yellow-ware in 1847, in the pottery now occupied by Henry Brunt & Son. The



EAGLE POTTERY, S. & W. BAGGOTT, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

established the pottery now owned by S. & W. Baggott. In 1840, Benjamin Harker operated a pottery (the next

sites now occupied by the potteries of Wm. Brunt, Jr., & Co., West, Hardwick & Co., and Vodrey Bros. were in



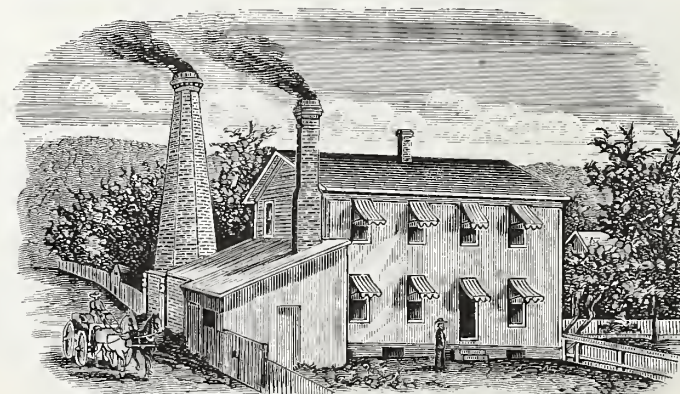
RIVERSIDE KNOB MANUFACTURING CO., HENRY BRUNT & SON.

Plain and Ornamented, Jet Black and Mineral Door, Shutter, and Furniture Knobs.
Foot of Market St., East Liverpool, Ohio.

after Bennett's) in an old log house on the site now occupied by Geo. S. Harker & Co. Later, on the same spot, Geo. S. Harker and Jas. Taylor started a pottery.

1850 covered by the pottery of Woodward, Blakely & Co., who began business in that year.

Thomas Croxall & Bros. purchased the pottery of the



DECORATING ESTABLISHMENT OF THOMAS HADEN.

China and Queensware, Seventh St., East Liverpool, Ohio.

The Jas. Taylor referred to went from East Liverpool to Trenton, N. J., with Henry Speiler, and with him built the first pottery seen in Trenton.

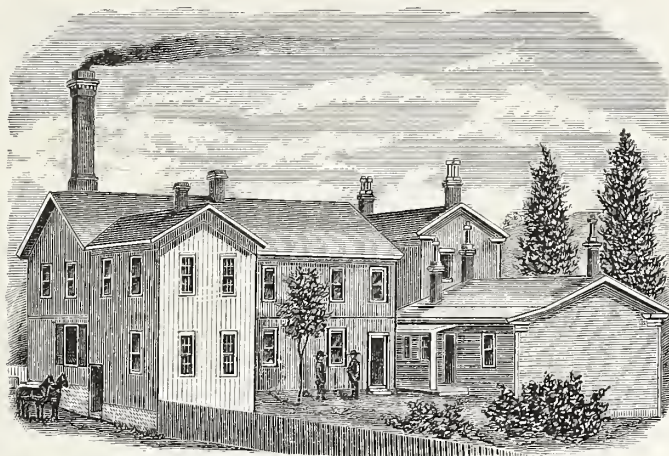
Bennett Bros. upon the removal of the latter to Birmingham, and operated it some years.

The extensive pottery of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles

was founded by Isaac W. Knowles in 1853. In 1870 this firm began the manufacture of white-ware, and were first, after Wm. Bloor, in the making of that ware in East Liverpool, the productions previous to that date having been confined to Rockingham- and yellow-ware.

twenty-four potteries, with sixty-seven kilns, employing two thousand people,—men, women, and children,—to whom the money disbursed for wages aggregates \$20,000 weekly.

Pottery is now produced at this point to the value of about \$1,500,000 per annum. From present indications,



JOHN F. STEELE'S DECORATING ESTABLISHMENT.

China, Table, and Toilet Ware. Designs of every variety.
College St., East Liverpool, Ohio.

In 1860, Wm. Bloor, who, with Wm. Brunt, had been engaged in making door-knobs, experimented in the manufacture of porcelain in East Liverpool, and, according to the opinions of old potters now there, succeeded in making an excellent grade of goods. His effort was, however, but an experiment,—his being the second attempt to make porcelain in this country,—and, the civil war of 1861 setting in before he had fairly tested the matter, he became financially embarrassed, and, his limited capital giving out, he was compelled to abandon the undertaking, although authorities agree that if he had had more extensive means to tide him over the crisis he would have achieved a financial, as he did an artistic, success. His pottery was where the pottery of Wm. Brunt, Jr., & Co. is now located.

Appended will be found a list of firms now engaged in potting at East Liverpool :

Firm Name.	Kind of Ware.	No. of Kilns.
Wm. Brunt, Jr., & Co.....	Stone-China.	5
Homer Laughlin.....	"	5
Knowles, Taylor & Knowles.....	"	5
Brunt, Bloor, Martin & Co.....	"	4
George S. Harker & Co.....	"	4
Godwin & Flentke.....	"	2
John Wyllie & Son.....	"	2
Vodrey Bros.....	"	2
Benj. Harker & Sons.....	C China.	2
West, Hardwick & Co.....	"	3
Goodwin Bros.....	"	3
C. C. Thompson & Co.....	Yellow-Ware.	5
Croxall & Cartwright*.....	"	4
Agner, Foutts & Co.....	"	4
S. & W. Baggott.....	"	3
Manley, Cartwright & Co.....	"	3
McNichol, Burton & Co.....	"	2
Flentke, Harrison & Co.....	"	1
Bulger & Worcester.....	"	2
McDovitt & Moore.....	"	2
Burford Bros.....	C China	1
H. Brunt & Son.....	Brown Door-Knobs.	2
Richard Thomas & Son.....	"	1

Total number of kilns..... 67

There are now (May 1, 1879) located at East Liverpool

* Two potteries.

this production will be largely increased within the next twelvemonth, since many of the potteries are projecting material additions to their works, while the erection of one or two new potteries is confidently expected.

The process by which white-ware of the kind known as stone-china is manufactured is substantially as follows: Certain proportions of the crude material being mixed in a vessel called a *blunger* or *churn* to the consistency of cream, the mixture is run into the sifters or bolters, which extract the grit, and, thence passing into a cistern, the material is pumped into hydraulic presses, where the liquid is forced out; and the clay, being then placed in a wedging-machine, comes out in blocks prepared for use. The next process is the pressing or moulding, and, after drying, the clay vessels are burned in the "bisque" kiln, where they remain about seventy hours. They are afterwards glazed by dipping them into a solution of feldspar, silica, carbonate of lead, borax, carbonate of lime, etc., and burned in the gloss-kiln, whence they are taken in a finished state, save such as are set apart for decorated wares. These latter, after being decorated, are burned a third time in a muffle-kiln, where the colors become fluxed and unite with the glaze. Subsequent burnishing with agate instruments completes the work of decoration. For the manufacture of Rockingham- and yellow-ware the soil in the vicinity of Liverpool furnishes an abundance of clay; but in the manufacture of white-ware other portions of the country are called upon to supply the erude material, which consists chiefly of feldspar, flint, kaolin, and ball- or pipe-clay, gathered from Maine, Missouri, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

The fine stone-china wares produced at East Liverpool take high rank, and at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia competed successfully with other like exhibits. Decorative pottery is an artistic feature, and employs at this place the skill of a large number of experienced and

intelligent artists. The major portion of the people employed in the potteries are English, or of English extraction, although there are many representatives of other nationalities.

CLIFF MINE TERRA-COTTA WORKS.

These extensive works, located upon the bank of the Ohio and the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, midway between Wellsville and East Liverpool, were founded, in 1842, by George McCullough, and are now owned by N. U. Walker.

The works are said to be the most extensive and the oldest of any similar enterprise in America, and manufacture of fire-clay various articles, such as fire-brick, sewer-pipe, water-pipe, chimney flues, ventilating flues, chimney tops, hot-air flues, cold-air flues, patent chimneys, lawn vases, flower pots, statuary, stove linings, grate, boiler, flue, and flooring tiles, window-caps, sills, brackets, cornices, etc.

Mr. Walker utilizes the mineral privileges of a 250-acre farm set upon the high slope which overlooks the works, and thence obtains an abundant supply of clay, as well as considerable coal.

Upon his grounds, which have a river front of about half a mile, are, besides the manufactories, tenements for his employees, of whom there are fully one hundred and twenty-five. Upwards of \$150,000 are invested in these manufactories, which contribute largely towards the value of productions in Liverpool township, and which have been an important interest in this locality for thirty-seven years.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The other manufacturing industries of the town include the extensive flint-mills of Golding & Co.,—started in 1876,—where a large quantity of the material used in the manufacture of white-ware at East Liverpool and Trenton, N. J., is ground; the Union Planing-Mill of Hall & Bevington, built by A. C. and J. C. McIntosh in 1867; the grist-mill of C. Metsch; the steam brick-manufactories of H. H. Surles and Surles & Gambel; and the foundries of A. J. Boyce and Morley, Dixson & Patterson. Bituminous coal is found to some extent near East Liverpool, the thickest veins being from three to four feet; and oil likewise abounds.

GAS-WELLS.

The discovery of oil at Smith's Ferry, Pa., led directly thereafter to explorations in the vicinity of East Liverpool by a company of capitalists from Pittsburgh.

After sinking several wells, and finding nothing better than a flow of natural gas, which they regarded as worthless, the company abandoned their undertaking. One of the wells, sunk near Jethro, about 1860, by C. B. Simms, produced salt water as well as gas, and for a time the gas was used as fuel in the extraction of the salt, of which latter the well yielded from eight to ten barrels daily, and until a few years ago was profitably worked. Until 1875 no special effort was made to utilize the gas, which abounded largely in various places within East Liverpool.

In the last-named year Col. H. R. Hill and Mr. William Brunt, Jr., conceived the idea of turning the natural gas to use. Accordingly, they laid pipes from a well near

the river, just above the town—this well having been sunk in 1860—to their respective dwellings, and from that time to the present they have used the gas exclusively for fuel and light with the most gratifying success, and at a merely nominal cost.

The excellent results attendant upon this experiment led Messrs. Brunt, Hill, and others to purchase the stock of the East Liverpool Gas Company,—organized April 21, 1870, by Pittsburgh parties, who engaged in the manufacture of artificial gas until 1875,—and to furnish the natural gas to the inhabitants of the town, and with it to light the town's streets.

The gas is now generally used for light and heating purposes in the dwellings, stores, and business offices, and to a considerable extent in the potteries in making steam and burning ware.

The supply is supposed to be inexhaustible, and to consumers the cost varies from \$12 to \$50 yearly, in accordance with the number of lights and fires used, while the expense for street lights is so trifling that instead of employing a person to extinguish the street lamps each morning, the town permits the lights to burn day and night.

POST-OFFICE.

An early record states that there was a post-office at East Liverpool, or Fawcettstown, in 1810, when the place was called St. Clair or Fawcettstown, and that a William Larwell, father of Joseph, William, John, and Jabez Larwell, of Wooster, Ohio, was postmaster. The office was discontinued shortly afterwards, and the settlers had then to go to Beavertown and Georgetown, Pa., or Steubenville, Ohio, for their mail.

About or before 1820, Thomas Moore was appointed a postmaster at Little Beaver Bridge, where the second post-office in what is now Liverpool township was established. Mathew Laughlin (father of Homer Laughlin) was postmaster there after Mr. Moore's time, and upon the establishing of a post-office at East Liverpool, about 1830, John Collins was appointed postmaster. Of Mr. Collins it is told that he used to keep the post-office in his hat, and when, in his travels, he encountered a citizen in quest of letters, Collins would doff his beaver, search for the mail, deliver it, and pass on.

Mr. Collins' successors in the office were Wm. P. Morris, Joseph Forbes, John Taylor, Sanford C. Hill, Kirk Armstrong, G. A. Humrickhouse, and H. H. Surles, the latter being the postmaster at present. For the quarter ending April 1, 1879, the sale of stamps at the office amounted to \$1384.77. In the money-order department about \$27,300 are received for orders and \$28,000 paid out on orders annually.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Liverpool township was issued May 23, 1861, in East Liverpool, by George J. Luckey and J. W. Harris. It was Republican in politics, was called the *East Liverpool Mercury*, and was printed at the corner of Union and Second streets. It lived but a year and passed away—for lack of paying patronage—in the summer of 1862.

Thereafter the town was without a local newspaper until

1867, when the *East Liverpool Record* was issued by W. G. Forster, who had previously conducted the *Wellsville Union*, at Wellsville, and continued to publish both journals until 1869, when he suspended the publication of the *Record* and devoted his entire attention to the *Union*. The *Record* was a Republican paper and was published on Second Street, adjoining the Dobbins House.

Meanwhile,—in 1868,—one Murphy, of Wellsburg, W. Va., occupied an office where the First National Bank is now located, and began the publication of the *Liverpool Local*, but abandoned it after an eight weeks' profitless experience.

The next candidate for public favor was the *Liverpool Democrat*, the first number of which was issued in 1869, by Enoch Bradshaw, whose office of publication on Broadway is now known as Bradshaw's Hall. Mr. Bradshaw purchased the type, etc., used in Murphy's *Local*. The paper was Democratic in politics, and prospered fairly until January, 1876, when the material was transferred to J. H. Simms and T. R. Bradshaw, who issued, Jan. 22, 1876, the first number of the *East Liverpool Tribune*, a twenty-column paper. The firm continued to publish the paper at an office on Second Street, over the post-office, until Jan. 1, 1877, when Bradshaw retired. Simms has since then conducted it on his own account, and in January, 1878, removed the publication office to the present location, adjoining Thompson's music-store, on Broadway.

The *Tribune* is issued every Saturday, has been enlarged to twenty-eight columns, and has a circulation of five hundred.

In November, 1871, D. B. Martin, who had been publishing the *Wellsville Local* since 1870, transferred his office to East Liverpool, and began the publication of the *East Liverpool Gazette*. In March, 1876, he changed its name to the *East Liverpool Potters' Gazette*, and in June the same year changed the name to *The Potters' Gazette*, which it still retains. It is not, as its name might imply, devoted exclusively to the pottery interest, but is strictly a local journal. It is issued every Thursday by its original editor and proprietor, contains thirty-two columns of matter, and has a circulation of about five hundred.

BANKS.

The first banking institution organized in East Liverpool was the private bank of Huff & Co., who began business in 1870, and had their banking-house on Second Street, where the Dobbins House now is. The firm was composed of William M. Lloyd, of Altoona, Pa., and George F. Huff, of Greensburg, Pa. In 1873 they built and occupied the banking-house now occupied by the First National Bank. Mr. Lloyd was interested in ten other banks, and these, including the East Liverpool Bank, failed in November, 1873, when the bank of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., of New York City, went down. Mr. F. D. Kitchell, who was cashier of the bank from its organization, wound up its affairs, and paid the creditors eighty per cent. of their claims.

In October, 1873, the East Liverpool Banking Company was organized under the State banking laws, with a capital of \$30,000. The directors were David Boyce, William S. George, Josiah Thompson, N. B. Hickman, George Morley,

I. W. Knowles, and N. A. Frederick. Hon. David Boyce was president, and F. D. Kitchell cashier.

In May, 1874, the institution was reorganized as the First National Bank, with a capital of \$50,000. The directors, May 1, 1879, were Josiah Thompson, J. M. Kelly, David Boyce, Andrew Blythe, William H. Vodrey, and N. B. Hickman. The president was Josiah Thompson, and the cashier N. G. Maerum. The bank's circulation, April 4, 1879, was \$45,000; its deposit account, \$68,608.16; and its loans and discounts, \$55,091.13.

CEMETERIES.

The cemetery of East Liverpool, occupying an elevated site at the western end of Fifth Street, is a neatly-kept and handsomely-shaded spot, and contains many handsome tombstones.

It embraces the acre of ground donated to the town by Thomas Fawcett shortly after the year 1800 for a cemetery. To the original tract additions have been made from time to time by purchase. The first person buried there was "Granny" Snodgrass, whose two children were the next to be laid there, and after them James Kelly and "Granny" Taggart.

In 1832, G. D. McKinnon donated an acre and a half on his farm, north of the village, for a burying-ground, to be used for the members of the religious denomination called the Disciples and for the poor of the town.

RAILWAYS.

The first railway enterprise with which East Liverpool was concerned was the Ashtabula, Warren and East Liverpool Railroad, in the promotion of which one John Patriek, a sometime itinerant preacher, actively engaged his energies. Patriek went to New York in 1835, and managed to so awaken attention that the company was organized, stock subscribed for, and the survey of the route commenced in 1836. He obtained, moreover, a large stock of goods in New York, and upon returning to East Liverpool opened a store, and projected, likewise, a bank, to be called the East Liverpool Bank. These brisk movements, predicated upon the probable prosperity in store for the town upon the completion of the railway, imparted bright hopes to all the inhabitants of the town, which began to look confidently towards future greatness. Unfortunately for all these rosy speculations, the panic of 1837 demolished the railway project, and, with it, Patriek and the hopes of the community.

Edward Carroll had begun the erection of the Mansion House, which was expected to be the finest hotel in this part of Ohio, but the bursting of the railway bubble checked the career of the hotel enterprise also.

Sept. 16, 1856, the first through railroad-train from East Liverpool to Pittsburgh, over the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Railroad, went out with an excursion-party to a Fremont barbecue at the latter city. There was no depot at the town, and Mr. Andrew Blythe, the company's first agent, sold tickets from the front door-step of his house, on Broadway near the river. Previous to the date named trains had been running from Cleveland to Wellsville, and also from East Liverpool to Rochester, but the first through passenger-train was sent out as above noted.

THE TOWN-HALL.

This fine brick edifice, standing on the corner of Market and Third Streets, in East Liverpool, is one of the town's ornaments. It was built in 1877, by the village and township, and is used jointly for public purposes. Previous to its erection, public business was transacted in a small brick building, which was put up in 1864.

The hall is three stories in height, surmounted by a mansard roof and observatory, and cost upwards of \$6000. It contains a council-chamber, mayor's office, trial-room, jail, marshal's room, fire-engine room, and offices.

CROCKERY CITY HOOK-AND-LADDER COMPANY.

East Liverpool has been fortunately free from conflagrations, and, encouraged by that experience, has never had a fire-engine company. The "bucket brigade" has thus far served every purpose, although in 1877 a hook-and-ladder company was organized, but as yet has not been called to active duty. Robert Hague is the captain, Wm. Chisholm lieutenant; and the membership 50. The company has a fine apparatus, which has quarters in the town-hall.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The first band organized in the town dated its existence from early in 1850, when J. L. Rule instructed a chosen few, and remained as instructor until the enterprise was fairly under way. There were fifteen pieces in the band, which was led at first by Luke Parker, and afterwards by Peter Lee, who went into the service in 1861 as trumpeter in an Ohio battery, and was killed in action. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion the band organization was broken up.

In 1865, Harry Martin organized the East Liverpool Silver Cornet Band, and continued its leader until 1872, when it was reorganized by William Manley and others, Mr. Manley having since then been the leader. The organization numbers fifteen pieces, and has a band-room in the town-hall.

The Independent Cornet Band was organized in 1872 by B. W. Haynes, who is still the leader. It has fourteen pieces, has a band-room near Fifth Street, and has lately donned a new uniform.

SOCIETIES, ORDERS, ETC.

The secret orders of the township are all at East Liverpool, and are noted as follows :

EAST LIVERPOOL LODGE, NO. 379, I. O. O. F.,

was organized July, 1866, and has the following officers: D. H. Jessup, P. G.; Geo. W. Croxall, N. G.; George W. Burford, V. G.; Jesse Croxall, T.; W. D. Moore, C. S.; Felix Hulz, P. S. The Lodge numbers 120, and owns a fine brick edifice (built in 1874) at the corner of Fifth and Washington Streets, in which is their capacious hall.

EAST LIVERPOOL ENCAMPMENT, NO. 107, I. O. O. F.,

was organized June 16, 1868; has now 45 members, and officers as follows: D. H. Jessup, C. P.; John Brooks, S.

W.; Loomis Kinsey, J. W.; James Lee, Sr., H. P.; Geo. W. Croxall, S.; Richard Till, T.

IROQUOIS TRIBE, NO. 40, I. O. R. M.,

was organized 1867, and has the following officers: J. Q. A. Fowler, Sachem; Jason Neville, S. S.; N. T. Ashbaugh, J. S.; George Peach, C. R.; Wm. Gibbs, A. C. R.; Wm. H. Morrow, K. W.

EAST LIVERPOOL CHAPTER, NO. 100, R. A. M.,

was organized Jan. 29, 1867, and has officers as follows: W. H. Vodrey, H. P.; F. G. Croxall, K.; M. H. Foutts, S.; James Godwin, C. of H.; Perry Johnson, P. S.; W. E. Hazlett, R. A. C.; Geo. Phillips, G. M. 3d V.; B. C. Simms, G. M. 2d V.; M. M. Huston, G. M. 1st V.; C. Metsch, Treas.; D. B. Martin, Sec.; Joseph Barker, Guard.

PEABODY LODGE, NO. 19, K. OF P.,

was organized in 1867; has 48 members, and for officers Jesse Jenkins, P. C.; John Welsh, C. C.; Franklin Hamilton, V. C.; Geo. D. McKinnon, K. of R. and S.; W. S. Dorff, M. E.; J. W. McKinnon, M. F.; T. B. McKinnon, M. A.; G. Marshall, I. G.; P. Hendle, O. G.; S. Martin, J. Welsh, W. Dorff, Trustees.

RIDDLE LODGE, NO. 315, F. AND A. M.,

was organized 1859; has 75 members and the following officers: W. E. Hazlett, W. M.; R. E. Hill, S. W.; Geo. Phillips, J. W.; J. S. Stewart, Sec.; Jethro Manley, Treas.; F. G. Croxall, S. D.; John Grafton, J. D.; Jos. Barker, Tyler.

DIVISION NO. 4, A. O. H.,

organized in 1876, has 12 members and the following officers; John Sullivan, Pres.; Thomas Cannon, V. P.; John Morgan, R. S.; George McNichol, F. S.; Daniel McNichol, Treas. The county officers are Thomas Glenn, County Delegate; John Morgan, County Secretary.

THE FATHER MATHEW T. A. SOCIETY

was organized May, 1876; has 30 members, and officers as follows: Peter Kinney, P.; William Farrell, Treas.; Patrick Farrell, Sec.

WATER-WORKS.

The act authorizing the construction of water-works in the village of East Liverpool was passed February, 1879, and in April, 1879, Messrs. Josiah Thompson, I. W. Knowles, and Thomas H. Arbuckle were elected trustees. It is proposed to conduct water from the Ohio River to a reservoir (of the capacity of 1,000,000 gallons) on Thompson's Hill, east of the village, where the elevation is 320 feet above low-water mark. Thence pipes will supply the town.

The contract for building the works was awarded May 24, 1879, and it was then understood that the works would be fully completed in the fall of that year.

SANFORD C. HILL.

For over half a century one of the best known citizens of the county was Sanford C. Hill, who was born near Pughtown, W. Va., on the 20th day of June, 1796. From the time he was old enough he regularly attended school, and obtained an early, liberal education. In 1813, with the consent of his parents, he was employed as a clerk in a Pittsburgh bookstore. In 1818 he looked out a situation in Ohio, and entered into the mercantile business at a public cross-road now within the limits of the town of Wellsville. In 1819 he made a purchase in the town of East Liverpool, and removed his store to that place, being the first dry-goods store opened in the town. Sept. 29, 1820, he was married to Vashti B. Moore, of Pughtown, W. Va. Soon thereafter he sold out his stock of goods, and entered into a business far more congenial to his taste. He procured a complete set of surveying and mathematical instruments, and for more than forty years made practical surveying his chief business, besides teaching students in the theory and practice of civil engineering. For many years he spent his leisure time in studying astronomy and all the various branches of mathematics. September 6, 1832, his wife died, leaving four children. November 10, 1833, he was again married, to Mrs. Sarah Sansbury, of Achor, Ohio, who died June 25, 1866, also leaving four children.

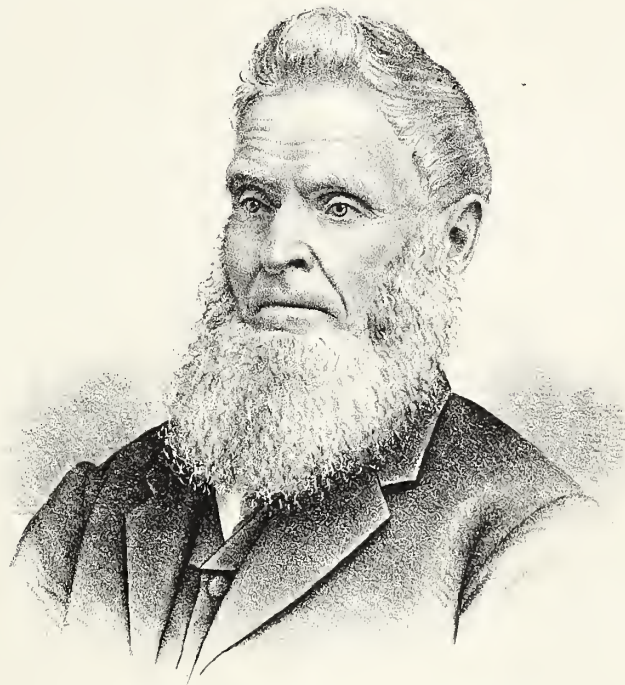
In local matters in his own neighborhood he long had

a controlling voice; was elected a justice of the peace for over twenty consecutive years, and did more office work as a conveyancer and counselor than, perhaps, any other man in the county. The allotment of the different additions to the town of East Liverpool were nearly all laid out by him.

For forty-two years in succession he made a series of almanac calculations for the various publishers of the country. It was through this instrumentality that his name became a household word, and Sanford C. Hill's almanacs were to be found in almost every family, especially in the West and South.

He was a frequent contributor of mathematical and astronomical articles to the leading periodicals of the country, and was regarded as high authority upon all subjects of that nature. His talents and acquirements were recognized and acknowledged among men of science.

He died on the 17th day of April, 1871, aged seventy-four years, nine months, and twenty-seven days. His remains are interred in the East Liverpool Cemetery, and the grave is marked by a plain marble monument, bearing the text of the funeral discourse pronounced in his memory in the Presbyterian Church, in which he had long been a ruling elder: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."



Sanford C. Hill

MADISON.

MADISON township, numbered 10, in range 2, one of the seven southern townships in Columbiana, is the largest of the seven, and still retains its original territory of six miles square. Its boundaries are Elk Run township on the north, Yellow Creek on the south, St. Clair and Liverpool on the east, and Wayne and Washington on the west.

The surface of the township is hilly in every part, and, in common with neighboring elevated regions, Madison is a healthful country and abounds in fine natural prospects. The salubrious climate conduces to extreme longevity, and to a remarkable retention of vigor, both physical and mental, by the aged.

The west fork of Beaver Creek flows through the township in an exceedingly eccentric course from the western line to the northeast corner at Williamsport, and furnishes *en route* excellent water for several mills.

Round Knob farm, on the southeast quarter of section 22, originally owned by Jacob Welch, and now the property of the Long's Run Oil Company, is claimed to occupy the highest point of land in the State of Ohio, its alleged elevation above Lake Erie being eight hundred and forty-four feet, and seven hundred and fifty-four feet above the Ohio at Wellsville. Bituminous coal is found in many places in Madison, and in some spots—notably near West Point—veins to the thickness of three and a half feet exist. Considerable coal is mined, but it is all used for home consumption. The deposits of oil, although supposed to freely exist, have not yet been discovered in paying quantity. A strong flow of natural gas has been found in an oil well at West Point, and is said to provide gas enough to supply West Point with illumination for an indefinite length of time.

Madison has no railway within its borders, although railway facilities at Wellsville, New Lisbon, and other near-at-hand points offer fairly satisfactory conveniences in that respect.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Madison township received its earliest settlers from a thrifty, hardy race of people who came from the Highlands of Scotland. The tract taken up by them was chiefly in what is now Madison township; it measured ten miles in length, from three to five miles in width, and is to this day known as the "Scotch settlement."

One of the first to locate upon this tract was Andrew McPherson, who came over in 1802 with two sons and two daughters, and took up the southeast quarter of section 36. Of Mr. McPherson's family of four sons and four daughters, one son, Andrew, is still a resident of Madison.

Alexander McDonald settled upon the northwest quarter of section 36, upon the farm now occupied by Andrew

McPherson, grandson of Andrew McPherson, the early settler above mentioned. Alexander McDonald was a man of considerable local note, and was for years a ruling elder in the Yellow Creek Presbyterian church.

In 1815 a Mr. Cook, an early settler, sold his farm on section 25 to Charles Rose, whose son William now lives on the place. On the same section, upon the northeast quarter, a Mr. Shaffer occupied what is now the estate of his son Archibald, deceased.

The northeast quarter of section 21 was entered by James McIntosh, who removed to Iowa in 1857. His son John subsequently returned to Madison township, and still resides there. Upon the same section Wm. Monroe and Evan McIntosh were early settlers.

The northwest quarter of section 25, now occupied by Mrs. M. Cameron, was first entered by "Squire" Armstrong, who sold it to Alexander Chisholm shortly after locating. John McPhail settled in 1802 upon the northwest quarter of section 36. He sold it to John Campbell, who came over from Scotland in 1813. William Faleoner, who emigrated from Scotland in 1804, located in that year upon section 35, the place being now the property of the heirs of the late John McKenzie.

The place now owned by Samuel Mick, upon the same section, was settled by Daniel McCoy in 1803. Mr. McCoy was a soldier under General Harrison, a prominent member of the settlement, and long an elder in the Presbyterian church.

The farms now occupied by Daniel and Alexander McIntosh, upon section 35, are upon land taken up by William McIntosh, adjoining whom Daniel McIntosh was a settler upon the place now owned by his son-in-law, Hugh Jack. Duncan Frazer located upon section 26 in 1804. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, as was his son John,—now deceased,—who occupied the farm after him. James McIntosh settled upon the same section where his son Alexander now lives.

The southeast quarter of section 23 was taken up by Jesse Williams, whose son William now owns it. Adjoining Williams was Angus McIntosh, who sold the place to Edward Powers, whose widow still lives there.

The northwest quarter of section 23, now occupied by the heirs of John Crawford, was entered by Jacob Vanfossan, who was one of the original trustees of the Yellow Creek Presbyterian church. Vanfossan's son, Arnold, settled upon the southwest quarter of the same section, now occupied by John Patterson. In 1804, Andrew Smith, a Scot, settled upon section 34, near the Yellow Creek line. He was for many years a justice of the peace; one of the earliest school-teachers in those parts; a general attorney for the Scotch settlement; a ruling elder in the Presby-

rian church; and a widely-known citizen. His old farm is now owned by Andrew Kerr. The farm on the west, owned by Duncan Smith, was first entered by Daniel McIntosh.

Alexander F. McIntosh settled upon the northeast quarter of section 34, where his widow now lives. The northwest quarter was settled by Hugh McBane, and is now owned by Daniel McBane, who owns also the southwest quarter, where Francis McBane was an early settler. The southeast quarter of section 27, occupied by Hugh Rose, was entered by John McDonald, known as the "fox-hunter," from his earlier pursuit in Scotland. Upon the two quarter-sections in sections 22 and 27, owned by the Long's Run Oil Company, the early settlers were John McBane and Jacob Welsh. John McGillivray, upon section 22, occupies the place settled by John McDonald, and upon the adjoining quarter on the west Daniel Smith was a settler where his heirs now reside. Daniel Davidson located in 1817 upon the southwest corner of section 22, where his son James now lives. Charles McLean entered in 1805 the northwest quarter of section 27, where John McLean and Philip McLean's widow now reside.

The land now occupied by the village of Glasgow was originally entered by William McBane, who settled in 1805. His farm is now owned by the heirs of Alexander McBane, long known as Squire McBane.

John Bailie and William Grafton (the latter from Maryland) were early settlers upon section 33; and upon section 28, George Ogilvie, Sr., Andrew Adams, Charles McLean, and Angus McBane were the first settlers. Angus McBane entered also the quarter in section 21 now owned by Jonathan Mick. F. McIntosh lives on section 21 where Duncan Davidson settled, and where subsequently Daniel McIntosh, Sr., resided. Mr. McIntosh was an elder in the Yellow Creek church, and lived in Madison until his death. The adjoining quarter on the north was originally set apart as school land, and was sold to Arnold Vanfossan, from whom it descended to his grandson, Joseph Vanfossan, the present owner. John Stewart, who settled upon section 21, was a carpenter, and put the roof upon the first Yellow Creek church.

Robert McCready, of Washington Co., Pa., entered the east half of section 32, now the property of his grandson Joseph, who acquired the property from his father, Joseph, who had thirteen children, of whom three—Robert, David, and one other—were college graduates. The southwest quarter was entered by Alexander Noble, and on the north Daniel Frazer was a settler. He subsequently removed to Kansas, where he is said to be still living. Upon section 29, Farquhar Shaw, of Scotland, settled where John McBain lives; Thomas Coburn, where Alexander McIntosh lives; Alexander Cameron, upon the farm now owned by John Mick; and James Douglass, upon the quarter owned now by James McMillan.

The settlers upon section 20 were Abraham Ketcham, of Maryland, and Robert Wright. James McKenzie, one of Madison's early settlers, located upon section 31 in 1807, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at the age of ninety-nine. He was with Harrison at the battle of the Thames, in Canada, and thence assisted in conveying seven hundred

prisoners to Pittsburgh. One of his sons, Hon. N. B. McKenzie, was a State senator for some years, and is now postmaster at Wellsville, Ohio. Samuel Thompson and John McKenzie were also settlers upon section 31. Upon section 30, the first settlers were James McIntosh, John McGillivray, Henry Felgar, Mr. Iddings, and John Cameron. Upon section 19, James Norris, Samuel McCormick, James Beeson, and James Cooper located about the same time. Among the early settlers in the neighborhood of the present village of West Point were William McLane and Rev. E. N. Scroggs. Mr. McLane sold a piece of land to William Hillis, who built a hewed log house and prepared to open a blacksmith-shop, but he died before he could set the enterprise in motion. Henry Bough bought the land and kept tavern there for many years. The William McLane alluded to settled in the township in 1814, and, from 1815 to 1827, was a justice of the peace. His eldest son, John, settled on section 4 in 1816, and two of his other sons,—he had ten in all,—Daniel and Samuel, became preachers in the Associate Presbyterian church.

Samuel Martin, who settled upon section 9 in 1808, was a captain in the war of 1812. One of the sons of the Rev. E. H. Scroggs, who settled upon section 9, became county auditor. William Morrison, an early settler, kept tavern upon the northwest quarter of section 10, now owned by Joseph Brown. This tavern was on the Georgetown road, and for many years was a notable resort, especially as the scene of military musters. George McCormick, upon section 7, and Anthony Shafer, upon section 9, were also among the early settlers.

Charles Rose, an early settler in St. Clair township, and soon afterward a settler in Madison, was born in Scotland, upon the battle-field of Culloden. In 1804, with his wife and nine children, he left Greenock, Scotland, aboard the brig "Brandywine," of which one Mark Collins, an Irishman, was captain; and a jolly captain he was, too, so report hath it. Mr. Rose was accompanied, among others, by the families of Francis Grimes and Alex. McGillivray, who settled in Madison. They landed at New York, and crossed the Alleghanies from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in wagons, the trip occupying twenty-one days. Six dollars and a half per hundred was the price they had to pay for transporting their baggage across the mountains, and a good round sum it cost them.

Previous to the emigration of Charles Rose and his companions, John Rose, Alexander McDonald, and Daniel McCoy came over from Scotland, in 1803, and located in Madison.

Charles Rose settled in 1804 in that portion of St. Clair now within the limits of Liverpool, whence he removed in 1811, temporarily, to Wayne Co., Ohio, but in 1815 he returned to Columbiana, and settled upon the place now occupied by his son William, in section 25, Madison township. William Rose, just mentioned, has reached the ripe age of eighty-seven, and is still an active, energetic man, with a deep-rooted affection for the land of his birth, its traditions, and the religious teachings of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

William Falconer and wife, Andrew Smith, a bachelor (who afterwards became a noted man in Madison's early

settlement), William McIntosh, wife, and family, Alexander Smith, father of William McIntosh's wife, Daniel Smith and wife, and Duncan Frazer, with wife and three children, shipped from Greenock, Scotland, in 1804, for Baltimore, Maryland, purposing to locate in the Scotch settlement, now in Madison township. Instead of conveying the ship to Baltimore, as he had agreed, the captain landed at Charleston, S. C., and at that time the city was plague-stricken with the yellow fever. The Scotch emigrants speedily embarked in a ship for Baltimore, but had not proceeded far before their vessel was wrecked. Happily, the passengers were cast ashore, and of their number lost but one by the disaster. Their next attempt to reach Ohio was more successful, and, although their journey was a tedious one and hazardous, they arrived at the settlement without further diminution of numbers, and entered promptly upon the active duties of pioneers.

Many interesting stories are extant concerning the unhappy experiences and trials of the pioneers of Madison upon the eve of their embarkation at Scotland for America, and how they were pursued and persecuted by those who sought to impress them into the English naval service. Many were indeed captured while making ready to sail, and even on shipboard, and forced to serve in the navy until England and France were at peace again. Alexander Chisholm was thus taken from on board the ship upon which he proposed to sail for America, and, despite the efforts of himself and his friends, who sought to conceal him from the pursuit of the press-gang, he was compelled to see the ship sail without him, and to defer his promised departure two years.

A story is told of an exciting Indian alarm raised by William McIntosh in 1812 or 1813. McIntosh, who was somewhat deaf, thought, while visiting some friends in the northern part of the township, he heard some talk about an expected Indian raid, and, hurrying home as fast as he could, he soon spread in the neighborhood the news that the savages were close at hand, and might be looked for at any moment. The settlers, already worried by the war then in progress, were quick to take the alarm, and, devising immediate measures to conceal what valuables they possessed, collected in numbers at certain houses and prepared to make a defense against the savage attack. Some went even so far as to leave the township for the river settlements; but, as it happened, the scare was a needless one, since the Indians never appeared, but the anxiety and fear for twenty-four hours were somewhat harassing, until it was learned that McIntosh had mistaken a casual reference to Indian misdeeds elsewhere for certain expectation of trouble in that neighborhood. The narration of this circumstance shows, however, how the settlers of those days must have been oppressed by a sense of insecurity, and how they were constantly apprehensive of danger.

The Indians never troubled the settlers much, except as beggarly, idle, and dissolute neighbors, always ready to steal rather than work, and quarrelsome when drunk. The tragedy in which White Eyes was slain by young Carpenter occurred in this township.*

Madison sent several volunteers into the war of 1812, among them being Daniel McCoy, Jesse Williams, James McKenzie, Samuel Martin, Duncan McDonald, and Angus McDonald. It may be noted that Angus McBane, who settled in that part of St. Clair now called Liverpool, about 1801, was the pioneer who led the way to the Scotch settlement, for it was his excellent report to his friends in Sootland that led to the emigration at once of a number of Scotch families, the first three to follow him being those of George Ogilvie, Alexander McIntosh, and William Forsyth.

Roads were not common even as late as 1811. Horse-paths were plentiful, and, necessarily, horseback was a popular mode of travel. The early settlers cared more for clearing their farms and cultivating the ground than they did for roads, and so did not exert themselves on behalf of highways, for the construction of which, indeed, they probably thought they could at best illy afford any financial assistance.

The first physician in Madison was Dr. D. Marquis, who practiced in the neighborhood of West Point, where he lived. The physicians who succeeded him were Drs. McDowel, Hart, J. J. Ikard, Ball, Sage, and Williams.

Previous to 1810 the settlers in Madison had no grist-mill at home, and were compelled to go to Beaver's Mills and other places to mill. In the year named, John Guthrie built a grist-mill on Brush Run, and in the latter part of the same year Henry Brough put up a grist-mill on the west fork of Beaver Creek, near West Point.

In 1811, William Crawford built a grist- and saw-mill below Williamsport. David Hanna put up a carding-machine on the creek north of the Georgetown road, and not long after that James Cocker put up a similar machine lower down on the same stream. William McLane built a bridge across the creek in 1815, near Bough's mill, at what is now West Point. Aaron Brooks built a grist-mill on the west fork of Beaver at an early date, and in 1837 sold to Mr. Hamilton, after whom the property passed to parties who proposed to bore for oil there, but abandoned the project and sold the mill to Wellsville people, by whom it was removed to the latter place and made to do duty as a steam-mill.

John Smith kept an early tavern on the old Georgetown road, near the place now occupied by the "township-line" school-house, and about the same time a Mr. Morrison kept a tavern at West Beaver.

The first election for justice of the peace and constable was held at the house of Jacob Vonfossan, on section 23, in 1811, when Richard Gilson was chosen justice of the peace, and Jacob Vonfossan, Jr., constable.

James McKenzie, already alluded to, came over from Scotland in the ship "Curlew" in 1801, and landed at Baltimore. With him were the families of John McIntosh, Alexander Cameron, Alexander Chisholm, John A. McBane, and Alexander McIntosh.

It was from the "Curlew" that Alexander Cameron and Alexander Chisholm were taken with nine others (all Scotchmen destined for America) by the English press-gang and forced to serve in the English navy. Chisholm was released at the end of two years by reason of illness,

* See note on page 20 of this work.

and became afterwards a settler in Madison, according to his original purpose. Cameron was, however, kept in the service sixteen years, and then got his freedom therefrom only by escaping.

John McIntosh, who came over from Scotland in the "Curlew" in 1801, settled in 1804 in what is now Madison township, upon section 35, where John McIntosh, his son, now lives. With his family, the elder McIntosh passed over the mountains from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in wagons, floated down the river to Wellsville, and thence to the Scotch settlement, packed their goods across the hills upon horses' backs, and themselves went afoot. A portion of the path which they traversed on that occasion is still visible, says John McIntosh, now living upon the old place.

ORGANIZATION.

Madison township was organized June 12, 1809, and is the only one of the southern tier of townships in the county containing an area of six miles square, its original territory. Thomas George was the first collector, and in the first year after the township organization the tax assessed was but \$35.70.

The early records of the township have been lost, and the list, therefore, of trustees, treasurers, and clerks who have served the township dates only from 1858, as follows:

- 1858.—Trustees, John Fraser, John McCormick, Levi Williams; Treasurer, David McLane; Clerk, J. J. Scroggs.
- 1859.—Trustees, H. Bennett, Edward Powers, John Campbell; Treasurer, — — —; Clerk, Isaac Fife, Jr.
- 1860.—Trustees, H. Bennett, Edward Powers, John Campbell; Treasurer, J. C. McDonald; Clerk, Isaac Fife, Jr.
- 1861.—Trustees, Angus McBane, Hugh McQueen, John Jonas; Treasurer, John C. McDonald; Clerk, A. C. Ramsey.
- 1862.—Trustees, Angus McBane, Andrew Kerr, John Looney; Treasurer, John McCormick; Clerk, Joseph Brown.
- 1863.—Trustees, J. J. Ikard, Joseph March, Daniel Crawford; Treasurer, John Reid; Clerk, D. R. Gilson.
- 1864.—Trustees, Isaac Arbuckle, John McLean, Joseph Spence; Treasurer, John Elliott; Clerk, Joseph Brown.
- 1865.—Trustees, A. C. Ramsey, D. G. McIntosh, S. P. Bough; Treasurer, John Elliott; Clerk, Joseph Brown.
- 1866.—Trustees, A. C. Ramsey, D. G. McIntosh, John Cameron; Treasurer, John Elliott; Clerk, Joseph Brown.
- 1867.—Trustees, John Cameron, John Mills, William Vaughn; Treasurer, J. B. Crofts; Clerk, E. McIntosh.
- 1868.—Trustees, John Cameron, D. G. McIntosh, Alexander McBane; Treasurer, J. B. Crofts; Clerk, E. McIntosh.
- 1869.—Trustees, Edward Powers, J. N. McLean, H. D. Brown; Treasurer, J. A. Noble; Clerk, William K. George.
- 1870.—Trustees, Edward Powers, H. D. Brown, J. N. McLean; Treasurer, J. A. Noble; Clerk, William K. George.
- 1871.—Trustees, John McCormick, Hugh McQueen, T. B. Blair; Treasurer, John Cameron; Clerk, James McIntosh.
- 1872.—Trustees, Hugh McQueen, H. J. Bough, A. S. McIntosh; Treasurer, John Cameron; Clerk, William Rose.
- 1873.—Trustees, William O. Fraser, H. J. Bough, A. S. McIntosh; Treasurer, John Cameron; Clerk, Wm. M. Smith.
- 1874.—Trustees, Daniel McBane, G. F. Eells, H. D. Brown; Treasurer, David McLane; Clerk, W. M. Smith.
- 1875.—Trustees, Daniel McBane, G. F. Eells, H. D. Brown; Treasurer, David McLane; Clerk, H. J. Bough.
- 1876-77.—Trustees, Isaac Arbuckle, J. B. Crofts, Laughlin McKenzie; Treasurer, David McLane; Clerk, Joseph Brown.
- 1878.—Trustees, Laughlin McKenzie, J. B. Crofts, J. A. Noble; Treasurer, D. McLane; Clerk, John Y. Williams.
- 1879.—Trustees, J. B. Crofts, L. F. McKenzie, Hugh McQueen; Treasurer, D. McLane; Clerk, J. Y. Williams.

VILLAGES.

Madison contains within its limits three villages, called respectively, Glasgow, West Point, and Williamsport, the two first named of which have post-offices.

WILLIAMSPORT,

although the smallest settlement of the three, was laid out first, the date of its plat being Aug. 15, 1835, and its original proprietor William Crawford, an early settler in the township, and builder of the first mill in that neighborhood. The name he gave the town was doubtless in pursuance of a desire to perpetuate his own name of William.

GLASGOW.

The village of Glasgow was platted some time in March, 1852, by William McBane. This place is but a small rural settlement, but contains a thrifty and measurably prosperous community, whose pursuits are chiefly agricultural.

WEST POINT,

in the neighborhood of oil-producing wells, is not recorded upon the county records as ever having been platted. It contains but few houses and one store, which has, however, considerable trade with a good neighboring country.

POST-OFFICES.

West Point was made a postal station in 1836, when Jacob Stewart was appointed postmaster. He held the office for about twenty years, and was succeeded by Wilson Stewart, whose successors to 1879 were Hezekiah Bennet, Dr. Marquis, William Patterson, John Miller, Jonathan Warrick, William Dalzell, John Kerr, and H. J. Bough, the latter being the incumbent July 1, 1879.

A post-office was first established at Glasgow in 1837. The first postmaster was John McBane, who served until his death, when his brother Alexander received the appointment, and held it until his death, in 1875, when John Lewis, the present appointee, entered the office.

CHURCHES.

By reason of the strong religious tendencies of the Scotch settlers, who were the first to people what is now Madison township, church interests began to develop there at a very early day, and in the Scotch settlement they received earnest attention almost directly after the entrance of the pioneers.

The sturdy Scots were strongly imbued with the value of religious observances, and, rigid in their views, esteemed their duty not begun until they had set on foot vigorous measures looking to the renewal in the New World of the public observation of that religious faith to which in the Old World they had all their lives been closely wedded. Presbyterian was their faith, and the Presbyterian church was therefore the first religious organization in the township of Madison. That church has continued to the present to predominate in Madison, and, of the four church organizations within the township, the Presbyterians have three, the fourth being a Methodist, which draws support from neighboring townships.

YELLOW CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The families who came over from the Highlands of Scotland and settled upon the east end of what is known as the Scotch settlement, in Madison township, in 1802, were members of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland, one of them, Alexander McIntosh, having been a ruling elder.

These families brought with them, besides certificates of membership from the churches with which they had been connected, Bibles in the Gaelic and English, as well as the Psalms in metre in both languages, "Confession of Faith," and catechisms, and it will therefore be understood that they were a people who, in whatever country or whatever their condition, would hasten to devise means for public worship.

As soon as Alexander McIntosh completed his log cabin, he gave notice that arrangements would be perfected for holding religious services therein on the Sabbath, and preaching was at once provided, while at the same time application was made for admission to the Presbytery and for a "supply."

The request was promptly granted, and a supply was sent from Western Pennsylvania. Worship was attended by all the settlers at the house of Alexander McIntosh until about 1804. The families living at that time in the western part of the settlement for convenience held religious services in the house of William McIntosh.

These houses were used during the winter seasons, but in the summer the people erected tents in the woods and enjoyed open air worship whenever the weather permitted.

Among the ministers who preached in the "settlement" (the first beginning in 1802) were Revs. Scott, Patterson, Mercer, Cook, Vallandigham, Duncan, Hughes, Imbrie, White, Snodgrass, and Wright.

Very soon after Elder McIntosh got his log cabin up, and likely enough previous to that time, the people of the settlement sent out to Scotland asking Rev. Alexander Denound to come over and take pastoral charge of the community. In response to this petition, Mr. Denound set out for America, intending to locate among those who had sent for him, but, passing through the Genesee country, in the State of New York, *en route* to Ohio, he was persuaded to abide there in the ministry, and there he remained as preacher until his death, twenty-seven years afterwards. The inhabitants of the Scotch settlement felt sorely grieved that Mr. Denound failed them, and made subsequent efforts to change his purpose, but all to no avail. Later on he visited Madison, and preached there on two occasions, making, however, only brief visits. Several of the early preachers discoursed in the Gaelic, and of these a prominent minister was Rev. Mr. Robertson. The first sacrament, says one authority, was administered in a tent on John Campbell's place in 1805, Revs. Hughes, Scott, and McMillan being present on the occasion. Another authority has it that Rev. Thomas E. Hughes officiated alone at the first communion in the Scotch settlement, and that it was held in Alexander McIntosh's barn. The first structure erected exclusively for purposes of religious worship stood upon the farm now owned by Alexander McBane, of Yellow Creek township, near the old grave-yard. There was preaching also in the house of George Ogilvie, and

shortly thereafter, consequent upon some protracted discussion touching the location of the church-building, and some dissensions as well, a log house known as the "Buckwheat-straw church" (because it was thatched with buckwheat-straw) was put up on the place now occupied by Daniel McKenzie.

About 1815 it was arranged to have a central place of worship where all the people could worship in common, the settlers having meanwhile multiplied and being all from Scotland, and, although preaching could not be had every Sabbath, frequent supplies were received, and regular Sabbath meetings were invariably held. In addition to the Sabbath meetings, prayer-meetings were held each alternate Thursday in every month.

The first stated supply was the Rev. Mr. Cook, who served half of the time in 1811 and 1812. The next stated supply was Rev. Mr. Robertson, who preached every Sabbath from 1818 for three years, and following him the stated supplies were Revs. Messrs. Dilworth and Campbell.

The first settled pastor was Rev. Mr. Cross, and after him the pastors have been Revs. Moore, Martin, Swan, and Blackford, the latter being the present pastor. The church society was incorporated 1825, with Andrew Smith, Daniel Smith, William Smith, Jacob Vanfossan, and Peter Ross as trustees.

The first church was erected in 1827, and this structure, after weathering the storms of fifty winters, was in 1878 replaced by the present handsome and commodious edifice, which occupies the site of the old church, upon a commanding elevation, and whose graceful spire, rising to the height of 90 feet from the ground, is visible from far away.

After Alexander McIntosh, who was the only ruling elder for several years, the elders were Angus McBane, John McPherson, Daniel Smith, Andrew McGillivray, Daniel McCoy, Daniel McIntosh, Duncan Fraser, Alexander Chisholm, Alexander McDonald, William Creighton, Andrew Smith, Peter Ross, Daniel McIntosh, John Fraser, Daniel McQueen, Daniel Smith, John Falconer, Duncan Smith, the three latter being the present elders.

WEST BEAVER UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Associate Presbyterian congregation of West Beaver was organized about the year 1806, when the congregation was under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Chartiers. In 1808 the Presbytery appointed Rev. Mr. Pringle to preach at the West Beaver branch of Little Beaver on the last Sabbath in November. Preaching was more frequently enjoyed after that, and in September, 1813, Rev. Joseph Seroggs was appointed to preach the fourth Sabbath in November and the first Sabbath in September. In April, 1814, the Presbytery granted a petition for supplies and the dispensation of the Lord's Supper at West Beaver. Among the supplies were Revs. Mr. Imbrie, Joseph Seroggs, Pringle, Blair, Douan, Douglass, E. N. Seroggs, and others.

The first settled pastor was Rev. E. N. Seroggs, who entered upon his labors Aug. 1, 1820, although he was not ordained until the following November. He was at the same time ordained pastor of the churches at Calcutta and "Four-Mile."

Mr. Seroggs remained the pastor until 1838, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Harsha, who was ordained in 1840. Rev. S. T. Herron followed him in 1846, and preached until 1867, when the introduction of politics into his sermons caused dissensions in the congregation, and he retired. Rev. J. H. Leiper succeeded him in 1868, and in 1877 Rev. H. H. Brownlee, the present pastor, assumed charge.

Until 1821 public worship was chiefly held in a white-oak grove on John Guthrie's place, half a mile north of West Point. In that year, William Reed and Henry Benner having donated two acres of land on section 18, a hewed log church-building was erected there, and there, too, the congregation laid out the burying-ground now in use. The church was replaced in 1851 by the substantial frame edifice now occupying the same site. John Armstrong and Thomas Roseburg were the first elders, and served from 1806 to 1814. All the settled pastors of the congregation, except Rev. E. N. Seroggs, are living.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The organization known as the Methodist Episcopal church of Williamsport was founded as early as 1820, when a class was organized at the house of William Crawford, in Madison township, under the leadership of Joseph Kernan.

Services were held at Mr. Crawford's house for some years, and, although preaching was at that time not easily obtainable, occasional services were enjoyed. The first minister who was regularly in charge was Rev. Mr. Bronson, who is said to have been a faithful and energetic worker, under whose ministrations the little band of Methodists prospered and grew in strength.

The members included people from not only Madison township, but from adjoining townships as well, and in 1838—up to which time worship had been held in Mr. Crawford's house—it was decided to build a house of worship at what is now Williamsport,—a location of more general convenience. At this time the church numbered about 40 members.

Rev. James M. Bray preached the sermon at the dedication of the new church-edifice, and, after that, among those who were pastors in that house were Revs. Callender, M. L. Wickley, Henderson, Ansley, John Huston, Andrew Huston, and Mr. Crouse.

In 1871 it was determined to build a new church, and to accommodate the large proportion of members from Middleton, Elk Run, and St. Clair townships, the structure was erected upon the four corners made by Madison, Middleton, Elk Run, and St. Clair townships, and there it now stands. The first pastor therein was Rev. A. J. Lane, since whom the pastors have been Revs. Leggett, John Huston, Bedall, Jas. M. Bray, and Mr. Kulp, the latter being in charge in May, 1879. The church is prosperous, and has a membership of 74.

THE MIDDLE BEAVER CHURCH.

About 1830, or perhaps before, a Presbyterian church, known as the Middle Beaver church, was organized, and the members directly thereafter built a frame house of

worship. Among those who were prominently connected with the church were H. Gaston, Sr., H. Gaston, Jr., Jos. Lyons, Wm. McCammon, John McCammon, Mathias Schurts, James McCaskey, Joseph Fife, and Robert Glenn.

The organization became somewhat divided in 1838, and in that year it was dissolved, a portion of the members joining the church at Clarkston, and the residue going over to the Madison church.

MADISON CHURCH.

In the year 1838, Wm. Brown and James McCaskey donated a piece of land in section 10 for the purpose of erecting a new church as the foundation for a new congregation, the reasons therefor being that many settlers in the northern part of the township desired a place of worship near at home.

The church was erected in 1838, and Dec. 27, 1838, the Madison Presbyterian congregation, with 21 members, was organized by the New Lisbon Presbytery. The first elders chosen were George Livingston, Samuel McDewitt, and Daniel Crawford. The first stated supply was Rev. J. B. Graham, who preached here half his time from 1838 to 1842. The first pastor was Rev. Wm. McCarty, who served from 1843 to 1845. Revs. Thomas McGill and A. O. Patterson preached between 1845 and 1847, from which time Rev. Mirvin Johnson supplied the pulpit until 1853. Rev. Mr. Price followed him, and after him Revs. David Robinson, Wm. Laverty, Robert Hayes, William Dickson, Wm. Dalzell, and David Hargest, the latter being the present pastor.

The church-edifice, built in 1838, was replaced in 1866 by the one now in use.

In addition to the elders first chosen, other elders have been John Croft, Peter Campbell, Edward Crawford, Robert Glenn, Philip March, John Queen, Peter Treffinger, John Travis, Daniel Crawford, George Robinson, Jesse Glenn, and Rufus Blair.

The church is exceedingly prosperous, and has a membership of 160.

SCHOOLS.

One of the first teachers in the Scotch settlement was John McBane, who taught in an old log school-house on what was called Devore's Run. McBane was a young man, and a student in Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania. During college vacations he taught in the Scotch settlement, studying law meanwhile. He is reported to have been very strict in his discipline, and by some was regarded as unnecessarily severe in his system. He became afterwards a physician of some note in Cadiz, Ohio.

Andrew Smith was also an early school-teacher, but his teaching was confined to Yellow Creek township, although he lived in Madison.

John Grant taught several years on the place now owned by Samuel Mick. John Elliott taught in various places, as did Daniel Smith; the latter, who was regarded as a model pedagogue, removing afterwards to Canada.

The educational advantages of that time were not what would now be called good, nor were the opportunities for enjoying them frequent or of very long duration. About

three months' schooling per year was as much as the most ardent pupil hoped for, and it was as much as any of them received. The school-books were the simplest, and the log school-houses of exceedingly primitive construction, with slabs for desks and benches and greased paper for window-panes. Tradition says, however, that the scholars were very much in earnest when they went to school, and improved their limited time and opportunities in such a way that in the course of time, from the ranks of those very pupils, rose competent teachers, who achieved favorable notice abroad as well as at home.

CEMETERIES.

The first grave-yard laid out in the Scotch settlement occupied a lot which was partly on Alex. McIntosh's place and partly on Andrew McPherson's. When the township-line was run between Yellow Creek and Madison, it passed through the centre of the grave-yard, which may still be seen upon the farm of Mr. Alex. M. Banc, in Yellow Creek township, on section 6. In 1804, only two graves were there,—those of Mrs. Forsyth and a child of Alex. McIntosh, the first persons buried there. The next burial ground was laid out upon John Smith's farm, where there was also to be a church, but the church was not erected. The Yellow Creek church cemetery, laid out in 1827, still remains the general grave-yard used by the Scotch settlement. It is a neatly-kept and prettily-attractive spot, wherein the ashes of many of the Scotch pioneers repose amid such surroundings as seem peculiarly appropriate to a country church-yard, where time-worn headstones stand half buried in luxuriant grass, or sheltered by the rich foliage of noble-looking trees. Besides this ground, there are others in the township,—at the West Beaver church, Madison church, and other places, as well as family burying-grounds of the olden time.

The first person buried in the Yellow Creek church-yard was Jeannette, daughter of "Prophet" McLean. About that time there was a commotion about certain "body-snatchers," who in the interest of a few physicians had been robbing grave-yards for "subjects;" the friends of the McLeans, determined that the grave of the young lady should not be desecrated, watched by it day and night for some

time, fully armed and prepared to give the resurrectionists a very warm reception.

PUBLIC MEN.

Madison has furnished many excellent citizens for the occupation of public office without the township limits. John Quinn and Philip March have been State legislators, Thomas Creighton was associate judge, Joseph Irwin and James McCaskey county commissioners, John Reid probate judge, Capt. H. Wines (?) and J. H. Quinn county treasurers, and J. J. Scroggs county auditor.

INDUSTRIES.

Madison is exclusively an agricultural township, and, apart from a few grist- and saw-mills, there is no industry save that of farming.

Sheep and cattle are raised to a considerable extent, while the land, which is in many parts richly productive, yields bountifully of corn, oats, and wheat.

Attempts have been made to find oil, and several wells have been sunk, but thus far the ventures have not proved very successful. In 1865 a Pittsburgh corporation, known as the Long's Run Oil Company, sunk a well to the depth of four hundred feet, and one in 1866 to the depth of eight hundred feet, upon land lying in sections 27 and 22. Although indications of oil were plentifully shown, oil itself was not found, and efforts to find it in that locality have not been renewed since 1866.

A number of farmers residing near West Point organized a company in that vicinity in 1877 for the purpose of boring for oil at that point. They went down one thousand and three feet, and, after striking in small quantity a heavy kind of oil, rested temporarily. It is the belief among many that oil in paying volume exists in this well at a lower depth, but some of the owners are incredulous, and, declining to make further investments, the enterprise is at a stand-still.

Sorghum-growing received at one time, not long ago, considerable attention at the hands of farmers in the northern part of the township. Eells, George & Co. put up a sorghum-mill on section 10, and made at first considerable molasses. Latterly there has not been much done in this direction.

M I D D L E T O N .

THIS township is located on the Pennsylvania line, and is known in the government survey as township No. 7, in range No. 1. It lies south of Unity, east of Elk Run, north of St. Clair, and contains thirty-six full sections, whose surface presents a broken, and, in some localities, even a mountainous, aspect. Many of the hills are too abrupt for cultivation, and are valuable only as being the depositories of minerals. Coal, iron, salt, and petroleum abound, the former in almost illimitable quantities. Building-rock, flagging-stones, cement, and a superior potter's clay may also be procured in many sections. The soil is variable, being a clay, clayey loam, sandy loam, or alluvium, and is adapted for a great variety of products, including the tenderer kinds of fruit. The valleys are unusually productive, and the township, notwithstanding it has some poor land, ranks well agriculturally.

The principal stream is North Beaver Creek, which enters the township from the east, south of the centre of section 12, and, after flowing southwest a mile and a half and taking the waters of Bull Creek, has a general southerly course. It is a wild, turbulent stream, and yields but little water-power in the township. Bull Creek, its principal affluent, flows from the northwest, taking in its course through Middleton the waters of Little Bull Creek and Leslie's Run. Like the Beaver, it is a rapid stream, with a deep valley bordered by rugged hills, which are thickly covered with evergreens and tanglewood, giving it a wild and picturesque appearance in some localities. The other streams of the township are Brush Run, Rough Run, and the Middle Beaver. The latter makes a small bend into the township on the southeastern part of section 31, and the former are only large brooks. Many springs of excellent water abound, and the natural drainage of the township renders it one of the healthiest in the county.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

On account of its proximity to Pennsylvania, the first settlers of Middleton belonged to a class of people popularly known as squatters, who came here in the belief that they were locating on Pennsylvania soil, and that they could, therefore, hold their land by right of possession, according to the usages which prevailed in the western part of that State. Usually, these people were not energetic nor enterprising, but were content if they were the owners of a rude log cabin, with a puncheon floor and greased-paper window, which stood within easy access of a spring of water, beyond which was an unobstructed range on which their cattle might feed. What little land they cultivated yielded only the simplest food, but, with the fish and game that might readily be procured, they eked out a living which was not utterly destitute of comforts or enjoyment. To this class

belonged Benjamin Wright, John Wilson, Jacob Welker, Andrew Wisely, Stephen Pearce, Joseph Watson, Benjamin Craige, John Heckathorn, and others whose names are no longer remembered. The settlements were first made along the streams of the township, and John Leslie, who located in the northern part soon after 1800, was probably what might be called the first permanent settler, although never very prominently identified with the interests of the township.

A few years later Aaron Brooks settled on section 14, and improved the water-power there to operate saw- and grist-mills. In the fall of 1804 he sold his interest to Baltzer Young, of Adams Co., Pa., and the following year removed to another part of the county. In 1805 Young brought on his family, and lived there until his death, in 1846. He had sons named Jacob, John, Peter, and Samuel, and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Margaret. Of these Peter Young, now a resident of New Lisbon, is the only surviving member of a family which took a very conspicuous part in the early affairs of Middleton.

Before this period, in 1802 and earlier, Job Rossell settled on section 13, where he reared three sons, Thomas, Caleb, and Job; the latter is still living in the northern part of the township. On the same section were Abraham Z., Joel, Levi, and Robert Rogers, and John Briggs. The latter removed early; and many of the early settlers of Middleton resided there only a few years, until the interior of the county and the country beyond presented more favorable conditions for pioneer-homes, when they left, and it is extremely difficult to obtain an accurate account of them, and others who deserve mention in this connection.

On section 12 the pioneers were John Richardson and his sons,—Samuel, John, and Joseph. The latter removed to New Lisbon, and was among the first settlers of that place; others of the family remained in this locality. On the same section lived John Booth, Alexander Huston, and Edward Earle as early as 1804. The former had sons named John, Isaac, Jeremiah, Hiram, William, Jacob, and Ephraim, some of whom yet live in the township.

On section 23 the settlers of that period were Levi Jennings, Francis Andrews, and John Eakin, and on section 1 they were John and George Grate and Thomas Barton. Afterwards some of the Hustons and the Burts settled here. Rev. John Burt, who came in 1812, had thirteen children. The same year Hugh Eaton settled on this section, on the farm occupied by his son, Samuel; another son, Isaac, lived on the same section until his death, a year ago.

On section 10 the early settlers were Bernard Feazle and Robert Billingsley. It is said that the latter crossed the

Alleghanies in a wagon which had wooden tires. He reared sons named Charles, George, John W., Jefferson, Newton, and Amos S., all of whom became useful citizens of the township, and some yet reside there.

On section 3, among the pioneers were Thomas Rogers, who came in 1806, George Brown, who came in 1804, and Samuel Gorby and Henry Garrett. A son of Rogers, James, was born on the homestead, which he now occupies. Descendants of the others also live in the township.

Benjamin Scott made some early improvements on sections 4 and 9, and among other pioneers on section 4 were Ambrose and Robert Martin; on 9 were Nathan, Joshua, and John Crawford.

Parley Bowen was a pioneer on section 5, on the creek, and north, on the farm now occupied by J. M. Rudibaugh, was Joseph Thompson as early as 1804. His son, Joseph, became prominent in county and State politics. Next, on section 6, James McArtor early settled, on the farm now owned by Aaron Bradfield, whose parents were among the pioneers of Fairfield.

On section 7, Aaron Boram and Stephen Cooper made the first improvements; on section 18 were first the Siddalls, and later Israel Cope, who died here a few years ago, aged ninety-two years. A son, also named Israel, yet lives on this section.

Adon Morlan settled on section 8 in 1805, on a tract of land which had been slightly improved by a squatter named Gibbony. He lived there until his death, in 1857. Jonathan Marsh came to live on this section permanently in 1816, and the homestead is now occupied by one of his sons-in-law, Jacob Taylor. On this also lived, among the earliest pioneers, James Marsh and James Crawford, both of whom removed. On the section south, No. 17, Jacob and Jonathan Heacock were early and prominent; and on a place which had slight improvements, made by a man named Johnson, Jesse Underwood afterwards lived. He had sons, named William and Newton, who have descendants in the township. On the present C. N. Kirtland place, on this section, Thomas McMillan was a pioneer, rearing sons named Taylor and Joseph.

On section 19, Benjamin Pyle and his sons, Aaron, Henry, and Ellwood, were among the very earliest settlers; and to section 20, John Edmundson, the father of John, Jonathan, Eli, Amos, William, Nathan, Franklin, and Hiram Edmundson, came about the same period.

A little later, in 1808, Alexander Underwood settled on section 21, where he lived until his death. He had two sons, named Jesse and Alexander, and some of their children yet occupy this section.

Among the prominent settlers who came at a later period, after 1810, was Richard Fitz-Randolph. In 1812 he located on section 13, buying a tannery which had been established there by Archibald Scott and William Hamilton, and lived in that locality until his death, October, 1873. He reared sons named Bailey F., Reuben F., Kersey F., Jonathan F., Richard F., Eli J. F., and Joseph F. Several of these yet reside in that locality, and are among the most enterprising citizens of the township and the eastern part of the county.

The same year came James Fitzsimmons, and entered

the west half of section 25, where one of his sons, Thomas, yet lives. Another son, James, is a resident of section 28; a son, William, died while a youth, and there were also a number of daughters. James Fitzsimmons died in February, 1836.

In 1814, John Vale and his son, Eli, came from York, Pa., and settled in the southwestern part of the township. The latter reared a number of sons, among them John F., at present a resident of section 17, where his father died, April 25, 1879, aged nearly ninety years, and at his death the oldest person in the township.

In this part of Middleton, among other early and prominent families, were the Saints, Hustons, Guys, Ashfords, Shirtz, Lyons, Tennis, Hannas, Stephens, and others, whose names cannot be here produced.

From 1808 till 1824 immigration was very great. In 1821 there were more than two hundred voters in the township, and the number of families a few years later was probably greater than at present. In 1838 the following persons paid a road tax, levied on the chattel property of the township, and were therefore residents:

John Addis, Wm. Addis, Jas. Armstrong, Thos. Ashton, George Ashford, Aaron Ashford, Nathan Armstrong, Eli Ashford, Alice Brown, David Burt, Newton Billingsley, John Burt, Hiram Burt, Thomas Barton, John Booth, Thomas Blackledge, William Beard, Wm. Bently, James Beard, Joseph Beatty, Henry Beard, Jacob Beard, William Brown, Chas. Billingsley, Lewis Brown, Robert Billingsley, Richard Boram, Nathan Boram, George Burson, Benjamin Burson, Joseph Baxter, Joshua Barton, William Brady, Henry Beeson, Reason Baxter, William Barton, H. Cunningham, Aaron Cooper, Edward Crawford, Thos. Cannon, James Carter, John Cope, Mordecai Crawford, Ebenezer Churchill, Daniel Calvert, Jos. Chamberlain, John Crouch, William Chaney, Robert Campbell, James D. Davis, Geo. Dawson, Henry Durk, Sparr Dyke, Benoni Dawson, Jacob Dawson, Christopher Doughty, Reece Davice, David Dyke, James Eaton, Hugh Eaton, Henry Eaton, Wm. Eakins, Phoebe Edmunson, John Eakin, Rebecca Fitzsimmons, James Frazer, George Feazel, Solomon Frederick, Isaac Garrett, Samuel Gorby, John Great, Washington Guy, Benhu Guy, John Guy, Thomas Guy, Levi Guy, Hugh Gaston, James Gaston, John George, William George, Wm. H. Huston, Geo. Huston, John Hart, Gustavus H. Huff, Jacob Hooker, William Hollinger, Edward Huston, John Heart, Charles Hole, Mary Heacock, Jonathan Heacock, Jacob Heacock, Joseph Heald, Benjamin Huston, David Hole, Elen Hole, Nathan Johns, Robert Jones, Jr., Robert Jones, Jas. Johnson, Samuel Johns, Richard Johns, John Johnson, Robert Johnson, James Johnson, Edward Keeler, George Kent, Benjamin Kent, Thomas Kent, Smith Kent, Adam Konkle, Samuel Konkle, John Konkle, Ashford Kent, Thos. Kent, Jr., Benjamin Kent, Jr., Wm. Keeler, Cornelius Leech, Edward Leonard, John Lyons, Elijah Leslie, John Longshore, Wm. Leslie, Stephen Leonard, Joseph Lyons, Dr. Jona. Lee, Mathew Lyons, Moses Louthon, Jonathan March, James March, Isaac Mankins, Robert Martin, Elizabeth Martin, Rachael Mariner, Samuel March, Joseph Morris, Hannah Marsh, Aden Moreland, Jason Moreland, Charles Moreland, Henry March, J. Moon,

Edward McGinnis, John March, Jared Meloney, Amos Maret, James McCartney, Thos. C. Morgan, Jos. Mankin, William Meek, Samuel Neel, Barnabas Poland, Benjamin Pancake, Geo. Pancake, Jr., Benj. Piles, Isaac Piles, Golden Pearson, Stephen Packer, David Reisinger, Geo. Rankin, Job Rossell, Thos. Rogers, Chas. Reed, Sam'l Richardson, John Richardson, Richard F. Randolph, William Rowles, Samuel Ritchie, Elisha Rowles, Joseph Rogers, Augustus Stevens, Jacob Stevens, Joseph Scott, Jacob Scott, Daniel Simpkins, Christopher Shively, Joseph Saint, Mathias Shirtz, Joseph Steel, Wm. Steel, John Souders, Michael Souders, Henry Sebring, Hugh Sebring, Mathias Shirtz, Jr., Richard Stock, Arm Siddle, Jeremiah Simpkins, Wm. Siddle, John Tumis, John Tumis, Jr., Joseph Todd, Allen Tennis, Farlin Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Eden Tray, John Trippy, Wm. Tullis, Joseph Tullis, Richard Tullis, Samuel Thompson, Wm. Todd, Jesse Underwood, Esq., Elizabeth Ummerman, Newton Underwood, Wm. Underwood, Alex. Underwood, Jesse Underwood, Alex. Underwood, Jr., Joseph Vanhorn, Jacob Vale, John Vale, Eli Vale, John T. Vale, Arthur Wherry, Jacob Wollam, Jacob Ward, Robert Ward, Joseph Wickerstraw, Stephen Ward, Jr., Jacob Ward, Aquilla Ward, Joseph Ward, Stephen Ward, Wm. Ward, James Wheeden, Aaron Ward, Jacob Young, John Young, David Young, Peter Young, Baltzer Young, Samuel Young, Richard Young, Nicholas Young.

CIVIL LIST.

The records of the township from its organization, in 1803, until 1846, have been destroyed. Of the civil officers the names of the clerks up to that period were Jeremiah Feazle, Jacob Young, Charles Hole, and Thomas McMillan. Peter Young served from 1821 till 1852. Since 1845 the principal officers have been :

TRUSTEES.

- 1846.—Arthur Wherry, Hugh Gaston, Thompson S. Irving.
 1847-48.—Arthur Wherry, Cornelius Leech, Thompson S. Irving.
 1849.—Richard Lyon, Cornelius Leech, Thompson S. Irving.
 1850-51.—Benj. Burson, William Underwood, Thompson S. Irving.
 1852.—John T. Vale, R. W. Jackson, Thompson S. Irving.
 1853.—John T. Vale, Hugh Gaston, Peter Young.
 1854.—Thompson S. Irving, Edward Huston, Peter Young.
 1855.—Robert Campbelle, Israel Underwood, John Huston.
 1856.—Robert Campbell, Israel Underwood, Alexander Moore.
 1857.—Robert Campbell, Israel Underwood, James Fitzsimmons.
 1858.—Milton P. McCarter, Ammon Ashford, James Fitzsimmons.
 1859.—John T. Vale, Ammon Ashford, James Fitzsimmons.
 1860.—William Huff, John G. Gaston, C. P. McArter.
 1861-63.—William Huff, William F. Campbell, Edward Huston.
 1864.—William Huff, William M. Crawford, Jonas H. Farr.
 1865.—William Huff, William M. Crawford, John Nevin.
 1866.—William Huff, William M. Crawford, Jonas H. Farr.
 1867-68.—Uriah Thomas, William M. Crawford, Jeremiah Booth.
 1869-70.—John Huston, John H. Farr, Jeremiah Booth.
 1871.—John Rudibaugh, John H. Farr, Jeremiah Booth.
 1872.—John Rudibaugh, J. C. Huston, Martin Thomas.
 1873.—Jonas H. Farr, James Rogers, Samuel Patterson.
 1874.—James Rogers, William Huff, J. W. Billingsley.
 1875-77.—John Huston, William Huff, J. W. Billingsley.
 1878.—J. Booth, William Huff, J. W. Billingsley.
 1879.—J. Booth, A. C. Billingsley, J. W. Billingsley.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

- 1846-51, Peter Young; 1852-53, Kersey F. Randolph; 1854, Uriah Thomas; 1855-56, Lewis Brown; 1857, Robert W. Jackson;

1858, George Huff; 1859, Wm. H. Heacock; 1860-65, George H. Young; 1866-70, John Nevin; 1871-74, J. R. Davis; 1875-78, J. W. Hays; 1879, W. H. Young.

TREASURERS.

1846-57, Richard Stock; 1858-61, Joel F. Read; 1862-63, Jeremiah Booth; 1864-74, John W. Billingsley; 1875, C. P. Hall; 1876-77, A. B. Underwood; 1878-79, Isaac Huston.

In 1846, Isaac Eaton, Moses Dickey, Levi Guy, and James Mackall were appointed road supervisors. Since that period five districts have been formed, and in 1878 the supervisors were Isaac Dyke, Henry Hickman, G. H. Gorby, T. J. Richardson, and W. H. Young. The roads of the township have been fairly improved, and most of the streams are spanned by substantial bridges, whose maintenance has been a heavy burden. Several railroads have located routes through Middleton, and there is a prospect that one or more will soon be improved for travel.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The manufactories of Middleton have not been very numerous, and have been limited to the common kinds. The first attempt at milling was made by John Leslie. He constructed a machine to grind corn by hand-power. The first grinding by water-power was done by Benjamin Wright, soon after 1800. He had a small corn-mill on Brush Run, near the west line of section 24.

The third mill, but the first which had any bolting apparatus, was put up at Achor, in 1803, by Aaron Brooks. A saw-mill was built the same season, and in the fall of 1804 both became the property of Baltzer Young, who owned them until 1839, when Peter and David Young became the proprietors, and carried on milling many years. The present is the third mill that occupies that site, and is owned by Andrew Whiteleather.

The next mill was built on section 10, about 1806, by Bernard Feazle. It was swept away by the great freshet in 1813, and the power thereafter was not improved.

On Leslie's Run was formerly a grist-mill, which was operated by John Beeson, John G. Strait, Robert Campbell, and others, which has long since been abandoned, and the building is now used for a barn by Zephaniah Wherry. Above this point, about 1815, William Burt put up a grist-mill, which has been discontinued, but a saw-mill is yet here operated. Below the mouth of Leslie's Run, at an earlier day, a stone grist-mill was erected by John Beeson, which was successfully carried on until about thirty years ago. It was last operated by Thomas Reed. Farther up Bull Creek, John Edmundson put up a log-mill at an early day, and also had a tannery at this point. Benjamin Scott became the owner of the power and erected a very good mill, which was subsequently owned and operated by Thomas Cannon, Samuel Prouse, and Peter Ulim, the latter being the present proprietor.

On the west branch of Bull Creek, some time about 1820, Parley Bowen improved a power for a tilt-hammer for making axes, scythes, etc. At the same place Samuel Thomas had a carding-machine. In the course of time the power was employed by Moses Dickey to operate a saw-mill, which is yet continued.

A number of other saw-mills have been operated, at dif-

ferent periods, on the small brooks of the township. One of the principal ones was on Rough Run, and was put up by James Brooks, about 1825. That mill and others on the same site have been operated by Adam Conkle, Johnson Chaney, John G. Gaston, Samuel Henderson, and John Donovan, the present proprietor. On the Middle Beaver, in the southwestern part of the township, Samuel Conkle erected a grist-mill in 1830, and not long after a saw-mill. These have been the property of James Gaston, Thomas Whitaree, and are at present the property of Philander Gaston.

In 1808, Archibald Scott and William Hamilton established a tannery at Achor, which, in 1812, became the property of Richard F. Randolph, who increased the capacity, adding fifteen vats to the four already there. This tannery has since been carried on by the Randolph family, the present proprietor being Jonathan F. Randolph.

At Clarkson, Joseph Moore began a tannery many years ago, on the side opposite the present establishment, which was built by Richard Stoek. Bailey F. Randolph was his tanner. Subsequently, William and Perry Ashton carried on the business, and were followed by George Uneapher and the present proprietor, W. H. Owens. At Clarkson common earthenware was made about 1840 by John T. Vale and others.

Formerly there were many distilleries in Middleton, whose capacity, however, was not very great, seldom exceeding three bushels per day. The first was put in operation at Achor, about 1808, by Levi Rogers, and at later periods, among the distillers, were George Brown, Job Rossell, George Grate, John Grate, Levi Guy, Edward Crawford, William Craige, and Peter Myers.

THE MINERAL WEALTH

of Middleton is varied and extensive, but, owing to the lack of shipping facilities, has been but slightly developed. In the southeastern part of the township flagging-stone of any size, so hard as to be a good substitute for fire-brick, crops out on many farms, and in the same locality are deposits of excellent cement and beds of rich ore. Fire-brick and potters' clay may be procured on many sections, and salt and petroleum exist in limited quantities. But the most abundant mineral is coal. Nearly the entire township is underlaid by veins of superior bituminous or cannel-coal, which has been mined only to supply the local demand for fuel. Banks were opened as early as 1840 by George Burson on the Ward farm, and later on his own farm, on section 15, which he is yet working. Along the same ridge, extending from the northeast to the southwest, are numerous banks of coal, which, it is said, will smelt iron without roasting. Among those who have mined coal in the township may be named N. Durk, A. Ward, Andrew Frené, Eli Guy, Isaac Dyke, Jasper George, Adam Pancake, John Scott, Hugh Gaston, John G. Gaston, Isaac Warriek, and others.

THE FRUIT INTERESTS

of Middleton have become such an important feature of its history that mention of them may appropriately be here made. The soil of the township, in the northwestern part

especially, is adapted for the culture of the peach, and the "Carmel Ridge" has a wide reputation for producing a superior quality of this delicious fruit. Apples and pears also grow to perfection, and the grape and other small fruits seem at home among the hills of Middleton. Fruit-growing may be said to have become the principal industry of the people, and on some farms it constitutes a business of no small proportions.

One of the first peach-orchards was planted many years ago by John Marsh. This is now owned by Charles P. Hall, and has been enlarged to contain twenty-four hundred trees. In the same neighborhood are the orchards of John T. Vale, with more than five thousand trees. Among other prominent orchardists may be named Jacob Taylor, Morton Neil, Meader Allman, Charles Hewitt, Adam Reed, Josiah Miles, Aaron Kersey, Mahlon and Alexander Underwood, John Burson, James Nichols, Henry Morlan, Israel Cope, John V. Ashford, Stephen Crawford, Nathan Crawford, Jonas H. Farr, Joseph Love, William Crawford, I. and M. Warriek, Franklin Taylor, David Swaney, Robert Martin, James Rogers, Theop. Rogers, Samuel Eaton, George Burson, Eli Guy, G. H. Maekall, James Maekall, John Henderson, Isaac Beatty, J. G. Gaston, William McCoy, William Paneake, Richard Lyons, and Allen Campbell.

Nurseries for the culture of fruit-, ornamental, and evergreen-trees have been established at Carmel by N. W. Crawford, and in the Beaver Valley by G. H. Maekall. Each of these contains from 10 to 15 acres.

HAMLETS AND VILLAGES.

Although numerous attempts have been made to form villages, the township is destitute of any place of importance greater than that which attaches to a country trading-point. One of these embryotic villages was platted on the 28th day of November, 1806, by William Heald for Isaac Siddle. Fourteen lots were laid out on the northwest quarter of section 18, which received the name of Waterford, but not a single house was here built, and very few people in that quiet Quaker neighborhood are aware how narrowly they escaped village greatness. Near here is at present

THE EAST CARMEL POST-OFFICE,

which, since 1871, has been maintained by the government, and which has a tri-weekly mail, supplied by the route from Liverpool to New Waterford. Since that time William H. Blackburn has been the postmaster, keeping also a small country store. Before 1871 the post-office here was maintained by individual enterprise.

At the old Scott mills, on Bull Creek, the Mill Rock post-office was established in 1873, and had E. Prouse as the first postmaster. Peter Ulim holds the appointment at present, and also keeps a small grocery-store. Mail is supplied from New Galilee, Pa.

THE VALLEY OF ACHOR

was the name applied by Abraham Z. Rogers to a village which he platted, before 1807, half a mile east of Young's mills, near the present Baptist church. The place had a promising future until the State road was located over the ridge a mile or so south, when it began to decline, and

whatever interests were demanded by the surrounding neighborhood found a better place at the mills. One by one the few log houses which had been built here were removed or went to decay, and the village-plat forms a part of the neighboring farms. Joseph W. White, Samuel Jackson, Richard F. Randolph, and a few others had small stores at this point many years ago.

At the mills was established a post-office, which received the name of

ACHOR,

a title which yet designates it, and which is now applied to this locality. Jacob Young was the first postmaster, and was followed by Samuel Young, John Kinney, and Martin E. Hewitt. It was allowed to go down about this time, but in 1872 it was re-established and P. W. Smith appointed postmaster, who yet holds the office. A daily mail is supplied from East Palestine.

In 1806, Baltzer Young opened a tavern at his residence, and continued until 1836. A short time before, Samuel Young opened a store in the log building below the mill, and after a number of years was followed by John Kinney. For a space there was no store, when Martin Gillespie engaged in merchandising, and was followed by J. G. Green and the present W. S. Guy. At this hamlet are also at present a few mechanic shops and three or four houses, besides the mills, which are the principal feature of the place.

BELLEFONT,

another ephemeral village, was platted, March 9, 1816, on the northeast quarter of section 26 by Nicholas Young, a native of Bellefont, Pa. Young was a tailor by trade, and induced other tradesmen to settle there; but, as the locality was not suitable for a village, the purposes of the founder were not realized. Only half a dozen houses were built, and the plat has long since been vacated. On the State road west, George Pancake had a tavern many years, which had a wide reputation among the travelers of that period. Another tavern that found much favor was kept by Amos Stevens at a point still farther west.

NEW LIBERTY

is another village that exists only in the records of the county. It was platted on the southwest quarter of section 29 in March, 1817, by Levi Guy, probably in opposition to Clarkson, which had been laid out the year before. Beyond a house or two, no other buildings were put up, and the aspirations of the proprietor were overcome by the more sturdy progress of

CLARKSON,

which became the only village in the township. It has a pleasant location on sections 29 and 30, and was platted, Feb. 19, 1816, by William Heald for the proprietor, Robert Hanna. The general plan embraced two streets, each sixty feet wide, dissecting a square around which were twelve lots. The village had its beginning there, but in its subsequent growth expanded more in length along the street running north and south. It contains two churches, three stores, two public-houses, the usual complement of mechanic shops, and about thirty dwellings.

The Hannas sold the first goods in the place in a log cabin on the square. John McCoy had the second store. Some time about 1824, Richard Stock began merchandising, and continued until 1856. Meantime, Eli Vale was in trade, and was succeeded by I. & M. Warrick, for a number of years successful merchants, who were followed, in 1870, by W. C. Wilson, yet in trade. The other merchants are William M. Crawford and Mrs. A. Campbell, and among others who have been in trade were Henry Lyon, Isaac Levan, J. A. Lyon, James Heeps, Jacob Walter, William Hamilton, and A. Campbell.

Thomas Hanna, Isaac Pyle, and others were early tavern-keepers in the village. Other landlords were William B. Shannon, John Souder, Jacob Walter, and A. Campbell. The present houses of entertainment are kept by Mrs. A. Campbell and Harvey Moore.

The Clarkson post-office was established some time about 1839, with Richard Stock as postmaster, and William Thomas, assistant. Subsequently, the office was held by Isaac Warrick, Samuel Casebur, Moses Louthan, and A. Campbell. Mrs. A. Campbell is the present incumbent. The office has a tri-weekly mail from New Lisbon, a tri-weekly mail from New Waterford and East Liverpool, and a semi-weekly mail from New Galilee.

Among the earliest physicians in the township, if not the first, was Dr. John Edmundson, living in the Quaker neighborhood, who was in practice a number of years. Dr. Thomas McMillan, a Thompsonian physician, had an extensive practice a few years later, continuing through a period of fifteen years. For the past twenty-five years Dr. Golden Pearson has been a practitioner in that part of the township.

At Achor, Dr. William Wilson was in practice about twenty years, before 1839, and the next resident physician was the present, Dr. W. H. Young, located here since 1875.

At Clarkson, Dr. Joshua Calvin was a physician before 1850, and was followed in his practice by Dr. Luther Calvin. In 1870, Dr. D. Young located, but remained only a short time, followed by Dr. H. W. Vale and the present practitioner, Dr. A. G. Vale.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Owing to the loss of the records, nothing satisfactory concerning the condition of schools prior to 1853 can be given. That year the directors of the several districts were as follows, the first named of each set being the clerk: District No. 1, Milton P. McArtor, Israel Underwood, and John Rudibaugh; District No. 2, Charles Billingsley, Joel F. Read, and David Brown; District No. 3, David Young, Samuel B. Todd, and George Eakin; District No. 5, George W. Churchill, John W. Billingsley, and Jesse Underwood; District No. 5, Nathan H. Armstrong, Jacob Taylor, and Jesse Hole; District No. 6, Samuel C. Saint, John Sowders, and Edward Huston; District No. 7, John Durk, Elisha Rowles, and Henry Durk; District No. 8, Uriah Thomas, Henry March, and William McCoy; District No. 9, James Fitzsimmons, George Davidson, and Mathew Davidson; District No. 10, James Rogers, Spaar Dyke, and A. J. Cannon.

The board of education was organized by electing Uriah

Thomas chairman. David Young, James Rogers, and Uriah Thomas were constituted a committee to draft rules for the government of the schools.

It was voted that each district have power to build its own school-houses, and the following year most of the districts displaced their log school-houses with comfortable frame buildings. The condition of the schools at that period may be seen from the following table:

District.	Males.	Females.	State Fund.	Township Fund.
No. 1.....	26	28	\$79.80	\$63.20
" 2.....	20	27	70.00	67.00
" 3.....	32	39	106.40	41.60
" 4.....	25	28	79.80	63.20
" 5.....	38	28	78.40	64.60
" 6.....	36	28	105.00	43.00
" 7.....	48	47	124.60	29.40
" 8.....	39	40	102.20	43.80
" 9.....	31	35	95.20	49.80
" 10 (males and females) 9			12.60	10.53

making a total of 594 children of school age. In 1878 the number of male children of school age was 276; of female children, 220,—nearly a hundred less than in 1857.

The present board of education is composed of J. C. Huston, President, and W. H. Young, Clerk; associate members, Samuel Eaton, Isaac Randles, B. F. Dyke, J. M. Louthan, Hiram Booth, S. B. Davis, H. J. Green, and Alvin Thomas.

Middleton is provided with good school-buildings, and a commendable degree of interest is taken in educational matters. A fair proportion of its citizens have received the benefits of a college education.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

To the Baptists belongs the credit of first establishing the forms of public worship in the township, and also of providing the first church-building. In the month of August, 1804, two missionaries visited the feeble settlement and organized

THE ACHOR VALLEY BAPTIST CHURCH

with fourteen members, ten of whom were Owen Bowen, Joel Rogers, Abraham Rogers, Christopher Warman, Henry Kirkendall, Elizabeth Bowman, Elizabeth Rossell, Melea Rogers, and John Cross. Others soon joined, but for many years the society was poor and led a struggling existence. The meetings were first held in the houses of members, but in 1806 a meeting-house was erected of round logs, which was roofed with clapboards and for a floor had the bare ground. It had no door or window, and the seats consisted of split timbers placed crosswise on four logs. In time a better house took its place, and still later the present attractive frame meeting-house was erected. It has an exceedingly fine location on a little hill, on which have been allowed to remain handsome forest-trees. In the rear of the house is a well-kept grave-yard.

This society has generally been peaceful and prosperous, and at present numbers seventy-five members, who have been under the pastoral direction of the Rev. John Owen since May 1, 1878. The first pastor was the Rev. Henry Frazier, who served from 1804 till 1815. The intermediate pastors, and the years when they became connected, were as follows: 1816, Rev. Thomas Rigdon; 1819, Rev. Andrew Clark; 1825, Rev. Jehu Brown; 1829, Rev. Wm. P. West; 1834, Rev. Jonathan Davis; 1836, Rev.

G. Huston; 1836 till 1866, Rev. Rees Davis; 1869, Rev. David Williams; 1870, Rev. A. G. Kirk; 1871, Rev. Charles Morton; 1872, Rev. William Entwistle; 1874, Rev. William Leet; 1876, Rev. A. G. Kirk.

In 1844, J. L. Douglass, a member of the church, received license to preach, and subsequently went as a missionary to Burmah, where he died.

Those elected to the office of deacon by the church have been the brethren George Brown, Henry Kirkendall, Ethan Thomas, Job Rossell, Sr., Jeremiah Booth, James Davis, Job R. Davis, and Jonathan F. Randolph.

A flourishing Sabbath-school is maintained by the church, which is at present superintended by J. W. Hays and Jeremiah Booth.

THE CARMEL MEETING OF ORTHODOX FRIENDS,

the next religious society organized in Middleton, was instituted about 1810. That year the first meeting-house was built, on a lot donated for this purpose by Jacob Heacock and Susannah, his wife. It was a log building, and was used until about 1835, when a new house was built, which was partly destroyed by fire in the winter of 1845. The present neat frame house was built in the summer of 1846, that part of the old house left standing being used for the Particular meetings meanwhile. It has a pleasant location in a beautiful grove, and is yet a comfortable place of worship.

The first Monthly meeting at Carmel was held the 20th of 12th month, 1817. Joseph Fisher and Nathan Heald were the first clerks. Nathan Hole, Abijah Richards, and Esther Hole were the first ministers; Joseph Fisher, William Leech, Charles Hole, Esther Richards, Martha Ashton, and Sarah Hole, the first elders; and Joseph Young, Joseph Fisher, Aden Morlan, and Nathan Jones, the first overseers.

The principal members at that time were John Edmunsion, Nathan Hole, Robert Hanna, Thomas Hanna, Charles Hambleton, David Hole, Abijah Richards, William Leech, Aden Morlan, James Marsh, William Neil, John Vale, William Underwood, Stephen Ogden, Joseph Fisher, Jonathan Marsh, George West, Charles Hole, Thos. McMillan, Joseph Heald, Joseph Young, Nathan Johns, Jacob Heacock, Richard Trillis, William Wiley, John Hole, Caleb Cowgill, and Joshua Davis.

The Monthly meetings were discontinued in the fall of 1854, nearly all the old members having deceased or removed. The last elders were Merab Hall and Nathan P. Hall. Abi Heald, the wife of James Heald, was the last recommended minister.

The Friends yet living in this neighborhood have since 1854 been connected with the Middleton Monthly Meeting, but Particular meetings are still maintained at Carmel, having about 40 attendants from the James Heald, Wilson Hall, Joseph Cope, A. H. Blackburn, Morton Neil, Israel Cope, Meader Allman, Charles P. Hall, Wm. H. Blackburn, Pearson Hall, and other families.

Charles P. Hall, who has furnished the data for this sketch, is the clerk of the Preparative meeting.

THE CARMEL MONTHLY MEETING OF HICKSITE FRIENDS.

On the 29th of September, 1828, a number of Friends, who had been accused by the regular meeting of defection of

doctrine assembled at Elk Run, and, after appointing James Hambleton clerk, chose Eli Vale, James Marsh, and Thomas McMillan to confer together as to what future action should be taken. They reported that they were impressed that the harmony of the society would most likely be promoted if those who held the belief of Friend Hicks would hold a meeting "separate from our accusing brethren," and that for this purpose a house had been proffered by Jesse Underwood until some other place could be provided. James Hambleton, Jacob Heacock, and Benjamin Pyle were appointed to endeavor to make arrangements with the opposing party relative to the use of the meeting-house. These reported that no plan would meet the approbation of their former friends, who steadfastly refused to give them the use of the house, and that a place of worship must therefore be otherwise provided. Accordingly, on the 20th day of the 12th month, 1828, Jacob Heacock and Benjamin Pyle were appointed overseers of the meeting, which was now permanently organized, James Hambleton clerk and Thomas McMillan assistant.

At a later session of the meeting, James Hambleton, John Edmundson, and Jacob Heacock were appointed to build a meeting-house on the northwest corner of Jacob Heacock's land. On the ground thus secured, in a beautiful grove, a small brick house was built in 1829, which yet stands, and is at present being repaired. It was originally in charge of a board of trustees chosen by the Carmel meeting, but is at present nominally controlled by the Salem meetings.

The early and prominent members of the Carmel Hicksite meeting were from the Boram, Barrett, Crawford, Cowgill, Edsill, Edmundson, Farquar, Hambleton, Heacock, Johns, McMillan, McConnell, Morris, Marsh, Pyle, Pallet, Raley, Reeves, Thompson, Townsend, Richardson, Vale, and Waterworth families, living in Elk Run, Middleton, and St. Clair townships. Until about 1845 the meetings were well attended, and the society was prosperous. About this time many members removed, and the interest so rapidly declined that after December, 1851, no Monthly meeting was held, although Particular meetings were maintained with considerable regularity several years later. Recently these have been only occasionally held by the Raley family and a few others, sometimes assisted by Friends from the Salem meeting.

The Carmel Monthly Meeting for women was established Sept. 20, 1820, and was discontinued in 1840.

THE ZION HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Some time before 1815 a class of Methodists was formed in the Stevens neighborhood, in Middleton township, which embraced, among other members, Amos Stevens and family, Augustus Stevens and family, Thomas Saint and wife, George Ashford and wife, John Leslie, Samuel Brisbane, James Thompson, Joseph Saint, Elijah Leslie, Benjamin and Joshua Todd, Jane Brooks, Margaret Thomas, Aquilla Ward, Alpha M. Baxter, and Mrs. Pancake. Later additions were received from the Thomas, Huston, McCoy, Huff, Hays, Addis, and Fitzsimmons families.

Amos Stevens served as the leader, and frequently exhorted in the meetings after the regular sermon had

been delivered by the traveling minister. In the course of time his son, Augustine Stevens, entered the ministerial ranks. The services were first held in the houses of the members, in barns, and often in the woods; but in ten or fifteen years a meeting-house was built on the land set aside for this purpose by Amos Stevens, which was the place of worship many years. From this fact the appointment was long known as the "Stevens church."

In the summer of 1865 a new church-edifice was built near the site of the old house, under the trusteeship of John Huston, John Burson, James Fitzsimmons, G. H. Huff, William Burson, Edward Huston, and Isaac Huston, which was dedicated Nov. 18, 1865, by the Revs. Hartshorn and Lane, as the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal church, and by this title it has since been recognized. The house has a most beautiful location, and presents an inviting appearance. It is a plain frame, and cost \$2500.

The members worshipping here number about 70, and have at present the following official board: Stewards, Hugh McCoy and Alvin Thomas; Trustees, John Huston, Alvin Thomas, John Baxter, Martin Thomas, Isaac Huston, James Fitzsimmons, and J. C. Billingsley; and Sunday-School Superintendent, Martin Thomas.

THE FAIRVIEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

near the southwest corner of section 31, was built in 1869 by a committee composed of John Hollinger, Wm. Rudibaugh, George Reininger, Levi Williams, John Lonas, Joseph Henry, and Stephen Hickman, most of whom also constitute the present board of trustees. The society worshipping in this house was organized in Madison township, and, until the date above given, was known as the Williamsport charge, the first place of worship having been in that village. Both churches have the same ministerial supply. In early times this was furnished by a circuit which embraced nearly the entire county; in 1840 the eastern part of the county was formed into the Liverpool circuit, and embraced these appointments; and since 1860 they have been a part of the Elkton circuit. Since 1820 these circuits have been regularly supplied by the Conferences to which they had been attached, but it is probable that the Methodist missionaries visited these parts and preached before they were taken up as appointments. It is believed that the appended list of ministers embraces the names of nearly all who proclaimed Methodism in the township. The years given are the dates of their appointments by Conference: 1820, Revs. Jacob Hooper Dowler; 1821, Wm. Tipton, Trescott, Henry Knapp; 1822, Wm. Tipton, Samuel Brookonier; 1823, Dennis Goddard, B. O. Plympton; 1824, Ezra Booth, Albert G. Richardson; 1825, Samuel Adams, Robert Hopkins; 1826, John Knox, Wm. Henderson; 1827, Edward Taylor, John Somerville; 1828, B. O. Plympton, Nathaniel Callender; 1829, George Brown, — Winans; 1830, Wm. Henderson, Alfred Bronson; 1831, John Crawford, Jacob Jenks; 1832, John P. Kent, W. Summers; 1833, L. M. Weakly, D. Gordon; 1834, Alcinus Young, John Meacham; 1835, Alcinus Young, P. S. Ruter; 1836, Daniel Sharp, John McLean; 1837, Daniel Sharp, J. W. Auld; 1838, George McCaskey, J. Montgomery; 1839, George McCaskey, Joshua Monroe; 1840, I. Dallas, Joshua

Monroe; 1841-42, Henry Wharton, Cornelius Jackson; 1843-45, James M. Bray, W. P. Blackburn; 1846-47, Nathaniel Callender, J. K. Miller; 1848-49, Robert Cunningham, T. W. Winstanly; 1850-51, Wm. C. Henderson, A. J. Dale; 1852-53, John Huston, Warren Long; 1854-55, David Campbell, John R. Roller; 1856-57, Andrew Huston, John Ansley; 1858-59, A. W. Butts, H. W. Baker; 1860, M. W. Dallas, A. W. Taylor; 1861-62, M. S. Kendig; 1863, Warren Long; 1864, Louis Payne; 1865, John Wright; 1866-67, G. D. Kinnear; 1868-70, A. J. Lane; 1871, John Huston; 1872-73, J. D. Leggett; 1874-75, W. Bedall; 1876-78, James M. Bray; 1879, A. J. Culp.

THE BURT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

When the Rev. Brookonier was on the circuit, before described, in 1822, the Rev. John Burt, a local Methodist minister, persuaded him to preach at his house, on section 1. As a result of his occasional labors at this point a society was formed, which had among its members the Burts, Eatons, and Bartons, who, some years after, built a small meeting-house near Father Burt's home. In this worship was maintained until 1867, when the appointment was given up and the interest transferred to the village of East Palestine. The meeting-house has been demolished. The charge was changed frequently from one circuit to another, but, in the main, has been served by the ministers before named.

Two other members of this society, Isaac and Samuel Eaton, became local Methodist preachers, and their brother, M. M. Eaton, became a member of the Pittsburgh Conference.

THE HAZELVILLE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

In the summer of 1850, Samuel Thomas, Jared Marlnee, and Joseph Scott, acting as a board of trustees for a society formed previously, erected a small meeting-house in the southeastern part of section 5, which has since been known as the Hazelville church. The persons worshipping there at that period belonged principally to the Grey, Sands, Thomas, Marlnee, and Scott families, and had for their first minister the Rev. Wm. Ferrall. Subsequently, the ministers preaching here have been the Revs. Fast, Crayton, Waldorf, Turner, Bonewill, Fraver, Dilley, Booth, Bowers, Perkins, Slusser, Deihl, Randall, Lower, Faulk, Low, Begley, Singar, and Kettering. There are at present about 25 members, with Henry Barton as class-leader, and John Marlnee, Enos Seachrist, and Joseph Richardson as trustees of the meeting-house. A Sunday-school of 40 members has Enos Seachrist for superintendent.

THE UNION BRIDGE CHAPEL OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

For the accommodation of the United Brethren living in the central part of the township, a class was formed in that locality in 1864, and preaching was supplied in connection with the Hazelville charge, the meetings being held in the school-house. In 1871 a neat frame edifice was erected by a committee, composed of Andrew Ward, John Gorby, Aquilla Ward, Culbertson Addis, and C. Huston,

on the western part of section 15, which was dedicated in September by the Rev. B. F. Booth. This property is now under the trusteeship of John Gorby, Gustavus Gorby, and S. S. Duke.

The members comprising the society number about 60, and have the same pastors as the Hazelville and Fairfield churches. S. S. Dyke is the leader of the class, and Alvan Huston superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mrs. Lucinda Marlnee was licensed as a local preacher in 1870, and still holds that relation in the church.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CLARKSON.

This society was formed in the spring of 1839, and was composed chiefly of a number of persons who had formerly belonged to the congregation at Middle Beaver, and when that body was dissolved came to this locality to establish a place of worship, the remaining members going to Madison. Among the members who constituted the congregation of Clarkson were John McCammon, James W. Gaston, Joseph Steel, John G. Gaston, Mathew Lyon, Hugh Gaston, Matthias Shirtz, Wm. Steel, James Provines, Hugh Sebring (and their wives), Morgan Lyon, Elizabeth Knight, Nancy McCammon, Elizabeth McCammon, and Mary Keep.

A frame meeting-house was built that year, a little south of the village of Clarkson, on a lot of ground given for the purpose and for a cemetery by Thomas Ashton and George Feazle, which was used until 1877, when it was displaced by the present edifice. This is a very neat though plain frame, and was built by a committee composed of Daniel G. Souder, T. J. Conkle, and P. Gaston. The grounds are inclosed by a fine fence, giving the place an inviting appearance. The board of trustees controlling the property in 1879 were J. W. Hollinger, T. R. Wilson, Samuel Crawford, T. J. Conkle, and John Wollam.

Two of the ruling elders of the old congregation continued to discharge the duties of that office for the Clarkson congregation,—namely, Hugh Gaston and John McCammon; a third elder was soon after chosen in the person of James Gaston. The other elders of the church have been John Souders, Hiram Hollinger, David Swaney, Edward Crawford, James Armstrong, Stephen Clark, William Ross, Henry Creighton, Wm. B. Sherman, Francis Scott, Wm. M. Crawford, Daniel G. Souders, and John Hollinger, the three last named holding that office at the present.

The Rev. William O. Stratton was the first pastor, remaining until 1843; and, after the lapse of a number of years, the Rev. William Dalzell also served the congregation a short time in that capacity. The other ministers have been connected as supplies, and have been as follows: the Revs. William D. McCartney, Thomas McDermott, John B. Graham, R. Lewis, William Reed, Robert Armstrong, George Johnson, J. R. Miller, W. Gaston, J. R. Dundas, and the present, J. N. Wilson.

The congregation has about 130 members and maintains a good Sunday-school, which is at present superintended by J. B. Bell.

THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF CLARKSON.

Some time about 1854 a small congregation was formed at Clarkson from the Roseburgh, Logan, Wilson, Finney,

and other families who held the doctrines of the Associate Presbyterians. Meetings were occasionally held in the old church, the preaching being supplied by the Rev. S. W. Clark, of St. Clair; but after a few years the congregation disbanded. Before the formation of the above congregation, the Free Presbyterians established themselves in this community, receiving membership from the Gaston, Moore, and other families, ultimately to the number of forty. Meetings were held in the church, school-house, and Hugh Gaston's barn, by the Revs. Bradford, Robertson, Jamison, and McElhanev, which were attended with considerable interest. The union of the various Presbyterian bodies of the country was followed at Clarkson by the formation of

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1862, Samuel R. Roseburgh was chosen to bear a petition to the Presbytery, asking that a congregation might be duly formed by an accredited person at Clarkson. That body appointed the Rev. S. W. Clark, and on the 5th

of July of that year he discharged this mission, uniting in church fellowship the following persons: S. R. Roseburgh, Jane Roseburgh, Samuel Henderson, Mary Henderson, Jane Walter, Ellen Crawford, Mrs. Henry, Charity Gaston, W. C. Wilson, Margaret Wilson, Sarah E. Logan, John R. Chain, Elizabeth Chain, Mary J. Wilson, Andrew Cavatt, Martha Cavatt, William Glenn, Louisa Glenn, John P. Finney, John, Esther, and Margaret Roseburgh, Samuel C. Saint, Mary Saint, and William H. Gaston.

Samuel R. Roseburgh, William Glenn, John R. Chain, and W. C. Wilson were elected the first ruling elders. These offices are at present filled by John R. Chain, Samuel C. Saint, and John G. Gaston. The meeting-house was built in 1863. The pulpit was first supplied by the Revs. S. W. Clark, Martin, Melvin, and in 1868 the Rev. A. T. Houston was installed pastor, remaining four years. Since then the clergy have been the Revs. Alexander, McElhanev, and Patterson, there being at present no regular supply. The congregation numbers but 28 members, and the church is not so prosperous as in former days.

P E R R Y.

THIS is the central northern township of the county, and was constituted from four sections taken from each of the townships of Butler, Greene, Goshen, and Salem.

The village of Salem was incorporated prior to the erection of the township, and is the only village in its territory. The surface of the land is generally undulating, without any prominent physical features.

The water-courses are few and small, among which the principal are the middle fork of Beaver Creek, which rises in the southern part of the township, flows in a southeasterly course, and leaves the township a little west of the southeast corner; and the head-waters of Buffalo Creek, one branch of which rises in the village of Salem, and one in the southwest corner of the town. These branches unite a little west of the north part of the village, on section 36, and flow northerly, passing out of the township about a mile and a half east of its west boundary.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The Friends began to push their way to the West from Pennsylvania and Virginia soon after the trouble with the mother-country had ceased and the territory of the Northwest had been organized.

Jaacob Painter, from Virginia, in the year 1802, with his wife and children,—David, Saml., Abigail, and Robert,—came into this part of the country and located on section 32, township 16, range 3, and built on the farm where John Pow now lives. They first put up a tent made from the wagon-cover, which they used while building the log cabin. The days of Mr. Painter were mostly passed on the farm. His sons settled principally on the same section.

Elisha Schooley, also from Virginia, located in 1801, and built a log cabin, which in a few years he replaced with a frame dwelling. His sons settled on a part of the section.

In 1803, Samuel Davis, a sturdy follower of William Penn, a man of strong individuality, indomitable perseverance, and withal eccentric, who was born in New Jersey, and had lived several years in Pennsylvania, where he married, set out to make a settlement in this part of the country. After pushing his way along the New Lisbon road, he reached the undulating lands which occupy the northern part of Columbiana County, and determined to remain. He cut his way through the dense woods about a mile, and located on section 31, township 16, range 3, which he afterwards purchased of Samuel Smith, whose assignee he was.

Mr. Davis received a deed direct from the government, signed by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and dated Aug. 9, 1806. He also later received a deed of section 33, township 16, range 3, dated March 10, 1807, and another of section 20, township 17, range 4, dated Nov. 1, 1808. The certificates for these sections had been granted some years previous. He commenced a clearing, planted wheat, and built a log cabin on the spot where, a few years later, he built the large brick house now owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. Hiddleston. At this time commenced the wondrous change which transformed the almost unbroken wilderness into cultivated fields, and built up a thriving village, vocal with the busy hum of machinery whose productions reach to the farthest ends of the earth.

Whether Mr. Davis remained during the winter is not

known; but in the spring of 1804, his family, consisting of his wife and children,—Rebecca, Mary, Samuel, William, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Joshua,—removed to this place, and settled in the new home. Soon afterwards others of the Society of Friends gathered about them, and in a few years constituted a considerable settlement. In 1806, Mr. Davis presented to the settlement two acres of land on which to build a meeting-house, situated on the north side of Main Street, at the corner of Ellsworth. In 1815 he laid out the tier of lots on the north side of the street. His time in later years was devoted to the management of his land.

Mr. Davis was an excellent judge of human nature, and settled more law-suits by conciliation between disputants, in the last few years of his life, than did the courts, and assisted often, financially, in adjusting compromises, his love of humanity leading him to prevent resort to "legal suasion," as he termed suits at law. Samuel Davis died April 15, 1836, at the age of seventy-three years; Mary, his wife, died April 27, 1842, aged eighty-three years.

He was always on the alert for the ludicrous, and many bits of humor are told of him, one of which is as follows: A Dutchman went out beside a spring to indulge in a private drink from his bottle; he there encountered Davis, whom he invited to partake. Davis at first declined, but when urged appeared to consent, remarking that he "couldn't take it undiluted." He thereupon suggested that the whisky be poured into the "run," while he drank from it just below. The Dutchman complied, and, as Davis continued to drink and called for more, the Dutchman continued to pour until the bottle was empty. All too late to save a portion for himself the Dutchman discovered that he had been duped, and that Davis had taken only water "straight." He afterwards declared, "I never had no Yankee come it over me or cheat me so pad as Sammy Davis."

The first wedding which occurred in the town was that of Rebecca, the oldest child of Mr. Davis, and David Schofield. The marriage was solemnized in the small log church which stood on the north side of the street, near where the town-hall now stands. The intention of the happy couple had been duly published at the Middleton Monthly Meeting. David saw Rebecca for the first time when she was in a clearing helping her father roll and haul logs. Almost every person in the neighborhood was invited to the wedding.

The following certificate is recorded on page 1 of the *Friends' Church Record* of that day, and is a verbatim copy of the marriage certificate, now in possession of Joseph Holloway, a son-in-law of Mrs. Schofield:

"David Schofield, of Columbiana County, and State of Ohio, son of David Schofield, of Campbell County, State of Virginia, and Rachel his wife, and Rebeeah Davis, daughter of Samuel Davis, of Columbiana County, and State of Ohio, and Mary his wife, having declared their intentions of taking each other in marriage, before several monthly meetings of the people called Quakers, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, the proceedings of the said David Schofield and Rebeeah Davis, after due enquiry and deliberate consideration, were allowed by the said meeting, they appearing clear of all others, and having consent of parents and parties concerned.

"Now these are to certify whom it may concern, that for the accomplishing their said marriage, this twentieth day of the eleventh month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, they,

the said David Schofield and Rebeeah Davis appeared in a public assembly of the aforesaid people, and others, in their meeting-house at Salem, and he the said David Schofield taking the said Rebeeah Davis by the hand, did openly and solemnly declare as follows, or nearly so:

"In the presenee of this assembly, I take this my friend Rebeeah Davis to be my wife, promising, with Divine aid, to be to her a loving and faithful husband till death shall separate us."

"And the said Rebeeah Davis did then and there in the said assembly declare as follows:

"In the presence of this assembly, I take this my friend David Schofield to be my husband, promising, with Divine aid, to be to him a loving and faithful wife till death shall separate us."

"And the said David Schofield and Rebeeah Davis (she according to custom of marriage assuming the name of her husband) as a full confirmation thereof, and in testimony thereto did then and there to these presents set their hands.

"DAVID SCHOFIELD,

"REBECAH SCHOFIELD.

"We, who were present among others at the above marriage, have also subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, the day and year aforesaid:

"Elizabeth Right, Samuel Davis, Rachel Schooley, Jesse Holloway, Unity Stanley, Abram Warrington, Abigail Hunt, Joseph Curl, Joseph Black, James Shore, Hannah Morris, Enoch Warrington, Rachel Warrington, Jonathan Evans, Deborah Schooley, John Straughan, Mary Test, Israel Gaskell, Benjamin Test, Price Blake, John Schooley, Zacheus Test, Robert French, Hannah Test, Anthony Morris, Mary Davis, Zilpah Gaskell, Mary Shinn, Mary Reeves, Elisha Schooley, Elizabeth Evans, Caleb Shinn, Judith Townsend, John Isenhour, Mary Isenhour, Keziah Woolman."

David Schofield kept store in Salem for many years where Dr. Kuhn now lives.

Mary, the second daughter of Samuel Davis, married Benjamin Hawley, who came from Middleton in 1820, his father having come to that place from Chester County in 1801. Mr. Hawley built the brick house where the express-office now is, and lived there until 1831, when he bought the old Davis place from Joshua Davis. It contained about 100 acres, which he laid out in lots and streets. He sold all the lots except the home lot, which is still in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Hiddleston. He was a carpenter by trade, was justice of the peace a number of years, and transacted business as an adjuster of claims and conveyancer. He was one of the earliest friends of the present school system, and did much to promote its acceptance. He was one of the most useful citizens, and an honest man. Mr. Hawley died Feb. 27, 1875, aged eighty-five years.

About the year 1805, John Webb, with his family of seven sons and four daughters, moved from Hartford Co., Md., to what is now Perry township, and settled on the northeast quarter of section No. 30, where William Dunn now lives. His children were as follows: Thomas, James, John,* Ann, William, Richard, Elizabeth, Mary, Abraham, and Isaac. Of these, there is but one survivor, Isaac Webb, who is a resident of Salem, being now about eighty-seven years of age. He married Ann Jennings, daughter of Levi and Rebeeca Jennings.

Levi Jennings was born in New Jersey, May 15, 1764; married Rebecca Everly, of Everly Bottoms, Va., in 1789.

* John Webb built the first brick dwelling in the township and kept it as a hotel, which was afterwards known as the "Jennings House." Col. Thomas Webb, his son, was born in Salem, and kept the Union Hotel, on Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia, for ten years, also the National Hotel, on Comtland Street, New York. He now lives in Massillon, Ohio.

In 1808 he moved into Columbiana County, and settled on the southwest quarter of section No. 26, now in Perry township, where they lived to a good old age, having raised a family of four sons and four daughters,—Simeon, Levi, Sarah, Jesse, Mary, Ann, William, and Rebecca, of whom none but Ann (Mrs. Isaae Webb) and William survive. The elder son, Simeon, was in some respects a remarkable man. He was born Nov. 7, 1791, and at his death, which occurred Oct. 30, 1865, left an estate of over one and a half millions of dollars.

The eldest daughter of Ann and Isaae Webb married Uriah Wilson, and the youngest married Leonard Schilling, who came to Salem in 1847, and entered the store of J. T. & I. I. Boone. He is the oldest living merchant in the town, having had a business experience, without intermission, of thirty-two years.

Levi Jennings was township treasurer in 1812, '13, '16, and '23. Simeon Jennings was clerk in 1814, '15, and 16.

Abram Warrington, with his wife, Rachel, and brother Enoch, came from New Jersey in 1804, and settled in what is now Perry, on the farm where Stacy Cooke now lives. He was supervisor of the township in 1812. One daughter married William Fisher, another married Nathan Hunt.

Job Cook, from New Jersey, came to this part of the county in 1804, in search of land upon which to settle. Meeting John Straughn,* the two went to Steubenville, where Mr. Cook entered section 1, and, having the choice of position, chose the south two-thirds, where Henry Cook, his grandson, now lives (1879). He had four children,—Jacob W., Thomas, Job, who lives in Goshen, and Mary. Mr. Cook died in 1841, at the age of ninety-three years.

John Straughn came from Bucks Co., Pa., to Salem in 1804, where, meeting Job Cook (as previously mentioned), with that gentleman he entered the whole of section 1, taking for himself the north third. Mr. Straughn stopped at the cabin of Samuel Davis for a few days until the completion of his own, which was situated on the south part of a lot now owned by James G. Brown. He lived in this cabin about a year, when he sold it for \$1, and built a hewed-log cabin, now owned by Robert Tolerton and R. V. Hampson. In this more pretentious domicile he lived until 1849, when he built the brick house now occupied by William Jennings, where he died in 1858, aged eighty-one years.

Mr. Straughn, with Zadock Street, laid out the village of Salem in 1806. His children were Ann, Eliza, Joseph, Sarah, and Jesse. Ann (now Mrs. Larwell) and Eliza (now Mrs. Day) reside at Wooster. Jesse is a civil engineer at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hugh Burns, a brother of John Burns, who settled in Butler in 1803, settled at the same time in the southwest part of what is now Perry township, where Eli Fawcett lives.

Zaccheus Test located a section of land in Butler, now Perry, in 1803. The section in Butler he divided between his sons, Isaac and Samuel.

Jonas Cattell entered section 36, in what is now the

township of Perry, in 1803, and the next year sold to George Baum the southwest quarter of the section, and to Elisha Hunt—a brother of Nathan and Stacy Hunt—the southeast quarter of the section, which passed afterwards to Robert French.

Enoch Cattell, a son of Jonas Cattell, came from Brownsville, Pa., in 1812, and settled on the north half of section 36. Jonas D. Cattell, now living on the farm his grandfather purchased, was born the next year after they came. His father and mother died in 1814. He lived with Thomas French during his boyhood. When Enoch Cattell first came to Perry, David Venable and Stacy Stratton were on the farm as tenants.

Thomas French came with Zadock Street, from the same place, and located in or near Damascus, where he built a brick house. A year or two after the death of his brother-in-law, Enoch Cattell, he came to Salem and took charge of the farm Enoch had occupied. He was appraiser of property in 1812. He had five brothers,—Thomas, James, Robert, John, and Barzilla:

Zadock Street, with his family, came to Brownsville in 1805 from Salem, N. J., and, with his son John, came over to what is now Salem, in the winter of 1805-6, to see friends. They intended to go down the river, which was, however, so low they could not proceed. Being much pleased with the country, Zadock purchased a quarter-section, a part of which he afterwards gave to Anna, his daughter. Anna married Robert French, and became the mother of the first child born in the town,—Zadock French, born Jan. 7, 1808.

They all returned to Brownsville, and in the spring of 1806 again moved to Salem, Zadock's family consisting of his wife and his children,—Anson, John, and Anna, and Thomas French, his son-in-law. John went to New Lisbon, where he kept a store about a year. He then came to Salem, bought an acre of ground at the corner of what is now Main and Depot Streets, for \$12, of John Strawn, where he erected a log dwelling and store under one roof. In this he opened the first store in Salem, and, in 1807, the first post-office, which he kept. In 1832 he built a brick store where the log structure stood.

During the early part of 1806, John Strawn and Zadock Street laid out and platted the village of Salem, an account of which is given elsewhere. At this time the settlement was named "Salem," after Salem, N. J., from which they came. Zadock Street built a log house, a part of which is still in existence, in the building west of the "West Block," the logs having been covered with siding. In this log house he lived until his death, which occurred in 1808.

In 1832, Zadock Street, son of John, rented the store of his father, and kept it four years, when he built a new store. The old one was taken down in 1845, when the street called Broadway was opened. He kept a store in the east end of this building, and the "State Bank of Salem" occupied the west end. It stood about 100 feet back from Main Street, and in the centre of Broadway. Zadock, from this time, became much interested in the subject of railroads, has given it much time and attention, and has been instrumental in the construction of a railroad through the

* Spelled Straughn, Straughan, Strawn, and in other ways.

town. Prior to this he established a number of stage routes. He is still living in Salem, and is interested in the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and his time is almost entirely devoted to that object.

John Street died in 1850. He had three sons,—Zadock, Samuel, and John,—all of whom are living in Salem.

Joel Sharp, with his wife and two daughters, came to Salem from Egg Harbor, N. J., in 1806, bringing the family and goods in wagons and a carriage. Mrs. Sharp drove in the carriage, holding one child in her arms, while her husband cut and cleared the way. Three weeks were consumed in crossing the Alleghany Mountains. They passed through the township as far as Abram Warrington's, and finally located on the southwest quarter of section 3. They were the parents of Thomas, Simeon, Clayton, and Joel Sharp,—names favorably known throughout the county. Joel Sharp was treasurer of the township in 1814 and trustee in 1815. He died in 1820. Mrs. Sharp married Nathan Hunt in 1824. She died at the age of ninety-one years.

George Baum, an emigrant from Germany, was sold for his passage. After his labor had paid his passage-money, he came to the town of Salem, and purchased from Jonas Cattel the southwest quarter of section 36, in the year 1806. He built a log house on the farm now owned by Campbell & Boone. He was treasurer of the township in 1812-13. His daughter Ann married Robert McKim. Her father gave her land in the southwest quarter of section 10, where Mr. McKim settled, and where his descendants live.

John Blackburn came from near Chambersburg, Pa., in 1806, the year of the eclipse, with his wife, three sons, and five daughters, and settled on section 2, where his son, John Blackburn, still lives. His sons were William, John, and Joseph A. William was known as Gov. William Blackburn, and represented his district in the State Legislature eight years and in the State Senate a like period.

James Tolerton came from Ireland to Philadelphia in 1809, and to Salem in 1811, where he taught school, and was a thorough believer in "switch suasion." He was a straightforward, impetuous man, and at the division of the Society of Friends he went with the Hicksites, and was their fighting-man. He purchased 130 acres of land from Joseph Wright where Albert Phillip now lives. Later he removed to Knox township, and lived there about thirty years, when he returned to Salem and lived there until his death, in 1871, aged ninety-three. His sons, Robert and Hill, are living in Salem.

Thomas Stanley came from Richmond, Va., and settled, in 1806, in that part of Butler township which is now in Perry. Benjamin, his son, was then fourteen years old, and afterwards helped survey, clear, and open the section west of Damascus.

Stephen Wisner, with his wife and four children, came to Salem in 1818, and bought land on Green Street, where he followed his trade,—that of a shoemaker. He was for a time justice of the peace. Mr. Wisner died Nov. 5, 1877, aged eighty-nine years. William Wisner, a son, lives in Goshen. Mrs. Samuel Wright, Mrs. Frank Birch, Mrs. Jeremiah Zimmerman, daughters, all live in Salem.

Richard Fawcett, from Virginia, near Winchester, located,

in 1807, about a mile north of the village of Salem, where his son Richard lives. He remained on the farm, and his children settled in the vicinity,—David, where Robert Tolerton now lives; William, on the place where Joseph Fawcett now lives, 1879.

Abraham Barber settled in the township in 1805. He married Drusella Gaus, whose father, Isaac Gaus, settled in the same year at Salem.

Anthony Morris lived in Salem a short time in 1805, but moved to Damascus, where he raised a large family.

Nathan and Stacy Hunt, brothers, and natives of Moorestown, N. J., emigrated to Fayette Co., Pa., and thence in 1806 to Salem, where Nathan arrived first. Nathan was a builder and contractor, and erected the first frame dwelling in Salem, on the lot adjoining that on which the African Methodist Episcopal church stands, on Green Street. He was one of the projectors of the cotton-factory erected in Salem in 1814. In 1832 he removed to Cleveland, where he remained about ten years and then returned to Salem, where he died in 1850. His oldest and youngest sons, Ira and Nathan, sole survivors of the family, are living in Salem.

Stacy Hunt, in 1807, was employed on the meeting-house of brick which the Friends were then erecting. He became the first foreman of the cotton-mill when it was put in operation in 1815, and in the following year married and removed to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1829. Returning in that year, he settled on a farm two miles west of Salem, and in 1847 again made Salem his home, where he died Jan. 31, 1878, in his eighty-ninth year. His widow, Hannah, and George, a son, are living in Salem.

Jacob Painter, in 1802, located on section 32, on the farm where John Pow at present resides. He came from Virginia with his wife and five children,—David, Samuel, Abigail, Joseph, and Robert. They belonged to the Society of Friends. The sons settled mostly in the vicinity of Salem. Joseph is living in Damascus.

Elisha Schooley, from Virginia, located where Robert Hole resides. His sons also settled in the township. Mrs. Ross Stratton, a daughter of David Painter, is a granddaughter of Mr. Schooley. Mr. Schooley in 1832 sold the property to Thomas Horner, who lived upon it until 1870, when he moved to Salem.

About the year 1816, Israel Schooley built, on a branch of the Mahoning, a grist-mill which was operated for a period of nearly or quite thirty years. The inhabitants had previously been obliged to resort to mills on the Ohio River,—a distance of twenty-four miles.

Michael Stratton, a brother of Aaron, came from New Jersey in 1806, and settled on section 25, where Joseph Lauener now resides, whose wife is a granddaughter of Mr. Stratton. He was a carpenter by trade, served on a town committee in 1811, and was trustee in 1812, 1818, and 1819.

Jonathan Stanly, with his wife and three children,—Andrew, Fleming, and Abram,—came to Salem in 1806. He bought 100 acres of land from Job Cook, where Jonathan, his youngest son, now lives. James, another son, is living in Salem. Mrs. Milley Johnson, a daughter, lives in

Howard Co., Ill. Mr. Stanley died in 1852, aged seventy-six years.

Jonathan Evans came from Upper Darby, Pa., in 1804, with his wife and son Philip, and settled on sections 5 and 6, where Philip still resides. His log cabin was built on the Franklin road where Ephraim Murphy lives. His other children are Mrs. Lydia Matthews, of Iowa; Mrs. Hannah Bonsall, of Green township; Mrs. Susan Stratton, of Goshen; Mrs. Sarah Bonsall, of California.

Israel Gaskell came from New Jersey in 1805, and settled on section No. 6. He built his first log cabin on the knoll where Zadoek Street now resides, living in his wagon until his cabin was completed. He had three sons and four daughters, none of whom are living. Robert Tolerton married Zilpha, the youngest daughter. Mr. Gaskell died about 1850.

David Gaskell, Sr., father of Israel and David, lived in the village of Salem. He was interested in the organization of the Baptist church, and was the second justice of the peace in the township, William Cattell having been the first.

Benjamin Stanton, son of Henry and Abigail Stanton, was born in North Carolina, Aug. 28, 1793. In 1800 his mother, who was then a widow, removed with Benjamin and several other children to Brownsville, Pa., where they remained until the following spring, and then again removed, to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. At the age of twenty Benjamin began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Hamilton, of Mt. Pleasant. He opened an office in Camden, Ohio, where he remained a short time, and in 1815 settled in Salem.

The next year he married Martha Townsend, who taught school in New Lisbon in 1811 and 1812, at Beaver Falls in 1813, and afterwards, in 1815, at Salem, in the old Baptist log meeting-house on Dry Street. They lived nearly two years at the west end of Main Street, then purchased the property on the northwest corner of Chestnut and Main Streets, and in 1854 moved to the corner of Chestnut and Green Streets, where Mrs. Stanton still resides.

He practiced medicine for nearly half a century, and was respected as a physician and beloved as a man. He was a member of the Society of Friends, but the dissensions which arose in that body induced him to withdraw.

He was a leader in all good works. Religion with him was a vital, living principle, and "life was a state in which a free human being was to work out for himself a high and holy character; man, a responsible being, sustaining physical and moral relations to God and the universe; and pure religion, the perfection of human character, consisting in the performance of the duties and obligations growing out of these relations."

Through his influence the first tax was raised in Salem to establish a district school, upon the principle that property should educate the children of the community. He was also active in the cause of temperance, and among the earliest friends of the slave before the anti-slavery cause had many advocates.

His children were Oliver, Rebeeca, Laura, Joseph, David, Caroline, William, and Byron, all of whom are living ex-

cept Joseph and David, who were both physicians. Joseph practiced in Akron, Ohio, and was a physician of good repute and a man of undoubted integrity. David was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania, and became widely and favorably known. William was a lawyer, studied with his cousin Edwin M. Stanton (late Secretary of War), and now lives near Pittsburgh. Byron is a physician now practicing in Cincinnati. He was superintendent of the Northern Lunatic Asylum of the State of Ohio. Two of his daughters, Mrs. Rebeeca Weaver and Mrs. Caroline Adams, are living in Salem. Benjamin Stanton died Feb. 28, 1861.

Isaac Wilson, a native of Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa., was born in 1786. He remained in that State until about 1813 or 1814. He was in the army in the war of 1812, and served about nine months. After the expiration of his term of service he removed to Smith Ferry, Columbiana Co., Ohio, where he was connected with a paper-manufacturing company, whose headquarters were in Pittsburgh, and afterwards became a partner. He remained with the company until about 1825, when he removed to Salem and bought "a piece of land" on the south side of Main Street, where he built a hotel and store of brick, which was long known as "Wilson's Hotel." He also built a tannery, and carried on the business of tanning hides in connection with his mercantile affairs. He was a prompt and energetic business man, and gave new activity to the business interests of Salem. He was popular with all classes, and a thorough Democrat.

Jacob Heaton came to Salem in 1831, and soon after his arrival it happened that in a game of quoits, in which he was engaged with Isaac Wilson, he came off victorious. Wilson said, "Young man, any man who can beat me pitching quoits I want to work for me; come on to-morrow morning." This circumstance determined the destiny, in a worldly point of view, of Jacob Heaton. He went into the store of Mr. Wilson, and for a while pursued the mercantile business, but has been for many years in the insurance business. He married the daughter of Emor T. Weaver.

Mr. Heaton was one of the leaders of the anti-slavery cause in the county, and had a large acquaintance with the principal men and women connected with that movement. When the lecture course of the anti-slavery society was in full progress, Mr. Heaton conceived the idea of keeping an anti-slavery register. John Pierpont dedicated it in a poem dated March 12, 1856. Abby Kelly, William Lloyd Garrison, George Thompson, Horace Mann, Wendell Phillips, Salmon P. Chase, and many others have graced its pages with their vigorous thought. William, a son of Mr. Heaton, resides in New York.

Isaac Boone left Adams Co., Pa., with his wife and three children,—Thomas C., James, and Phebe J.,—in the year 1827, traveling in a two-horse wagon containing household goods. They were twenty-one days on the route. Mr. Boone settled near where he still resides. He moved into a one-story house with two rooms, in one of which he opened a harness-shop; the other was used by the family. Mr. Boone has ever since continued the harness business in Salem without interruption. His son, Thomas C. Boone, is well known as colonel, during the late war, of the One

Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and as the present treasurer of the Buckeye Engine Company. His daughter, Phebe, married Nathan Hunt.

Marius Robinson was born in Dalton, Berkshire Co., Mass. In his tenth year he removed with his parents to Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y. He soon after went to Utica and entered the printing and bookbinding establishment of Merrill Hastings, where he learned the trade of a printer. In 1827, when in his twenty-first year, he went south and taught school at the Creekpath mission of the *Cherokee* nation. While teaching he studied theology, reciting to private ministers. In 1830 he entered Nashville University, and after examination was admitted to the third year of the four years' course.

At the reorganization and opening of the Lane Seminary, under the Rev. Lyman Beecher, Mr. Robinson was the first student to arrive and enter. He remained two years, until the difficulty arose between faculty and students by reason of the agitation of the slavery question, when the whole class of which he was a member revolted and left the seminary. They hired a room at Cummingsville, and there pursued their studies during one winter. At this time Mr. Robinson had studied theology about seven years, and in the spring of 1836 was ordained to the ministry in Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. He immediately went to Cincinnati and commenced preaching and lecturing on the subject of slavery. In August of that year he was appointed by the American Anti Slavery Society as lecturer for Middle and Northern Ohio, and from that time until 1838 he addressed assemblages from one to three times a day, when he was prostrated by sickness. His illness resulted partly from injuries received at the hands of a dastardly mob that assaulted him in Berlin one Sunday night in June, 1837. This mob carried him away to an open field about ten miles distant, where they left him, having first covered him with a coat of tar and feathers. This sickness and his ensuing feeble condition prevented him from speaking much in public for about twelve years. In 1851 he assumed the editorial control of the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, upon the retirement of Oliver Johnson, and continued in that position until 1863, when he retired from its management and engaged in life and fire insurance business. He was president of the Ohio Mutual Fire Insurance Company at the time of his death. He died Dec. 8, 1878, at the age of seventy-two years and six months.

Perhaps a summary of Mr. Robinson's life and character can be best given by an extract from an article written by one of his life-long friends, Oliver Johnson:

"Mr. Robinson was a man of great sweetness and purity of life, and an earnest and eloquent champion of every principle and measure which he thought beneficial to his fellow-men. He combined great courage with great discretion, winning the respect and confidence even of those whose views differed most widely from his own. Of pure and undefiled religion, as defined by the apostle James, he was at once a defender and an exemplar. As a speaker he was full of what is usually called magnetic power, by which he was able to command the attention and sway the sympathies of his hearers. For many years he was editor of the *Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle*, the files of which are a memorial of

his power as a writer as well as of his unswerving devotion to the cause of freedom."

EARLY LOCATIONS.

The four sections cornering on Main Street were numbered in the northwest 36, northeast 31, southwest 1, southeast 6. At that time the government sold no land in less quantities than sections. As many of the early settlers were too poor to pay for so much land, they clubbed together, one of the parties making the entry, with a previous understanding as to how it should be divided. Section 36 was divided by a line running midway from east to west, Jonas Cattell taking the north half. The south half was divided by a line running midway from north to south, Elisha Hunt taking the east half, and George Baum the west half.

Section 1 was to be divided between Job Cook and John Strawn; the line to be run from east to west; Strawn to have one-third, and Cook the remainder. The north third fell to Strawn in the division. Section 31 was entered by Samuel Smith, who soon disposed of it to Samuel Davis. Section 6 was entered by Samuel Davis, who sold the northwest part of it to Israel Gaskell, and the remainder, running to the east line, to Jonathan Evans.

In 1806, Zadoek Street, from New Jersey, purchased Elisha Hunt's or Horton Howard's quarter, and the northeast corner of John Strawn's. On the Strawn purchase he erected a log building, in which the first store in Salem was opened, by John Street, father of Zadoek Street, who is still living in Salem.*

Section 35 was entered by Thomas Hutton, and the deed conveying it was dated Feb. 2, 1807.

The parchment deeds signed by the President of the United States, conveying sections 31, 33, 35, in this township, and section 20 in the township of Goshen, are in the possession of Mrs. Sarah Hiddleston, and sections 31, 33, and section 20 in Goshen were deeded to Samuel Davis.

ORGANIZATION.

John Strawn and Zadoek Street, having chosen farm lands in this vicinity, laid out a plat of land into lots in 1806 for the purpose of settlement.

This land was at the intersection of the townships of Butler, Goshen, Salem, and Green. Inducements were offered to those coming in to settle upon the lots, and upon land in the vicinity. A store and blacksmith-shop were opened, settlers representing the different trades soon gathered at the four corners, and the settlement grew slowly. To attend elections in the several townships the inhabitants of Salem and vicinity went to the town-meetings in four different directions. Jan. 8, 1830, the town of Salem was incorporated, and the election for officers of the corporation was held at that place. The civil divisions being inconvenient and the occasion of confusion, the people of Salem petitioned the commissioners of the county to form a separate township, to be called Perry. The township was set off in accordance with the petition in 1832.

Upon a petition made by the citizens of the town of Salem in 1832, there was held a meeting on December 5th of the board of county commissioners, consist-

* Compiled from "Salem, Past and Present."

ing of Michael Arter, Isaac Wilson, and John Smith, at which the following order was passed for the erection of the township of Perry: "Application was made by the citizens of Salemtown for the erection of a township, to be composed of sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Salem township, 29, 30, 31, and 32 in Green township, 25, 26, 35, and 36 in Goshen township, and sections 1, 2, 11, and 12 in Butler township.

"The board, on consideration of the application and the circumstances connected therewith, consider the application for a township a just and reasonable one, and therefore erect said sections into a township, and call the name thereof Perry."

The commissioners ordered an election, the record of which, as taken from vol. i. of the township records, is subjoined:

"At an election held by order of the county commissioners on the 21st of January, 1833, the following-named persons were elected, viz.: for Township Trustees, John Antram, Joseph Wright, Thomas Webb; Clerk, Benjamin Hawley; Treasurer, Benjamin Stanton; Constables, Isaac Wilson, Jeremiah Heacock; Fence-Viewers, Thomas Horner, Mordecai Norton, John Fawcett; Overseers of the Poor, Israel Gaskell, Jonathan Stanley."

The officers were sworn by John Campbell, justice of the peace, and Jacob Snyder, president of the town of Salem.

CIVIL LIST.

The following is a list of the principal officers of the township of Perry from the first regular election, held April 1, 1833:

TRUSTEES.

- 1833.—Joseph Wright, Thomas Webb, Joseph England.
 1834-35.—Joseph Wright, John Antram, Joseph England.
 1836-37.—Joseph Wright, David Fawcett, Joseph England.
 1838.—Aaron Hise, David Stratton, Joseph England.
 1839.—Aaron Hise, Joseph Pippitt, Allen Farquar.
 1840-41.—Aaron Hise, Joseph Pippitt, John Antram.
 1842.—Aaron Hise, Joseph Pippitt, John Schooley.
 1843.—John Schooley, John Fliteraft, Isaac Wilson.
 1844-45.—John Schooley, John Fliteraft, Joseph Pippitt.
 1846-48.—John Schooley, John Fliteraft, William Webb.
 1849.—John Schooley, Hill Tolerton, William Webb.
 1850-51.—John Fliteraft, Joseph Straughan, Allen Farquar.
 1852.—John Fliteraft, Hill Tolerton.
 1853.—John Fliteraft, Hill Tolerton, James Woodruff.
 1854-55.—James Woodruff, Hill Tolerton, Lewis Keene.
 1856-58.—Lewis Keene, George Sheets, John Hunt.
 1859.—Lewis Keene, Samuel Grove, Robert Tolerton.
 1860-63.—Lewis Keene, Robert Tolerton, George Sheets.
 1864-65.—George Sheets, Leonard Schilling, Levi S. Dole.
 1866.—Robert Tolerton, Leonard Schilling, Levi S. Dole.
 1867.—Robert Tolerton, John McLean, William Daniel.
 1868.—Robert Tolerton, William Daniel, Joseph Fawcett.
 1869-72.—William Daniel, James S. Seaton, Lewis Keene.
 1873.—William Daniel, Allen Boyle, James Davis.
 1874-76.—Allen Boyle, James Davis, Robert Tolerton.
 1877-78.—Samuel Grove, James Davis, Allen Boyle.
 1879.—Samuel Grove, Lewis Keene, James Davis.

CLERKS.

Benjamin Hawley, 1833-49; Charles L. Cook, 1850; Benjamin Hawley, 1851; C. K. Greiner, 1852; Caspar W. Hillman, 1853; Jas. Eggman, 1853; C. W. Hillman, 1854; W. H. Garrigues, 1854-56; James Eggman, 1857; Chas. H. Garrigues, 1858-60; James McConnell, 1861; Charles H. Garrigues, 1862; William Morris, 1863; Aaron Guffitt, 1864; Charles H. Garrigues, 1865; Norman B. Garrigues, 1866-76; George Holmes, 1877-79.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Campbell, Stephen Wisner, Jacob Snyder, Joseph Saxon, Thomas Kennett, Benj. Hawley, James Boone, A. H. Baltur, R. H. Garrigues, David M. Carey, S. D. Hardman, Lawrence A. Hall, Allen A. Thomas.

INDENTURES.

Among the interesting items to be found in the first volume of township records are the copies of indentures.

Nov. 29, 1833, Aramintha Grist was indentured to Zadock Street. She was to be instructed "in the art, trade, and mystery of housewifery;" to be trained to habits of obedience, industry, and morality; to be taught to read, write, and cipher as far as the single rule of three; to be provided for, and be allowed meat, drink, washing, lodging, and apparel for summer and winter. She was to live with him until she was eighteen years of age, and at the expiration of such service he should give to her a new Bible and at least two suits of common wearing-apparel.

Mary Sheets was apprenticed to Alexander Burns. She was to have, at the expiration of her service, a new Bible, two suits of common wearing-apparel, a new bureau, one new wool-wheel, and a new umbrella.

VILLAGE OF SALEM.

A plat of Salem, now called "Original Salem," bears date April 30, 1806, was recorded in vol. i., page 75, of the records of Columbiana County, May 6, 1806, and is located on property as follows:

Propriation of section 1, 16, 4, John Straughan. Propriation of section 36, 17, 4, Zadock Street.

This plat is bounded from the alley between High and Green Streets on the north to the alley between Dry and Race on the south, and west of Range Street to one hundred and eighty feet west of Howard Street.

It was divided east and west by Main Street, which was fifty feet wide. Water Street (now Green) was parallel with it and was forty feet wide. West High or Howard Street was forty feet in width. All the lots were laid out sixty feet wide by one hundred and eighty feet in length.

An addition was afterwards made from the Straughan land on the south of one tier of lots, one hundred and eighty feet in length by sixty in width, reaching to Race Street.

Additions were made to the territory from time to time, and below is given the boundary established before the annexation in 1867, as given in the petition to the Commissioners in that year:

"Being in the county of Columbiana, and being parts of section 5 and section 6, in township 15, range 3; parts of section 31 and section 32 in township 16, range 3; part of section 36 in township 17, range 4; and part of section 1 in township 16, range 4; and being all the land contained in the following bounds which is not now within the limits of said village, and beginning on the south line of said section 32, and one and one-fourth miles east of the southwest corner of said section 31, run from thence north three-fourths of a mile, thence west two miles, thence south one and a half miles, thence east two miles, thence north three-fourths of a mile to the place of beginning."

The town of Salem was incorporated by act of Assembly passed Jan. 8, 1830.

The following constitutes the present boundary of the village, as taken from official records, in the mayor's office, of May 28, 1867:

"A plat of the incorporated village of Salem, amended by the order of the commissioners of said county: for the present limits of said village, begin at a stone in the middle of section 6, thence north $15\frac{9}{10}$ chains; thence east, $3\frac{31}{10}$ chains; thence north, $22\frac{2}{10}$ chains; thence $17\frac{1}{10}$ chains; thence north, $18\frac{7}{10}$ chains; thence west, $28\frac{6}{10}$ chains; thence south, $23^{\circ} 54'$; west, $23\frac{9}{10}$ chains; thence south, $31\frac{5}{10}$ chains; thence east, $17\frac{1}{10}$ chains; thence south, $11\frac{6}{10}$ chains; thence east, $38\frac{7}{10}$ chains, to the place of beginning of the present limits. Being parts of sections 5 and 6, township 15, range 3; parts of sections 31 and 32, township 16, range 3; parts of section 36, township 17, range 4; and part of section 1, township 16, range 4, in said county."

SALEM IN 1809.

Recollections of Salem, as it appeared in the early part of the fall of 1809, as given by James W. Leach.

Mr. Leach was brought up in the family of Joshua Wright, who lived about four miles south, on the Lisbon road. In the fall of that year they went through what is now the village of Salem, on a visit to John Spencer, a son-in-law of Mr. Wright, who lived about two and one-half miles west of that town.

As they came from the south the first house was Israel Gaskell's, situated where Zadock Street's house now stands, on Lisbon Street, and at the place where that street intersects what is now Main Street, which was then laid out. The log cabin of Samuel Davis could be seen to the northwest, on the spot where stands the Hawley House. Turning into the main street, the first dwelling was a log cabin, occupied by Price Blake as a house of entertainment, and situated on the south side of the street, on a lot now vacant, and nearly opposite Jacob Heaton's present residence. The next building was the brick meeting-house of the Friends, on the same side of the street, near where Whinnery Block now stands. Opposite stood a log school-house, about 18 by 22 feet in size. Still farther west was a hewed-log cabin, on the north side of the street, near what is now Green Street.

On the south side of the street lived Zadock Street, in a log cabin, in which he also kept a store. At this point the street intersected with the township-lines, and a road ran along between the sections. A little farther on was a hewed-log cabin, occupied by Thomas Cohn. Robert French was on the north side of Main Street, and lived where his grandson Robert now lives. Northward, about a mile distant, lived two brothers, James and Barzilla French. John Strawn lived on the south side of the main street, where a Mr. Webb now lives, south of Robert French and Job Cook. Joseph Rhodes lived on a farm east of Job Cook, where Samuel Street now lives, while Isaac Barber lived farther west, on the north side. Jonathan Stanley lived west of Mr. Rhodes' farm, and adjoining Mr. Cook's, where his grandson at present resides. Joel Sharp lived on the farm adjoining what is now the Hope Cemetery, on the Canfield road. Jonathan Evans lived about half a mile east, on the main street, and east of Mr. Gaskell's, where his son Philip now lives.

SALEM IN 1842.

It will be a matter of interest, perhaps, to present the business interests of the village as they were in 1842, as given in the first number of the *Village Register*, which appeared on the 12th of April of that year:

"Salem is situated in Columbiana Co., Ohio, about sixty miles west of Pittsburgh, and near the same distance south of Lake Erie. It contains a population of more than one thousand, and is located in the midst of a well-improved farming district. It is pleasantly situated on a slight elevation, but the country around is for the most part level. It was laid out some thirty-five years since, but has improved more rapidly of late than formerly. Most of the houses are frame, though a considerable number are brick. It contains two woolen-manufactories, one foundry, thirteen stores, mostly extensive, six or seven drug-shops and groceries, three taverns, one tin-shop, one watchmaker-shop, two hatter-shops, seven tailor-shops, one coverlet-weaver, one stocking-weaver, and other weaving-establishments, four cabinetmakers' shops, nine boot-and-shoe shops, five coachmakers' shops, ten blacksmiths' shops, twenty-five or thirty carpenters, two chairmakers, and numerous other workshops and mechanics of various kinds, also three lawyers and four physicians, six houses for worship, and five schools."

An omission in the first paper was supplied in the second by the addition of an "extensive plow-making establishment, then saddler and harness-makers' shops, affording employment to six or seven hands, one whitesmith, one dentist, one cooper-shop, one machine-mowing establishment. One of the woolen-manufactories furnishes employment for near forty hands."

A WONDER OF YESTERDAY.

The village register of June 14, 1842, contains the following:

"There is now at Greiner's tavern, across the way from our office, an opportunity of seeing the remarkable and mysterious process of taking mysterious likenesses by the reflection of light. It is called daguerreotype, from its inventor, Daguerre.

"Wm. Rakestraw is the name of the young man who has the apparatus, and we have seen several drawings that he has taken, which for accuracy and close resemblance could scarcely be surpassed. The invention is new, and it requires but a very few minutes for a person to sit, in clear weather, to have the pleasure (or mortification, as the case might be) of seeing on a plate his head, shoulders, and visage all minutely detailed."

THE PRESENT VILLAGE.

Salem is situated in north latitude $40^{\circ} 51'$, west longitude 81° , at an elevation of 1185 feet, and has a valuation of \$2,108,187. In this year—1879—it has a population of about 4200 inhabitants, and contains ten churches (four Friends' meeting-houses, and three Methodist, one Baptist, one Disciple, one Episcopalian), four banks, one union-school building, post-office, gas-works, three hotels, a town-house, four insurance-offices, three newspaper-offices,—including one of a monthly journal,—express- and telegraph-

offices, railroad station, many wholesale manufacturing establishments, and stores devoted to the various branches of trade. There are also twenty-one physicians, five dentists, and eleven lawyers.

Several fine brick structures are on the principal streets, among which are the "Gurney," "Pow," and "Mercantile" Blocks. The buildings of the manufacturing establishments are of brick, and extensive. Many of the residences are also of brick.

SALEM FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first official movement of the town council looking towards protection from fire and the establishment of a fire department was at a meeting of that body, May 10, 1831. Jacob Snider and Benj. Stanton were appointed a committee "to appropriate \$10 to purchasing ladders and fire-hooks, and to provide places of deposit."

The next action was on the 11th of April, 1836, when a resolution was offered in the town council, "That a committee of three be appointed to make investigation and report to a future session of the council of what measures they may deem it necessary for the council to adopt relative to protection against damages by fire." Saml. C. Trescott, Aaron Hise, and Benj. Stanton were appointed such committee.

At the meeting of the council in June of the same year, it was resolved, "That there be six scaling-ladders provided for the use of the town in cases of fire, and that there be a suitable shed provided for their safekeeping. Saml. C. Trescott, Aaron Hise, and Isaac Boone are appointed a committee to carry the above resolution into effect."

July 24, 1836, the committee on provision against damage by fire made their report, and on motion it was resolved, "That there be an ordinance making it obligatory on each freeholder, resident in town, to provide and keep two leather fire-buckets for the house in which such householder resides, and two fire-buckets, either of leather or tin, for each house which he shall hold for rent, said buckets to be kept under such regulations as the council shall direct. J. J. Brooks and Benj. Stanton are appointed a committee to present an ordinance for that purpose to a future sitting of the council."

July 28, 1836, the council went into further consideration of the report of the committee on the subject of preventing damages by fire, and adopted the following preamble and resolution :

"Whereas, Henry Mall and Amos Hawley have proposed to sink and put in order for use wells, each in front of his respective lots where they now reside, provided the town of Salem will be at one-half the expense. Therefore, it is

"Resolved, That the town council of the said town accept said proposition, and authorize an appropriation for that purpose, provided said Mall and Hawley, in constructing of said wells, conform to the direction of the committee which the council shall appoint to superintend the same, and leave the wells, when completed, to the control of the council. Samuel Reynolds and Aaron Hise are appointed to superintend the said work, and instructed to have said wells six feet wide in the clear after walling, and to have them finished with pumps."

On Oct. 26, 1836, \$100 had been subscribed by citizens to procure a fire-engine, which was offered by an agent of the American Hydraulic Company. The council deeming it expedient to purchase it at the price demanded (\$250),

the president was authorized to give an order for the amount, and the subscriptions were paid into the treasury.

Feb. 6, 1837, the council ordered a building erected,—10 by 12 feet in size, and costing about \$60,—in which to keep the fire-engine. It was to be placed on the Friends' property, opposite the dwelling of Amos Hawley.

On the 22d of September, 1837, it was resolved "to dig three wells in the street in the following places: one at the corner, at Wm. Chaney's house; one between the engine-house on the corner of the street and Benj. Stanton's house; and one at the cross street, at John Street's."

The wells were to be seven feet clear of wall, provided with good pumps, and completed at a total cost of \$178.30½.

Measures were taken in the councils of the town to encourage the organization of a fire company; and on March 21 and 29, 1841, an ordinance was perfected authorizing the formation of such a company.

In April of that year a company was organized, in accordance with the ordinance, called the "Salem Fire Company." James Eggman, John Antrim, Wm. Kidd, and E. W. Williams were chosen a committee to examine the fire-engine and give it into the possession of the company. This engine was known by the name of "Soul-grinder." I. C. Marshall was secretary of the company in 1842.

July 17, 1841, for the more efficient security of property, it was deemed advisable to purchase another fire-engine. The citizens had subscribed liberally, and the president was instructed to subscribe \$166 to make the full sum needed, which was \$700.

Samuel Scattergood was appointed agent of the council to make the purchase. The engine was purchased of John Agnew, of Philadelphia, and was taken in charge by the Salem Fire Company, and was known by the name of "Columbiana." It was afterwards remodeled, and, upon the organization of Deluge Fire Company, was given into their charge.

June 13, 1861, a committee was appointed to visit Pittsburgh to purchase a fire-engine, and upon their favorable report the hand-engine "Vigilant" was purchased for the sum of \$1450, and placed under the management of the "Vigilant Fire Insurance Company;" the town-hall being enlarged to accommodate the additional fire-apparatus.

A contract was entered into between the town council and H. C. Silsby, June 25, 1869, for a rotary steam-fire engine, to cost \$7500. This engine was received, and passed under the charge of the "Deluge Fire Company."

A cistern was located, March 17, 1874, on the corner of Fourth and Sunday Streets, in front of the school-house.

At a meeting of the town council, March 23, 1875, it was resolved that N. B. Garrigues be authorized to place a "Clapp & Jones" steam-fire engine in the village on trial, and April 20th it was voted to retain it. The total cost was \$3700. It was named the "Vigilant," and given into the possession of "Vigilant Fire Company."

Fire Companies.—The first company (organized in April, 1841) was, by the ordinance, to contain twenty men. The minutes do not show that number, and it was not until November, 1847, that by-laws seem to have been drawn up. In section 1 this company was designated the "Salem Fire Company," the name previously adopted.

The two engines—"Soul-grinder" and "Columbiana"—were controlled by this company until 1869. April 6th of that year a constitution was adopted, and the company was to be known and designated as the "Vigilant Fire Company." The officers chosen were Thos. C. Boone, President; J. M. Stratton, Vice-President; Thos. J. Walton, Secretary; Chas. Boone, Treasurer; Peter Ambler, Captain; Nathan Hunt, First Engineer; John Moore, John Gibbs, Second Engineers.

May 4, 1875, Thos. J. Walton, in behalf of the "Vigilant Fire Company," stated to the town council that the company had accepted the offer by the council of the new steamer.

The present officers are Thos. C. Boone, President; J. M. Stratton, Vice-President; Thos. J. Walton, Secretary; Wm. Cooke, Treasurer; Nathan Hunt, First Engineer. The present membership of the company is 94.

"Deluge Fire Company" was organized in May, 1865, and took charge of the "Columbiana," and, upon the purchase by the town council of the Silsby steamer, the latter also was also given to their charge.

The first officers were T. J. Mendenhall, President; E. A. Lease, Vice-President; C. C. Snyder, Secretary; J. R. Vernon, Treasurer; and N. B. Garrigues, Foreman. The company enrolled 65 members at its organization.

This company was reorganized, under a new constitution, May 4, 1875. Foreman, D. B. H. Neas; Assistant Foreman, John Marshall; First Assistant Foreman, Eugene Lease; Second Assistant Foreman, Thos. Iceman; Third Assistant Foreman, P. Barnhouse; Fourth Assistant Foreman, Stanton Neas; First Engineer, A. Tucker; Second Engineer, A. H. Brewster; First Assistant Engineer, J. M. Vickers; Second Assistant Engineer, Isaac Mendenhall; Secretary and Treasurer, J. L. Miller. The company has at present 74 members.

"Rescue Hook and Ladder Company" was organized March 31, 1875, with Frank Webster as Foreman; W. E. Dew, First Assistant Foreman; W. Cassius Webster, Second Assistant Foreman; C. Bonsell, Secretary; S. Willson, Treasurer. They have at present 23 members. The officers for 1879 are as follows: Joseph Smith, Foreman; Philip Royer, First Assistant Foreman; Chas. Strawn, Secretary; Geo. D. Smith, Treasurer.

N. B. Garrigues is chief of the fire department.

WATER-WORKS.

A large spring on the Davis or Hawley farm supplies the village with water. In 1860, Abel Phillips built a reservoir of brick, 24½ by 41 feet, and covered it; also a tower with two tanks, one above the other, and each 20 feet in diameter. The top of the upper tank was 26 feet from the ground. Friday, May 30th, of that year, after the pumping of the day, the water rose in the reservoir six inches in two hours, showing the spring's capacity to be about 1750 gallons an hour. A contract was made with the authorities in 1862, under which iron pipes were laid through the village, supplying water for domestic and for fire purposes. The works were sold to Daniel Koll, who sold them in 1868 to L. B. Silver, who in turn sold them in February, 1879, to A. B. Silver, of the Silver and Deming Manufacturing Company. The pumps are worked by

an engine, which carries the furniture manufactory of J. & C. Hinshelwood.

ARTESIAN WELL.

In 1860 a number of persons in Salem, prominent among whom were John Sheets and Benjamin Pennock, put down an artesian well with the hope of finding oil. The boring was made at a point a little east of the Methodist Episcopal church on Broadway. At the depth of one hundred and eighty feet a vein of water was struck, which filled a four-inch tube and rose seven feet above the surface. This unsought spring has maintained its copious flow to the present time. The well was purchased by Abel Phillips, who leased the property, for a term of fifty years, to the gas and railroad companies, having first laid pipes to the premises of these corporations. The works are now owned by Albert R. Silver.

SALEM CIVIL LIST.

PRESIDENTS, 1830 TO 1850.

John Campbell, 1830-31; Jacob Snyder, 1832-33; Joseph J. Brooks, 1834-36; Joseph Saxon, 1837; Joseph J. Brooks, 1838; James Eggman, 1839-42; Edward W. Williams, 1843-45; Emmor Weaver, 1846; James Brown, 1847-50.

MAYORS, 1857* TO 1879.

D. Hamilton, 1857; A. Heacock, 1858-62; John Hudson, 1863; L. B. Lockhart, 1864-67; C. Curry, 1868; Joseph Fawcett, 1869-73; M. V. Dunlap, 1874-77; J. D. Fountain, 1878-79.

RECORDERS.

Jacob Snyder, 1830-31; Benjamin Stanton, 1832-36; John Fawcett, 1837; Benjamin Stanton, 1838-39; Stephen Wisner, 1840; B. B. Davis, 1841; Thomas Kennett, 1842; James Eggman, 1843-46; James H. Cook, 1847; Charles L. Cook, 1848-50; J. Eggman, 1857-59; Charles H. Garrigues, 1860; P. Ambler, 1861-62; Thomas Y. French, 1863; Sannel Hardman, 1864-66; Joseph F. Snider, 1867; Wm. Eastman, 1868-69; T. S. Baird, 1870; S. B. Richards, 1871-72; Jos. Reitzell, 1873; N. B. Garrigues, 1874; George Holmes, 1875-77; O. C. Sturgeon, 1878-79.

SCHOOLS.

The township was divided into five districts soon after its organization, and, being formed from four townships, receives portion of its school fund from each. District No. 2 receives its proportion from the township of Greene; District No. 3, from Goshen; District No. 4, from Butler; and District No. 5, from Salem.

The Salem town district is No. 1, and receives its fund from all the townships. The enumeration of the children of school age in the districts, except No. 1, has been for seven years last past as follows: 1872, 1873, and 1874, 273; 1875, 292; 1876, 280; 1877, 260; 1878, 273. The enumeration of 1878 for the Salem District No. 1 is 1171.

In 1876 a report of the progress of the schools in Salem was prepared. Much time and attention was given to research, and the early history of education in Salem and vicinity was thoroughly reviewed. Subjoined will be found the result of such research, as embodied in the State report, prepared expressly for the Centennial Exhibition of 1876:

"HISTORY OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF SALEM,
OHIO, 1876.

"History of the Salem schools prior to the organization of the graded system.—It is not certainly known who kept

* Names of presidents or mayors from 1850 to 1857 were not found.

the first school in the borough. Joseph Shreve, who was for many years engaged in a school under the direction of the Society of Friends (Quakers), wrote and published two poems on the conclusion of his teaching, and gave with them a list of the names of the Salem teachers. In one stanza he thus alludes to himself and one of the early teachers :

“ ‘ Nor to myself let me too much engross,—
The pious FISHER nursed thy early days ;
She long bestowed attention strict and close,
Beneath whose efforts Science spread her rays.’

“ This was Hannah Fisher. Judith Townsend was the first named on the list. A man named James Craig is said to have kept school in the vicinity about that time. These were undoubtedly the first teachers in the place.

“ The names of Nathan Ball, Moses Stanley, Caleb Hunt, and Ann Warrington are given as teachers succeeding those above named. They kept such schools as could be made up for one quarter at a time, at a certain rate per pupil. The first schools were kept in rooms fitted for the purpose. The old meeting-house (the first built in the town) that stood back of the site of the town-hall was for a while used as a school-room. The first house, exclusively for school purposes, was a hewed-log structure, and was built where the *Republican* office now stands. This was done about the year 1810 or 1811. In the fall of 1809, John Shreve came to Salem (his first arrival), and he was engaged to keep a school during the following winter. In the spring he returned to Pennsylvania. After him came two lady teachers.

“ ‘ Then TOLERTON, with stern commanding brow,
Bade Mathematics lift her piercing eye ;
Bade freakish youth to rigid order bow,
And rising powers neglected grammar try.’

“ It was in the fall of 1811 that James Tolerton took charge of the school, and until some time in the year 1816 he was the principal teacher in Salem. He was the father of Robert and Hill Tolerton, so well known to the citizens of Salem. He gained a great reputation for skill in training bad boys, and is said to have used the rod freely. But there is no account of any interference with his discipline by parents whose affection for their wayward sons was stronger than their judgment, which is a failing too common among the parents at this time, and too often causes the demoralization of schools, and helps fast children to the position of head of the family. Several teachers followed Mr. Tolerton, whose terms were short. Among them were (1814) Susannah Hewett, (1815) Martha Townsend (now relict of Dr. Stanton), Benjamin Marshall, Daniel Stratton, Joshua Shinn, and others.

“ In April, 1822, Joseph Shreve again came to Salem, and commenced teaching in the log school house on Main Street,—the same mentioned above. For about eleven years his school was the principal one in the town. In 1827 or 1828 a brick school-house was erected on the lot, now vacant, at the corner of Broadway and Dry Streets. The expense of building was defrayed by contributions from the Friends, and the schools held in it were under the direction of their Monthly meeting. This house was built under the direction of the teacher, who was much pleased

with its internal arrangements, though it was far behind the improvements of the present day. This school increased in interest, and many young persons came and boarded in Salem to attend. The teacher was in many particulars just the man for the place. He was one of the best teachers of his day, and he had the entire confidence of the Friends. His good standing in their society helped him much. The interest that he felt in his work may be inferred from the following stanzas :

“ ‘ Hail, Salem School ! still dearer thou to me,
When pensive fancy to the future strays,
And time draws near that I must part with thee,
Who rocked the cradle of thy infant days.

“ ‘ Here long to teach has been my toilsome lot,
Yet sweet endearments found in many a heart ;
While duties pressed, with varied labors fraught,
Knowledge to half a thousand to impart.’

“ Many of his pupils afterwards became teachers, and there are many persons about Salem now who have pleasant remembrances of happy times in that school. He had several assistants at different times, among whom might be mentioned his brother Thomas and sister Eliza. In the spring of 1832 he closed his school, and published a poem on its conclusion, and also one on that of the previous winter. From them some quotations are given in this history. He afterwards engaged in the practice of medicine at Mt. Union. In this profession he was as popular and successful as in teaching. He died in 1846. In 1829–30, Mr. Samuel Ruckman kept a school in a frame house on Green Street. It was called a ‘ district school,’ but the school system was not then in such a condition as to render much help to teachers. About the same time a school was kept in the Friends’ meeting-house on Green Street by Jonathan Thomas. Some others were kept for short terms in the same house. In 1830 a brick school-house was built at the corner of Green and Chestnut Streets, and during the following winter James Tolerton was engaged there. Eliza Shreve also kept one term in that house. The next winter Mr. Jacob Heaton was teacher, and the next Martin Heckard. The latter was a rigid disciplinarian, and in many particulars a good teacher. It was about this time that Mr. P. R. Spencer first visited Salem and introduced his system of penmanship. Mr. Heckard eagerly adopted it, and taught it in his school.

“ In the summer of 1834 Amos Gilbert came to Salem from Lancaster Co., Pa. His arrival and subsequent teaching made a notable era in the school interest of the place. He was a man of thought, and his greatest ambition was to set others to thinking. In teaching, natural philosophy was his hobby. He took much delight in communicating facts in nature, and he had great respect for the Pestalozzian system of education. Some time in the next year he was joined by his son-in-law, Abner G. Kirk. In 1836 his connection with this school ceased, and Mr. Kirk continued in it some time longer. He was succeeded by Benjamin B. Davis, who, after a few terms, engaged with a few other persons in starting the *Village Register*, the first successful newspaper enterprise in the town. Several inefficient teachers followed, and the school became much demoralized. In

1843, Reuben McMillan taught a term with good success. This was his beginning.

"Among the teachers who taught between 1843 and 1853 were Lewis T. Park, Jesse Holmes, Jesse Markham, and Wm. McClain. Col. T. C. Boone, the present president of the board of education, says he went to school in Salem to Wm. McClain in 1839 or 1840, and to Abner G. Kirk in 1843.* From this we conclude that Mr. McClain taught at two different times, and that Mr. Kirk must have taught in all about seven years. Mr. Holmes taught, with great success, for the Hicksite Friends, in 1847-48-49, first in their meeting-house and next in the brick school-house built by them on Green Street, now used as a dwelling-house. After this, in the same house, Mr. McClain taught a private high-school.

"In the first schools nothing was taught but reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic. In the schools kept by J. Tolerton and D. Stratton, grammar and surveying were taught. In J. Shreve's school the additional branches were geography and astronomy. The Latin language was first taught in a select school kept by Rev. Jacob Coon, in 1844-45; history, the higher branches of mathematics, and the natural sciences were much taught after the adoption of the union system, and to some extent before.

"The first schools were made up by subscribing an article of agreement prepared by the teacher. Each subscriber agreed to send and pay for the tuition of one or more pupils. The usual rate in the first schools was \$1.50 per quarter for each pupil. Some teachers did not get more than \$1. In 1830 some of the best teachers received \$2 per pupil, and then the terms rose gradually to what they now are in select schools and academies. Prior to the adoption of the graded system, it was customary to have school on every alternate Saturday, and twenty-four days of teaching made a school month. In the first schools the teachers made their own specific regulations, there being then no directors or examiners. The Quaker schools were under the direction of a committee appointed by the Monthly meeting, who had control of the house, appointed teachers, and visited the school from time to time, the teachers receiving all the tuition fees.

"*History of the Salem schools since the organization of the graded system.*—The records of the board of education are incomplete, all the minute-books being lost except the one now used by the clerk, which has been in use less than three years. From the medley of old papers the following facts have been gleaned:

"A poll-book dated April 11, 1853, shows that in accordance with the act of March 14, 1853, 110 voters assembled at the district school-house and voted for school-directors. Joseph J. Brooks received 100 votes, and Alfred Wright and Isaac Snider each 87. Mr. Brooks was to serve for three years, and it was decided by lot that Alfred Wright should serve for two years, and Isaac Snider for one year. Stacy Hunt was chairman of the election, and C. D. Bassett was secretary.

"Among the records is a notice dated April 25, 1853, calling upon the qualified voters to meet at 10 A.M., May 14, 1853, at the district school-house, to vote by ballot for or against an act entitled 'an act for the better regulation of public schools in cities, towns, etc.,' passed Feb. 21, 1849. This notice was signed by James Woodruff, Henry P. Reitzell, James Brown, Jr.,* Benj. Stanton,* Peter H. Boswell, Anthony Gongwer,* Lewis Keen, Philip Mathews, Clayton Sharp,† John Harris, Joel Sharp, Allan Boyle, John Gibbons,* Wm. B. Ryus,† Elias Wolfley,* Robert Grimmesey, R. Schooley,* T. F. Sharpnack, John Sheets,* John Callahan, Richard H. Garrigues,* Geo. B. Weaver,† Geo. Sheets,* J. W. Casselberry, Samuel C. Taylor, James Barnaby,* Isaac Snider, J. C. Whinnery, Jacob Heaton, Wm. C. McCraeken,† Wm. Pidgeon, John Hudson, Benjamin Wisner, F. H. Bently, Wm. McClain,† Wm. H. Garrigues,† B. W. Casselberry, Isaac G. Thomas, Simeon Sharp, and J. W. Grimmesey.†

"The names marked with a star are of persons deceased, and those with a dagger of persons not now residents of Salem. Capt. Jacob Heaton secured the signatures to the notice.

"The election was held and the law adopted, although the poll-book has not been found. A poll-book dated May 30, 1853, shows that 102 persons voted for members of the board of education required by the law of 1849. The persons elected were Isaac Snider (85) and Jacob Heaton (81) for three years, Richard Garrigues (78) and John Harris (85) for two years, and Clayton Sharp (80) and Eli Davidson (51) for one year. Alfred Wright had one vote for three years; John Hudson, one for two years, and 48 for one year.

"The clerk of this election was Emmor T. Weaver, and the judges, Enos Eldridge, John Neas, and Wm. Ryus.

"The members of the board were qualified on June 3, 1853, by Geo. B. Weaver, justice of the peace.

"We learn from a bond for \$2000, dated June 13, 1853, signed by Jacob Heaton, Jonas D. Cattell, and Geo. B. Weaver, that Jacob Heaton was appointed treasurer for one year.

"It seems from bills for teaching, presented to Messrs. Brooks, Wright, and Snider in their brief reign, that S. M. Galbreath, J. Markham, E. S. Seymour, C. E. Siple, M. Hambleton, and N. Plummer had been teaching within the year preceding the change in the law.

"A report by J. Markham of his school for the term beginning April 11 and ending July 1, 1853, shows an enrolment of '104 males, 139 females, and an average daily attendance of 62 males and 82 females.' The branches taught were Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography.

"A certificate, dated July 22, 1853, issued to Miss Rebecca Stratton, signed by Joseph S. H. Grimes, Benj. Stanton, and Thomas Y. French, shows that the board of education had appointed these gentlemen as local examiners. The certificate was valid for nine months, and included, besides the ordinary branches, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, and Algebra. On the 27th they issued a certificate to Mrs. Rebecca McClain, valid for the same time, including Painting and Drawing in addition to the ordinary branches.

* In the second number of vol. i. of the *Village Register*, April 19, 1842, is the notice of a seminary for young ladies. It states that Misses E. W. Richards and Leah Heaton had opened a school on the 11th of April, "where the various branches of a thorough English education will be taught on the most approved plan."

"Nine-month certificates for the ordinary branches were issued on the 27th to May A. Boswell and Miss C. H. Pinkham, signed by Messrs. Grimes and Stanton. Mr. Grimes omitted the H. in his signature in all the certificates named except that to Rebecca Stratton.

"Mr. Wm. McClain, who had been teaching a high-school on Green Street, was employed by the board of education to take charge of the high-school under the graded system. Jesse Markham was also employed to superintend all the grades below the high-school.

"In 1854 the board of education employed as superintendent Mr. A. Holbrook, for the last twenty years principal of the National normal school, Lebanon, Ohio. He gave one hour extra labor per day to induce the board to allow him three hours per day for supervision of the several departments. From three departments he reorganized the school into six departments, giving each teacher the exclusive charge of about 40 pupils. Mr. Holbrook was paid \$1200 a year,—a larger salary than was paid at that time by any village in Ohio for a superintendent.

"Reuben McMillan, for several years past the successful superintendent of the public schools of Youngstown, Ohio, followed Mr. Holbrook in 1855, and continued as superintendent and principal of the high-school for six years. He says, 'I found the schools in good running condition, as left by my predecessor, Mr. Holbrook. I found a good corps of teachers and an energetic wide-awake set of pupils that would have done honor to any town. During my connection with the school the number of pupils increased, so that new rooms had to be rented and occupied till the new building on Fourth Street, commenced in 1860, could be finished. During that time the Friends' school was suspended, which gave the public schools an accession of many choice young people. Their house was occupied by one of our primary schools.

"During my administration in connection with the high-school, there were 204 females and 156 male students, a very large per cent. of whom are still living, and most of them are intelligent and useful citizens, and are in honorable professional or business positions in Salem and elsewhere. Of these at least 103 became teachers, some for a time; others are still teaching.'

"In 1861 the board employed as superintendent the Hon. H. H. Barney, the first State commissioner of common schools of Ohio, at a salary of \$1000. He entered upon his duties at the beginning of the winter term in 1861, and resigned a few weeks after the beginning of the fall term of 1862. Under his administration the board prepared and published, in pamphlet form, a full list of rules and regulations.

"Mr. Barney was succeeded by J. C. Cummings, who served about a year and a half, when ill-health closed his school labors.

"The 16th of August, 1864, W. D. Henkle entered upon the duties of superintendent, and continued to serve for eleven years, except two years, from 1869 to 1871, when he served as State commissioner of common schools, which office he resigned to return to Salem. When absent his place was filled by Prof. M. C. Stevens, principal of the high-school, who conducted the schools without any change

of plan. In each of these eleven years the superintendent prepared, and the board caused to be published, a sixteen-page pamphlet giving full statistics of the schools, thus making the record complete for these years. The schools were numbered from 1 to 10, the latter being the high-school. A pupil remained one year in each room, until he reached No. 9, in which he remained three years, thus making eleven years' preparation to reach the high-school. The average age of the pupils on entering the high-school was nearly seventeen, thus giving them more maturity than is found in the schools of many cities. In this eleven years the examinations were all conducted by the superintendent, who also examined all the papers of the written examinations. The number of examinations conducted in the year 1873-74 was 1024. Mr. Henkle served at different salaries,—one year at \$1000, two years at \$1200, one year at \$1500, one at \$2000, one at \$2250, and three at \$2500. Mr. Stevens' salary as superintendent for two years was \$1500.

"In 1875, Mr. Henkle having succeeded the Hon. E. E. White in the editorship of the *Ohio Educational Monthly and National Teacher*, the board of education employed Capt. Wm. Wood, late superintendent of the public schools of Findlay, Ohio, to manage the schools. Since his administration began, last September, several material changes have been made in the course of study in the high-school, the grading and the mode of conducting the examinations, etc. These are referred to more specifically under the head of 'Present Organization.'

THE HIGH-SCHOOL.

"The high-school of Salem was organized immediately after the adoption of the graded system in 1853. Previous to its organization select schools of a higher grade had existed, and had been very extensively patronized by the town and surrounding country. In these the higher branches of mathematics seem to have occupied a prominent place, and continued to do so after the change. As a rule, the classics and studies relating to languages have found less favor among Friends—the early settlers and fashioners, to a great extent, of public sentiment in Salem—than mathematics and natural science.

"The high-school from its earlier days maintained a high order of excellence both in discipline and acquirements; its pupils were taught to *think, to compare, to judge for themselves*, to regard the education of the school-room as a *means* rather than an *end*.

"No regular course of study was ever insisted on until 1864, when, under the supervision of W. D. Henkle, a course was prescribed and rigidly adhered to through his administration. Since his retirement this course has been so modified as to make Latin elective. At present it stands as follows:

"First year: Algebra; Physiology; Physical Geography; Latin Grammar and Reader, or English Grammar and Composition.

"Second year: Algebra; Geometry; General History; Natural Philosophy; Cæsar and Virgil, or Natural History and Botany.

"Third year: Geometry; Trigonometry; Analytical Ge-

ometry; Chemistry; Astronomy; Virgil and Cicero, or Rhetoric and Literature.

"Fourth year: Mental Philosophy, Logic, Civil Government, Literature, Geology, Reviews.

"Exercises in declamation and composition throughout the course. Nearly all the pupils now in attendance have selected the Latin course.

"The first class graduated in 1865. The whole number of graduates to the present time is fifty.

"It has not been at any time the aim of the high-school to prepare pupils for college. Its ordinary classes have furnished ample facilities for such preparation, with the exception of *Greek*, which has been met by private teachers.

"The standard for admission to the high-school has varied little for the past ten years; in brief, it may be said that a good knowledge of the common branches and American history will admit all applicants.

"At first, and for a number of years after the adoption of the union system, the superintendent was *ex-officio* principal of the high-school.

"The growing exigencies of the school finally demanding nearly all his time and attention in supervision, the offices are now, and have been since 1874, entirely distinct.

"The following statements make reference to prominent teachers of the high-school other than the superintendents:

"Miss Jennie Breckenridge was associated with Mr. Holbrook as teacher. Under the superintendency of Mr. McMillan, Mr. Howard Gilbert, assisted for a brief period by Miss Ryder, taught the principal classes. To these succeeded, in 1857, Mr. T. E. Suliot, whose name is to-day held in grateful remembrance by pupils both in the Old and New World, and Miss R. A. Prunty. Mr. Suliot's connection with the school ceased in 1862, and Miss Prunty continued her faithful labors till 1866, when she resigned to become the wife of Dr. J. L. Firestone. Mr. T. C. Mendenhall succeeded Mr. Suliot in 1863, and remained three years. In 1866, Mr. Horace Hollister and Miss M. A. Southard assumed the management, Mr. Hollister remaining one year, and Miss Southard five. Mr. M. C. Stevens, the present able principal, has held the office since 1867, with the exception of two years filled by Mr. A. Blunt, when Mr. S. acted as superintendent. Miss Southard's place has been occupied successively by Miss Mary B. Wakefield, one term; Miss S. J. Busheé, and Miss S. A. Platt, the present occupant.

"The public schools of Salem in all their departments have been an object of just pride and gratification to its citizens. Especially is this true of the high school. May they long continue a centre of light and knowledge to the community!

PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

"*Board of Education*: Col. T. C. Boone, President; R. A. Kirk, Treasurer; Judge P. A. Laubic, Eli Sturgeon, M.D., Mayor M. V. Dunlap, and J. P. Hogan; Clerk, William Eastman.

"*Board of Examiners*: J. M. Kuhn, M.D., J. B. Strawn, and W. D. Henkle.

"*Superintendent*: Capt. William S. Wood.

"The school-year comprises forty weeks, and is divided into four terms of ten weeks each.

"The daily sessions commence at 8.45 A.M. and 1.55 P.M., and close at 11.50 A.M. and 4 P.M.

"The average scholar completes the work of a grade in one year.

"There are twelve grades, numbered from 1, the lowest, to 12, the highest. Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12 constitute the high-school. With a single exception, there is but one grade to a teacher below the high-school.

"In the course of study adopted this school year the work of each year is divided into terms' work, and a programme is arranged to complete it, and is posted in the respective rooms.

"In all the grades below the high-school, Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Music, and Penmanship are taught; Objects and Common Things, Composition and Drawing, in Grades 1, 2, 3, and 4; Geography and Map-Drawing, in Grades 4, 5, and 6; and a review once a week, in 7 and 8; Elementary Physics, in Grade 7; Grammar, in 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

"Written examinations in every study, through all the grades, are made six times a year, and results recorded.

"In every school the pupils are seated according to rank in studies at their last written examination.

"The superintendent takes entire charge of the classification of the schools, and examines the two lowest grades in principal studies, orally as well as in writing, near the close of the school year. He occasionally holds other special examinations, both oral and written.

"*Boards of Education*.—The reputation of the schools has been largely due to its efficient boards of education, who have sought to employ first-class teachers.

"The first board under the law of 1849 was elected in 1853. Jacob Heaton and Isaac Snider were chosen for three years, Richard Garrigues and John Harris for two years, and Clayton Sharp and Eli Davidson for one year. At the following election two members were regularly chosen to serve three years. In 1854, John Hudson and Eli Davidson were chosen; in 1855, John C. Whinnery and Samuel Chessman; in 1856, Jacob Heaton (63)* and Stacy Hunt (65); in 1857, Allan Boyle (51) and Albert French (52); in 1858, J. C. Whinnery (131) and W. P. West (104); in 1859, Jacob Heaton (132) and John Hudson (137); in 1860, Allan Boyle (?) and Abel Carey (?); in 1861, Calvin C. Brainard (144) and Alex. Pow (90) and Wm. P. West (86), to serve out the time of Dr. Carey, removed from the district into the country; in 1862, J. C. Whinnery (263) and John W. Fawcett (177); in 1863, Jonathan K. Rukenbrod (179) and Charles R. Taber and Wm. Eastman (178), to serve for two years in place of John W. Fawcett; in 1864, Calvin C. Brainard and Alex. Pow; in 1865, J. C. Whinnery and Wm. Eastman; in 1866, Charles R. Taber (95) and J. K. Rukenbrod (69); in 1867, Alex. Pow and C. C. Brainard and E. H. Price, one year; in 1868, Wm. Eastman (298) and Allan Boyle (192); in 1869, L. B. Lockard (134) and J. K. Rukenbrod (143); in 1870, Peter A. Laubic (273) and Thomas C. Boone (255); in

* The figures denote votes received.

1871, Robert V. Hampson and Allan Boyle; in 1872, Eli Sturgeon and Martin V. Dunlap; in 1873, P. A. Laubie and T. C. Boone; in 1874 no election could be held, in consequence of the repeal of the law of 1849 and the adoption of a codified school law; in 1875, R. A. Kirk and J. P. Hogan.

"Dec. 4, 1851, John W. Fawcett was appointed in place of John Hudson, who had entered the military service; Aug. 28, 1862, Wm. Eastman in place of J. W. Fawcett, who had entered the army; Nov. 3, 1866, E. H. Price in place of J. C. Whinnery, who had moved from the district; and in 1868, L. B. Lockard in place of C. R. Taber, deceased.

"The following persons have served on the examining board: Rev. J. S. H. Grimes, Dr. Benj. Stanton, Thomas Y. French, Dr. John Harris, Rev. A. B. Maxwell, Rev. J. A. Swaney, Dr. J. M. Kuhn, Rev. S. McBride, W. D. Henkle, Rev. Dr. I. N. Baird, M. C. Stevens, and Jehu B. Strawn."

Since 1875 the several boards of education have been constituted as follows:

1877.—P. A. Laubie, President; Richard Pow, Treasurer; H. P. Gamble, Clerk; I. P. Hogan, R. A. Kirk, R. P. Trimble; G. N. Carruthers, Superintendent; W. D. Henkle, J. B. Strawn, J. D. Greenamyer, Examiners.

1878.—R. P. Trimble, President; Robert Hole, Treasurer; E. K. Rukenbrod, Secretary; Richard Pow, James Woodruff, S. E. Arter, Joseph Koll; G. N. Carruthers, Superintendent; Rev. H. B. Fry, G. N. Carruthers, J. B. Strawn, Examiners.

1879.—Robert Hole, President; James Woodruff, Treasurer; E. K. Rukenbrod, Secretary; Rush Taggart, William Eastman, Joseph Koll, S. E. Arter; G. N. Carruthers, Superintendent; E. J. Godfrey, Principal; Rev. H. B. Fry, G. N. Carruthers, J. B. Strawn, Examiners.

TOWNSHIP BOARDS OF EDUCATION, 1853 TO 1879.

1853.—A. B. Painter, James Cornell, Robert Tolerton, John Garwood.

1854.—William Jennings, Robert Tolerton, John Garwood, William H. Garrigues, Joseph Smith.

1855.—Joseph Smith, William Jennings, Robert Tolerton, Amos Swan.

1856.—John W. Grimmerly, William Jennings, Robert Tolerton, Henry Schooley.

1857.—Robert Tolerton, William Jennings, Henry B. Schooley, James Eggman.

1858.—John W. Grimmerly, Robert Tolerton, William Jennings, Charles H. Garrigues.

1859.—William Jennings, Robert Tolerton, John Grimmerly, Timothy Gee.

1860.—William Jennings, R. G. Painter, Timothy Gee, Charles H. Garrigues.

1861.—Robert Tolerton, Timothy Gee, R. G. Painter, William Jennings.

1862.—Hill Tolerton, William Jennings, Timothy Gee, James McConnell.

1863.—Hill Tolerton, William Jennings, L. B. Webb, Charles H. Garrigues.

1864-65.—Hill Tolerton, John Pow, L. B. Webb, N. B. Garrigues.

1866.—Hill Tolerton, John Negus, John Pow, Angus Campbell.

1867.—Angus Campbell, Hill Tolerton, David Tilson, William Dunn.

1868.—Angus Campbell, Hill Tolerton, L. B. Webb, William Dunn.

1869.—Angus Campbell, Hill Tolerton, L. B. Webb, John Pow.

1870.—Hill Tolerton, L. B. Webb, Richard Elton, John Pow.

1871.—Hill Tolerton, L. B. Webb, Richard Elton, John Pow.

1872.—L. B. Webb, Hill Tolerton, Richard Elton, John Pow.

1873.—John Pow, Jonathan Stanley, Richard Elton, Abram Painter.

1874.—Abram Painter, Elijah Whinnery, Richard Elton, John Pow.

1875.—John Pow, George Rogers, Joel Stratton, Richard Elton.

1876.—George Rogers, John Pow, Asa W. Allen, Joel Stratton.

1877.—Asa W. Allen, William Dunn, Joel Stratton, George Rogers.

1878.—George F. Rogers, A. R. Shinn, E. P. Vansyoc, William V. Dunn.

1879.—E. P. Vansyoc, A. R. Shinn, William V. Dunn, George F. Rogers.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Society of Friends.—The first settlers of the town were members of the religious Society of Friends, who first gathered for religious purposes, in the summer of 1804, in the log cabin of Samuel Davis (the pioneer settler), which stood on the spot where now stands the residence of Mrs. Sarah Hiddleston, better known, perhaps, as the Hawley house. A little later, Samuel Davis donated to the society two acres of ground for meeting-house purposes, being the square now inclosed by Main, Green, Ellsworth, and Chestnut Streets. On this plat of ground a double log cabin was erected, the chinks whereof were stopped with wooden blocks and mortar, and was used for meetings and school purposes.

Quarterly meetings were held at Westland, Monthly meetings were held at Middleton in 1804-5, and Quarterly meetings established at Salem in 1808, the sixth month. In 1807 the society belonged to the Red Stone Quarterly Meeting, and in 1813 to the Baltimore Yearly Meeting.

In the summer of 1807 a meeting-house of brick, and about 25 by 50 feet in size, one story high, was erected on the south side of Main Street, nearly opposite the log cabin. Joel Sharp and Aaron Stratton were the principal carpenters. The ground for this edifice was given by Israel Gaskell, and is inclosed by streets called Main, Dry, Range, and Broadway.

The demand for village lots increased as the village grew, and it was decided by the Friends to sell the frontage of both plats on Main Street.

A short time prior to 1828 the leaven of the principles of Elias Hicks began to work among the Friends in this vicinity, and in 1828 a separation took place, two factions being formed, known as the "Orthodox" and "Hicksite" bodies.

The Hicksites organized with about 25 or 30 families, and retained a portion of the property originally deeded to the Friends by Samuel Davis. On this land they built an addition to a building owned by Dr. Benjamin Stanton, which had been used for a district school, where they worshiped till 1845, when they erected the present meeting-house, on the same property, at what is now the corner of Ellsworth and Green Streets. The first preaching in the new house was by Elias Hicks.

The society is not large, many of the members having removed to the West. Meetings are held regularly. This branch belongs to the Ohio Yearly Meeting. The Salem Quarterly Meeting embraces this society in this county; Smith, in Mahoning County; Deer Creek, in Portage County; and New Brighton, in Beaver Co., Pa.

The Orthodox Friends, after the separation, retained the portion of the original property on Dry Street, and worshiped in the brick edifice built in 1807 until 1845, when they erected, at a cost of \$4000, the large and commodious brick edifice, 50 by 80 feet in size, which they now occupy. Amos Kimberley was a regularly-established preacher in the

society, and preached for the society acceptably, before the erection of the new house of worship.

Disturbances began to arise in Quarterly and Yearly meetings owing to the differences of opinion between the followers of John J. Gurney and John Wilbur, which resulted in a separation on the second Saturday of November, 1856, at Salem, into two strong factions, known as the "Gurneyites" and "Wilburites." Each party claimed the property, and each sold it, giving therefor a quit-claim deed, J. Twing Brooks becoming the purchaser in 1871. The Gurneyites purchased that portion of the property where the meeting-house stood, and where they still continue to worship. They embrace about sixteen families and thirteen parts of families, and number eighty-five members. Monthly meetings are held at Salem, Quarterly meetings at Danaseus and Mt. Pleasant alternately.

The Wilburites, with the proceeds of their portion of the property, purchased a lot on the corner of Sixth and Ellsworth Streets, and erected a meeting-house at a cost of about \$11,000. They number over sixty-three families, and their Yearly meeting is held at Barnesville, Ohio.

Primitives.—Other difficulties arising, and a portion of those who still remained with the Gurney faction becoming satisfied that they could not stay the progress of what they termed the Gurney defection, and further, owing "to the isolation of those who could not conscientiously join in measures which they knew would compromise the fundamental truths of their profession," a separation became necessary, and in 1860 some eighteen members separated from the main body and became known as the Primitives. They belong to the general meeting of Folsington, Bucks Co., Pa.

The Monthly meeting is held in Salem, and consists of about forty members.

First Baptist Church.—The first record to be found of a Baptist church in Perry township is in a deed from John Straughan and Mary Straughan, dated Nov. 10, 1809, conveying lots 55 and 56, on the corner of what is now Depot and Dry Streets, for the sum of \$1400, to David Gaskell, Sr., Joseph Willets, and Joseph White, of Columbiana County, as trustees of the regular Baptist church. This deed is recorded in Book B, page 169, Columbiana County clerk's office.

As near as can be ascertained, David Gaskell, Sr. and wife, Jacob Gaskell, — Ogle, Joshua Wright and wife, John Spencer and wife, Clarissa McConnor, and Mary Straughan were early members. Soon after the lots were purchased, a small log church was built on the southeast corner of the property, where the present building stands. In 1820 a small brick house was built for worship on Depot Street, about the middle of the lots.

The first persons baptized were John Sheets and his wife, David Gaskell, Jr., and his wife, Jacob Countryman, and Jane Heacock.

On the 22d day of November, 1823, an organization was effected and a church constituted, embracing forty members.* March 6, 1824, it was voted "that Isaae T. Gilbert, Rineer H. Swem, and David Gaskell be our trustees, to succeed

David Gaskell, deceased, Joseph Willets, and Joseph White, as trustees for the Baptist meeting-house lot in the village of Salem." Nov. 6, 1824, Revs. John Brown and Thomas Miller were requested to preach once a month. The church belonged to the Palmyra Association.

In November, 1825, John Sheets and David Gaskell were appointed a committee "to ascertain on what terms the house on the Baptist lot can be obtained of the subscribers to the same, and report to next meeting."

Thomas Miller was the first regular pastor, and was succeeded by the Revs. John Cleaveland Brown, Davis Rigdon, Rogers, Freeman, Williams, Blake, Matthias, Inman, Phillips, Stone, Morris, Green, Frescollm, and — Ask, who was the last pastor. The frame building now called the "Broad-Gauge church" was erected in 1836.

The church continued its meetings for several years, and, in 1867, at a meeting held February 2d of that year, it was resolved that the books, papers, and property be turned over to a Baptist church to be organized Feb. 12, 1867. Forty-two members joined the Baptist church of Salem, and the old church became extinct.

Second Baptist Church.—This church was constituted, Nov. 8, 1840, from members of the First Baptist church of Salem, who thought best to separate therefrom by reason of differences of belief on the questions of slavery and temperance.

Nov. 14, 1840.—James Eggman, Wm. Kirtland, Daniel McCurdy, Joseph Goulbourn, and Abraham Webb were elected trustees, and Daniel McCurdy clerk.

Dec. 12, 1840.—The trustees were authorized to purchase the house and lot belonging to the Methodist church, situated on Green Street. This property was purchased, according to a report made Jan. 9, 1841, for the sum of \$180. The society at this meeting called the Rev. Mr. Morris to be their pastor; which call was accepted. The pastors who succeeded Mr. Morris, and who were regularly called, were Revs. S. R. Willard, Francis Green, and A. G. Kirk. Others preached for a short time.

March 13, 1841.—It was resolved to form a Sunday-school. William Stone was appointed superintendent; Daniel McCurdy, assistant; Enos Eldredge, librarian; James Eggman, treasurer; James Hutelinson, Sarah Wilson, Ann Kirtland, and Mary Gouldbourn, teachers.

In 1841 the church was received into the Portage Association.

The following preamble and resolution, adopted April 8, 1843, are interesting as showing the embodied sentiment of this church concerning the slavery issue:

"Whereas, Sisters Wade and Judson, Baptist missionaries to Burmah, have refused to receive support from donations made by slaveholders; therefore,

"Resolved, That the demonstrations of Christian purity and unpromising opposition to sin, as exhibited in the position assumed by those self-sacrificing, devoted sisters, ought to be hailed with joy by every true Christian, and ought to put to the blush all Christian advocates of slavery.

"Resolved, That the funds raised by this church for foreign missions be forwarded to the support of the station occupied by Sisters Wade and Judson."

Jan. 1, 1845.—It was agreed to petition Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to take

* The original minutes are in the hands of Jesse Strawn, of Butler.

measures to prevent the slave-trade; also, to petition the State Legislature to instruct Congress accordingly, and to petition the Legislature to repeal all laws making distinctions on account of color.

Feb. 22, 1845, the society granted the use of the church "for an abolition convention in March next, provided they observe good order."

Rev. A. G. Kirk was ordained in the church, Jan. 31, 1846,—Elders Bard, of Brimfield, Johnson, of Ravenna, Elliot, of Richfield, and Willard, of Aurora, having been invited to attend on that occasion,—and was subsequently called to the pastorate to "preach half the time."

In January and February, 1849, efforts were made, which proved futile, to unite with the First Baptist church. The society fell into decline from want of organized vitality, and rented their new church-edifice—the debts for which were nearly paid—to the board of education. No regular pastor was afterwards settled.

Aug. 20, 1859, a meeting of the church was called to make some disposition of the house and lot, either by sale or by a resumption of the regular duties of a church society, but no final action was taken. Efforts were made to keep the church in active condition, but with little success, and on Feb. 8, 1867, in accordance with a published notice, the society met and unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions, there being present of the members, Joseph Straughn, Daniel Walton, George Atkinson, P. H. Garrigues, Elizabeth Heaton, Jane Dobbins, Mary Sheets, Mary Webb, Sarah Umstead, Mary Eggman, Jane Beans, Esther Silver, Harriet Whinnery, Hannah Kennett, Sarah Galbraith, Jane Sheets, and Rebecca Eggman.

"Whereas, in the Providence of God it does appear that the time has fully come when there will be harmony amongst the Baptists of Salem and vicinity, and we most heartily concur in the effort now being made to organize one good church, and inasmuch as the First Church has, with great unanimity, voted to disband and turn over all their interest into a new organization; Therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the Second Baptist Church, do disband on condition that a new church be constituted.

"Resolved, 2d, That we instruct our board of Trustees, in case a new church is constituted, to turn over our Books of Record, and all our interest in money and real estate into the hands of the Trustees of said new organization after they shall have been appointed.

"Resolved, 3d, That any member of this church in good standing, by applying to the clerk, may receive a certificate of membership."

Of this meeting, Joseph Straughn was moderator, and R. H. Garrigues clerk.

The General Assembly, at its fifty-eighth session, passed "A Bill To authorize the 2d Baptist Church, in the Incorporated Village of Salem, in the County of Columbiana, and in the State of Ohio, to sell their church property, and dispose of the proceeds of such sale."

Baptist Church of Salem.—The First and Second Baptist churches having, by unanimous consent, disbanded, and agreed to turn over the real estate, personal property, and records of their respective organizations, a new organization, called the "Baptist Church of Salem," was constituted, Feb. 12, 1867, under the advice and co-operation of the two societies, for purposes of harmony. Forty-two members from the First church and seventeen from the Second church were regularly constituted as the Baptist church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. T. P. Childs, who

had been instrumental in bringing about the union. The pastors who succeeded him were Benjamin F. Bowen, T. G. Lamb, John Hawker, and P. J. Ward. A. S. Moore is the present pastor. A lot was purchased at the corner of Lisbon and Main Streets, and a building erected in 1869, at a cost of \$10,000. The church has a membership of 125 and a Sunday-school of 100 pupils, of which J. B. Strawn is superintendent.

*Christian Church of the Disciples.**—This church was an indirect result of the conversion of Robert P. Phillips, under the preaching of Walter Scott, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, who was sent out by the Baptist Association of New Lisbon as an evangelist. In 1828, in the month of April, Mr. Scott came to the village of Salem and began preaching to crowded audiences in the old Baptist church, still standing on Range Street.

There were among the many converts a few who could not conscientiously agree with their Baptist brethren. A number of these, headed by Robert P. Phillips, organized, in 1828, a church of the Disciples, known as the "Phillips' church in the township of Salem." Others in Salem and its vicinity who were in sympathy with the movement, became members of that church. Many of the early preachers discoursed in this village, sometimes in the old Baptist church on Range Street, but subsequently in "Liberty Hall," which once stood nearly where the Christian chapel now stands.

Among those who preached at various times were Joseph Gaston, William Schooly, Amos Allerton, Ephraim Hubbard, — Fink, John Henry, John Flick, John Applegate, — Brockett, Benjamin Pirky, J. J. Moss, Alexander Hall, T. J. Newcomb, and George Pow. On the 15th day of March, 1859, the Disciples living in Salem and vicinity were organized as a "Church of Christ," with Theobald Miller as their first pastor, and Samuel Hardman elder; L. B. Webb, Edwin Smith, Joseph Pyle, and Simcon Stratton, deacons; Dr. B. W. Spear, Samuel Hardman, Edwin Smith, Lovem B. Webb, and William Pidgeon, trustees.

The church consisted of 80 or 90 members. The society bought in the same year the chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church, which occupied the ground where now stands the Christian chapel. The latter was erected in 1870 and 1871 at a cost of \$13,000. The church was prosperous for a year or two after its organization, when dissensions arose between pastor and people, which divided the church for several years. Under the preaching of Rev. William Baxter, in 1866, the church renewed its strength, and has prospered greatly since that time.

Since its organized existence over 600 persons have been enrolled on the church books. The present number of members is 232. A Sunday-school is connected with the church, of which T. J. Lytle is Superintendent; O. C. Sturgeon, Assistant Superintendent; Clark Webb, Secretary; James Steen, Treasurer; and E. J. Marple and Mary McCartney, Librarians. The school has a corps of 15 teachers and about 210 scholars.

The following is a list of the pastors of the church from

* Facts for the sketch of this society were derived from a published sermon of Rev. T. J. Lytle, the present pastor.

its organization to the present time, 1879: Theobald Miller, 1859 to 1861; Sterling McBrick, 1862; S. B. Teegarden, 1863; J. W. Lanphear, 1864 to 1867; E. B. Cake, 1868 to 1871; J. H. Jones, 1872, six months; W. H. Spindler, 1872 to 1876; H. Cogswell, 1876 to 1877, six months; T. J. Lytle began his labors July 29, 1877, and is the present incumbent.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The pioneer preachers through this section of country, before the organization of any class or church, were Charles Trescott, Henry Knapp, William Tipton, Alfred Bronson, Dennis Goddard, and Billings O. Plympton, who were under the Washington mission and Beaver circuit.

In 1821 a class of nine persons was formed in the village of Salem, consisting of Thomas Kelly and wife, John Flickeroft, Edward Rynear and wife, Thomas Webb and wife, David Hum, and James W. Leach, Thomas Kelly being leader. The services were held mostly at Thomas Kelly's house, across the street from Pow's building.

In 1821, Samuel Brockermer was appointed on the Beaver circuit, and during that year preached at Salem, in a small building near where the *Republican* office stands. He was succeeded by William Swayze, Ira Eddy, W. C. Henderson, and Isaac Wians, all on the Beaver circuit. The circuit was afterwards changed to New Lisbon, and to Hanover, Lima, and Salem circuits, respectively. Among those who preached during this time were John P. Kent, James H. White, Thomas McGrath, Hiram Miller, J. M. Bray, Hosea McCall, Henry Ambler, and James Montgomery.

In 1852, petition being made to Conference, Salem was made a separate station, with the Rev. J. W. Nessley as first pastor. He has been succeeded by Samuel Crouse, Aaron Thomas, William Lynch, C. H. Jackson, W. D. Stevens, J. A. Swaney, Dr. J. N. Beard, J. J. Moffatt, Dr. William Cox, William Lynch, Thomas M. Boyle, John Grant, and W. A. Davidson, who is the present pastor.

About 1823 a log church about 20 by 30 feet was built on Green Street, where the African Methodist Episcopal church now stands.

In 1837 the society built a frame church, about 36 by 40 feet in size, on the lot now owned by the church of the Disciples, to whom they sold the property in 1859, and built the present brick edifice on Broadway, at a cost of \$10,000. The old church was sold to the Second Baptist church in January, 1841. The society has at present 400 members. A Sunday-school of 250 pupils is connected with the church, of which Charles C. Snyder is superintendent.

Zion Methodist Church.—This church was organized in 1859 by the Rev. Thomas James. He was succeeded in the ministry by the Revs. Joseph Armstrong, D. B. Matthews, Nelson Williams, John Holliday, John Cox, — Hamilton, — Forman, — Terry, Solomon Whiton, and Charles Dockett, who is the present pastor.

A brick church, 30 by 44 feet, was erected on the corner of High and Howard Streets.

*Presbyterian Church.**—The Presbytery of New Lisbon

had occasionally sent out "supplies" to Salem prior to the organization of a society at the latter place, and in 1832 a petition was sent to the Presbytery by the Rev. Clement Vallandigham, praying for a church organization. After considerable opposition on the part of the pastors of the churches of Canfield and New Lisbon, authority was given by that body for the organization of a Presbyterian church in Salem. In accordance with that authority, there convened on the 3d day of November, 1832, twenty persons, who professed a desire to be organized as a Presbyterian church.

The Rev. Clement Vallandigham, who had been assigned to take charge of the meeting, received certificates of regular dismission, chiefly from the churches of Canfield and New Lisbon. After a sermon and other devotional exercises, the church was constituted by the admission of the following persons: Hugh Stewart, Ruel Wright, George Ehrich, Nathaniel McCracken, John Martin, James Wilson, Terah Jones, John Wilson, William Martin, Hugh Martin, Agnes Stewart, Agnes Wilson, Mary Ehrich, Elizabeth McCracken, Martha T. Martin, Mrs. Rebecca P. Campbell, Mrs. Martha Wilson, Ann Jane Martin, Elizabeth Wright, Wm. Martin.

James Wilson, Nathaniel McCracken, and Hugh Stewart were chosen elders. Since that time Hugh Martin, Terah Jones, Christian Bowman, Robert Woods, William Wilson, James Wilson, Richard Gardner, Sr., Dr. John M. Kuhn, Reuben McMillen, Israel Travis, Henry M. Osborne, Asa W. Allen, Jr., and William C. Hutchinson have officiated as elders.

The society first worshiped in a wagon-shop, which stood on what is known as the Trescott property, on Main Street. The first church was built in 1842, which, after serving as a house of worship for eighteen years, was sold and removed to Race Street, where it is now used as a dwelling-house. It was occupied a year unplastered. Plank and slab seats were at first used. During the third year of the administration of the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, 1860, the society began the work of building the present house of worship. The plans were drawn by Mr. Blackburn, an architect of Cleveland, after the plans of the Church of St. James, Cleveland. After severe trials on the part of the church, the building was completed, at a cost of \$10,000.

The Rev. Clement Vallandigham labored with this church and at New Lisbon until his death, in 1839. He was succeeded by Rev. William McCombs, who gave part of his time to the Canfield church, and resided in Salem the last three years of his ministry. In the spring of 1852, on account of ill-health, he gave up the charge, having ministered to the congregation eleven years. He was succeeded in the autumn of 1852 by the Rev. Dr. G. S. Grimes, who remained five years, and was succeeded in the autumn of 1857 by the Rev. A. B. Maxwell, who remained as pastor thirteen years. In November, 1870, the Rev. H. B. Fry came to the village as a supply, and in May, 1871, was installed pastor. He still has charge of the society. The church has a present membership of 200 members.

During several years both before and after the church organization, a union Sunday-school was held in Mr.

* The facts for this sketch were derived from a memorial sermon delivered by Rev. H. B. Fry, July 9, 1876.

Campbell's shop. Dr. J. M. Kuhn, C. Brainard, R. A. Kirk, and Rush Taggart have been superintendents of the school, which position is now filled by R. S. Layng. The school has a membership of 256 pupils.

The Broad-Gauge Church.—Of the Quaker element which founded the town of Salem, a very large portion followed Elias Hicks at the time of his progressive departure from the dogmas of the old Church. They organized under this reform movement, and were, and are still, known as Hicksites. This protest against the tyrannies and superstitions of the old Church did not, however, find its culmination or resting-place in the Hicksite church or society, for many of its members receded from it, and severed their connection entirely from all church organizations.

During the anti-slavery movement they were all found on the side of the oppressed, and through their efforts and influence Salem became a central point, or headquarters, for the abolitionists of Ohio and the adjoining States. In 1863 these free-thinkers (or infidels, as they were called by the Church), organized an independent society at Salem, which for a time held its meetings over Dr. J. C. Whinery's dental rooms. They afterwards secured the town-hall, where they held regular Sunday meetings for about two years, when they purchased the old Baptist church on Depot Street.

The first preacher or speaker employed was Charles H. Ellis, a young man of considerable ability, who had studied for the Unitarian ministry, and who perhaps was one of the causes of the disruption of the society. Parker Pillsbury was employed to lecture during two or three winters after the discharge of Mr. Ellis, and Charles C. Burleigh for one or two winters. The discourses were very radical and very able.

An idea of the breadth of the society's declared platform of faith may be drawn from the second and third articles of their constitution, which embrace all their creed, and which read as follows: "ART. 2d. Our object is the cultivation of personal goodness, and the promotion of practical righteousness among men. ART. 3d. No test of opinion, belief, or creed shall ever be made the condition of membership; but all persons who will attach their names to its constitution, or cause the same to be done, shall be members of the society."

The constitution is signed by Thomas Sharp, J. S. Clemmer, Joel Sharp, M. L. Edwards, Angeline S. Sharp, Sallie C. Price, James W. Thompson, J. R. Hall, Isaac Trescott, Joel McMillan, Laura Barnaby, Ella Deming, and one hundred others.

During the winter of 1873-74, Parker Pillsbury, acting upon the grand principle of free speech and independent thought laid down in the platform of the society, expressed his honest and earnest convictions upon the woman question, especially upon the true relations of the sexes, the present marriage system, etc. They proved to be so radical, and the demands for woman's absolute freedom from the lust and bondage of man were so strong and emphatic, that many of the members claimed to feel greatly offended, and at once changed from warm friends to the most bitter and intolerant foes of Mr. Pillsbury. From that time the so-

ciety began to crumble, and was soon practically dead as an organization. The church-building is now (1879) occupied as the printing-office of the *National Greenbacker*.

Church of our Saviour (Episcopal).—In 1857, Miss Anna M. Reed, of Huntington, Pa., while visiting her brother at Salem (after deliberating and consulting friends respecting the establishment of an Episcopal society in that place), assisted by Mrs. Mary B. Reed, canvassed the town, and found a number of persons who were willing to join them. Lay services were held at the house of Capt. Stephen Whitney for several Sundays. Afterwards a room was rented in the south end of Broadway Block, where the first regular service in Salem was held, Rev. A. T. McMurphy officiating.

The Right Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, bishop of the diocese, preached at the town-hall, April 3, 1858, when the rite of confirmation was administered to seven persons. The first vestry was elected March 3, 1859. A call was extended to the Rev. — Hollis, who accepted, and after his retirement the Rev. Mr. Morrell, of Massillon, preached occasionally. A call was extended, Dec. 2, 1862, to the Rev. A. T. McMurphy, who accepted, and served until Dec. 1, 1868, since which time the parish has remained vacant and the services have been intermittent.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—A number of people in the village of Salem and vicinity who were interested in the doctrines of the Lutheran Church met in September, 1877, under the preaching of the Rev. Wm. B. Roller, from Greene, Mahoning County. Services were regularly held on the Sabbath until Jan. 6, 1878, when a church was organized, consisting of twenty persons, and the Rev. Wm. B. Roller called to be their pastor. Services are held in the Episcopal church-edifice. The society has 40 members.

A Sunday-school was organized in April, 1878, with Wm. B. Roller as superintendent. It has an average attendance of 40 pupils.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in 1867 by Father Gross, who was its first pastor. He was succeeded by Revs. William Pettigrew, Joseph Bell, B. F. Zee, Cornelius Asbury, George Sampson, T. A. Thompson, and John E. Russell, who is the present pastor. The church at present has about 30 members. A Sunday-school is connected with the society, Mrs. Hannah Fogg, one of the Society of Friends, officiating as superintendent. The school has 40 pupils. The society purchased, about the year 1867, the church-edifice of the Second Baptist church, located on Green Street.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

The first burying-ground of the Friends was located south of the old brick church, and was abandoned in 1817 or '18. Upon the sale of the property to J. T. Brooks, many of the remains were removed to the cemetery on Depot Street. A lot of two acres was afterwards—about 1818—purchased of John Strawn, and is situated on Depot Street, below the Baptist burying-ground. This lot is still used.

Baptist Burying-ground.—Lots 55 and 56, on Depot Street, were deeded to the trustees of the Baptist church,

in 1809, for church and burying-purposes. The ground is still used to some extent as a burial-place.

Methodist Burying-ground.—A plat of ground, containing about an acre and a half, was purchased about 1830, and was used for burial-purposes from that time until about 1860. Many of the remains have been removed to Hope Cemetery. This burying-ground is situated on what is now Howard Street, at the foot of Fourth.

Presbyterian, Salem, and Hope Cemeteries.—About 1833 the Presbyterian society purchased a triangular piece of land on the west side of Canfield road, containing about one acre.

The Salem Cemetery was laid out Dec. 6, 1853, and contains about two and a half acres. Aug. 3, 1864, five acres were purchased, at a cost of \$275 per acre, and were also laid out into lots. With the exception of the Presbyterian cemetery, the grounds were owned by Jacob Heaton, by whom they have been divided into lots. The last purchase was on the north side of the Salem and Presbyterian grounds, and is called the "Hope Cemetery."

FIRST HOTELS.

Price Blake, in his log cabin, built upon the rear part of the Wilson lot in 1805 or 1806, entertained strangers upon occasion, but the first regular hotel was built of logs by William Heacock in 1809, on the corner of Main and Howard Streets, in which situation a house of entertainment has been continued to the present time. This hotel was of logs, and was subsequently purchased by Henry Mall, who kept it many years, and a portion is included in what is now known as the Tolerton House.

John Webb built a brick dwelling and hotel, about 1814 or 1815, on the corner of Howard and Main Streets, opposite Heacock's, which was kept many years, and was subsequently occupied by Simeon Jennings as a residence and office.

Isaac Wilson built a hotel of brick on the vacant lot opposite Jacob Heaton's residence (date unknown), which was kept by Henry Mall and others, and subsequently was torn down. Temperance hotels were kept by Lyman Knapp and Aaron Hise, and others have kept hotels at different times.

TOWN-HOUSE.

On the 11th of April, 1836, a resolution was offered in the town-council, "That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain whether a suitable lot can be procured for the purpose of erecting a town-house; and if practicable, upon what terms such lot can be procured. Whereupon, Samuel Reynolds, Samuel C. Trescott, and Joseph Gouldbourn were appointed a committee, and directed to report as soon as practicable."

April 6, 1847, a committee of the town-council was appointed "to procure a deed from the Friends for the town-lot, known as the 'Market Lot,' if no obstacle appeared to the article which was given to the town-council of Salem." May 5th of the same year a committee was appointed to ascertain the probable cost of a market-house and council-room. A committee was instructed, Jan. 3, 1849, to advertise for sealed proposals for the erection of a town-house, and February 20th the contract was let to

Webster, Kirkbride, Flitcraft & Kcene, and the building was erected that season.

LIBERTY HALL.

A carpenter shop about 18 by 48 feet in size was built by Samuel Reynolds about the year 1840, the upper room of which was the general meeting-place of the people of the town for discussion of all subjects. When the agitation of the slavery question became so warmly discussed in the churches that difficulties arose, and the churches and school-houses were closed to the defenders of universal brotherhood, they went to the room over the carpenter's shop. This building was christened "Liberty Hall," and was the cradle of the society which was evolved from that whirlpool of opinion caused by the counter-currents of thought respecting the slavery question. For many years it was kept as a place for discussions and caucus meetings, and within it a course of lectures was planned in which the best talent of the country was engaged. This course of lectures was delivered in the town-hall, and Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelly, John Pierpont, and William Lloyd Garrison were among the many speakers.

SOCIETIES.

Perry Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 185.—This lodge was chartered at Cincinnati, Oct. 15, 1850. The charter-members were Emor T. Weaver, John Morrison, Daniel K. Bertloett, Ephraim Greiner, J. S. Thoman, Allen Coulson, William Smick, and Philip Fetzer.

The present room of the society in West Block was fitted up in 1869. Prior to that time meetings had been held in what is now the *Republican* block.

Stated communications are held Wednesday evenings about once a month. The officers for 1879 are as follows: Thomas J. Walton, W. M.; James Boyle, S. W.; S. D. Wilson, J. W.; Allan Boyle, Treas.; Eli Sturgeon, Sec.; Lewis H. Kirkbride, S. D.; N. B. Garrigues, J. D.; John H. Gibbs, Tyler; Nathan Hunt and Robert Hole, Stewards. The Lodge numbers at present 110 members.

Salem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 94.—This chapter was chartered at Toledo, Oct. 13, 1866, with the following members: Charles H. Garrigues, Shubad Avery, Thomas E. Vickers, J. A. Boone, Lewis P. Brown, Emor H. Price, George W. Gibbs, Miller Smith, James Davis, and John C. Harwood.

Stated convocations are held in Masonic Hall, Thursday evenings, about once a month.

The officers for the year 1879 are as follows: R. V. Hampson, M. E. H. P.; Robert Hole, E. K.; Nathan Hunt, E. S.; Thomas J. Walton, C. H.; Lewis H. Kirkbride, P. S.; Davis T. Ruth, R. A. C.; James Davis, G. M. 3d V.; James D. Tolerton, G. M. 2d V.; James Boyle, G. M. 1st V.; Thomas C. Boone, Treas.; Robert Grimmesey, Sec.; John H. Gibbs, S. and G.

The Chapter numbers about 60 members.

Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.—The Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, by authority of a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, granted a warrant, or dispensation, to Zachariah Bartlett, Cyrus W. Greiner, Amos H. Levan, Henry Rankins, and S. J. Webb to constitute a lodge to be hailed by the title of *Amity Lodge*,

No. 124, in the town of Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio. This dispensation bears date July 22, 1848. The Lodge was instituted Dec. 28, 1848. The charter was signed by Edson B. Olds, M. W. G. M., and Isaac Hefley, R. W. G. Rec. Sec.

The present officers are Samuel L. Fawcett, N. G.; Joshua C. Vaughn, V. G.; Past Grand M. L. Edwards, Rec. Sec.; Past Grand D. B. Burford, Perm. Sec.; Past Grand William Eastman, Treas.; Past Grand J. B. Byard, W.

Present membership, 133.

This Lodge has flourished under adverse circumstances, and has long been one of the best Lodges in the State.

Good-Will Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 111, I. O. O. F.—This encampment was instituted by authority of the Grand Encampment of the State of Ohio, Aug. 1, 1868. The charter-members were C. C. Mulford, D. B. Burford, J. R. Vernon, T. B. Cooper, T. F. Teegarden, Henry E. Frost, Daniel Frazer, James H. Turner, M. W. C. P.; William M. Hubble, M. W. C. S.

The present officers (1879) are William Eastman, W. C. P.; Nathaniel Folk, S. W.; C. F. Lease, J.; C. Bonsall, Scribe; D. B. Brisford, Treasurer. The present number of members is 58.

Boyd Lodge, F. and A. M. (colored).—This Lodge was organized in 1862 with the following charter-members: George Wiley, Frank Johnson, George Arnold, Frederick Thompson, Richard Brightwell, Robert L. Hazel, George W. S. Lucas, Addison White, Charles Hill. The society continued till 1876, and then adjourned without date. There were about 30 members.

Home Lodge, Daughters of Rebecca, I. O. O. F., No. 108.—This Lodge was instituted, May 16, 1878, by authority of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, of which W. C. Cappeller was M. W. G. Master, and W. C. Earl, M. W. G. Secretary. The following persons were charter-members: Rose Heycock, E. M. Wallace, Sarah C. Edwards, R. T. Bayard, E. A. Mendenhall, R. P. Bonsall, L. A. Fugate, M. T. Kessel mire, M. A. Folk, Annie B. Woods, S. B. Lease, Lizzie N. Judd, Mary Snook, C. Creighton, B. A. Farquhar, M. W. Donaldson, Maria Clemmer, D. B. Burford, M. L. Edwards, J. Donaldson, J. B. Bayard, Isaac Mendenhall, C. F. Kessel mire, N. Folk, Charles Bonsall, F. McClurg, J. Snook, William Oldham, Daniel Frazier, J. M. Hole, E. A. Vaughn, J. S. Clemmer, and J. W. Wallace.

The present officers of the society (1879) are Sarah C. Edwards, N. G.; Maria Clemmer, V. G.; M. A. Folk, Rec. Sec.; Annie B. Woods, Financial Sec.; S. B. Lease, Treasurer.

This Lodge is in a fine working condition, and has a membership of 48.

Pure Fountain Division, S. of T.—This society was organized as No. 274 of the State of Ohio, April 28, 1853. While most temperance societies have experienced the changes of growth, progress, and decline of organization and reorganization, this society has held an active existence continuously since its formation, and has been the means of accomplishing much good. It numbers about 75 members. The officers of the present year (1879) are M. L. Edwards, P. W. P.; A. Randolph, W. P.; G. W. H. Roberts, W. A.; A. R. Silver, Treasurer; J. B. Boston, Chaplain; E. Baum,

R. S.; Florence Eastman, A. R. S.; James Leach, Conductor; Anna Garwood, A. C.; Joshua Leaf, I. S.; William Wright, O. S.; George E. Ash, Chorister.

Knights of Pythias—Social Friends', No. 30.—This Lodge was instituted Feb. 3, 1871. The present officers are as follows: J. B. Beard, P. C.; Robert McCammon, C. C.; John Viegler, V. C.; J. H. Cowan, P.; J. H. Kaiser, M. of E.; C. F. Kessel mire, M. of F.; S. E. Arter, K. of R. and S.; J. K. Pickett, M. of A.; C. C. Mulford, Rep. to G. L.; Dr. J. A. Black, I. G.; M. Nusbaum, O. G.

The meetings of this society are held in its castle-hall, in Whinnery's Block, every Tuesday evening. There are 75 members.

Grand Army of the Republic—Prescott Post, No. 10.—This Post was instituted May 11, 1868, with charter-members as follows: Thomas C. Bouvell, J. L. Snider, John S. Clemmer, M. L. Edwards, Allen G. Thomas, H. W. Cheeseman, Albert Corlish, Jesse A. Ask, C. F. Lusco, A. B. Wright, T. A. Sharpnack, George W. Gibbs, John B. Matthews.

The meetings of the society are held at Summer's Block, on Broadway. The officers for 1879 are as follows: J. C. Baker, P. C.; T. W. Webster, S. V. C.; D. G. Siple, J. V. C.; J. D. Hillis, Q. M.; J. D. Hellman, C.; C. F. Lease, Adjutant.

SALEM BAND.

A band was organized in this place, called the "Salem Whig Band," in 1840, and continued in existence until 1846. A free concert was given in the district school-house, June 11, 1842, in which twenty-two pieces were rendered. The members of the band now living in the town are John Hinshelwood, Thomas Sharpnack, Philip Matthews, Jesse Hise, and Lewis Keene.

About the year 1854 or 1855 a band was organized for the Presidential campaign of 1856, and continued in existence for a year or two, the members furnishing their own instruments and instructor.

In the spring of 1859 a new organization was perfected, and new instruments purchased, the citizens contributing about \$30 for that purpose. This band played through the Presidential campaign of 1860, and in the fall of 1861 three or four of their number enlisted in the band of the 19th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After their return from the army the band practiced but little, and only for occasions of public interest, until 1865, when the present band was organized, under the name of the "Salem Cornet Band." N. B. Garrigues was chosen leader, and has continued in that position until the present time through several reorganizations.

In 1866, with aid received from the citizens and about \$200 realized from concerts, the band purchased a set of German-silver instruments. Prof. D. Marble, of Akron, Ohio, was engaged as instructor.

In 1869 the band, upon invitation, accompanied a party of excursionists in a trip to Lake Superior, visiting Thunder Bay, Fort William, Isle Royal, the copper district, Eagle Harbor, the Pictured Rocks, and Marquette. In 1870 uniforms were bought at an expense of \$700 or \$800, of which about \$275 were contributed by citizens. Jan. 3, 1875, a new set of instruments, nine in number, was purchased

by the band at a cost of \$542.25. A concert was given in Concert Hall by the band, assisted by Miss Abbie Whinery—who had just returned from Europe a finished soloist—and Miss Celestia Wattles, of the Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio. The net profit of the concert was \$260. The organization was then in a prosperous condition, and acquired an extended reputation for musical ability. It is still led by N. B. Garrigues.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

A meeting of the farmers and others residing in the vicinity of Salem was held Dec. 25, 1841, in the district school-house, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an agricultural society.

At this meeting Benjamin Howley presided, and Charles Weaver was secretary. B. B. Davis, Stacy Hunt, John Fawcett, J. D. Cattell, and Daniel Bonsall were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution to be submitted to the next meeting. At an adjourned meeting, Jan. 8, 1842, a constitution was read and adopted.

At a stated meeting of the society, March 5, 1842, the following officers were elected: President, Joseph Wright; Vice-President, Daniel Andrews; Treasurer, Benjamin Hawley; Recording Secretary, Jonas D. Cattell; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Straughn; Executive Committee, John Fawcett, Samuel Mathers, Stacy Hunt.*

From an old "poster" is obtained the following: "Cattle-show for 1842. The Salem Agricultural Society will hold their first annual exhibition and cattle-show in Salem on Seventh Day, the 8th of 10th month."

FAIRS AT SALEM.†

In 1852 or 1853 a horse-fair association was formed in Salem, and about 30 acres of land leased of the water-works, in the northeast portion of the village, for exhibition purposes. It was designed for the exhibition of all classes of horses, and especially for trials of speed, and a half-mile track was constructed for that purpose. There were about three annual exhibitions held, and considerable interest was manifested. Chas. H. Conwell was the prime mover of and president of the association, with Geo. B. Weaver, Secretary; T. C. Boone, Treasurer; and Edwin Phillips, Chief Marshal.

In 1855 or 1856 a new organization was formed, styled the "Salem Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Association," by whom the same grounds were leased. The objects of this association were more varied and embraced a wider field of enterprise, claiming the attention and patronage of all classes of people. Much interest was manifested therein, and the annual exhibitions were successful. These called together large companies of people to witness very fine displays of all kinds of stock, as well as agricultural, horticultural, and mechanical exhibits.

Besides the annual meetings during the summer seasons, there were monthly exhibitions held in the "town-hall," mostly devoted to horticulture. These were seasons of great interest in this branch of the enterprise, and some of the

finest floral exhibitions ever witnessed in this part of the State were had on these occasions. The organization was in existence five or six years, or until the inauguration of the Rebellion, when more absorbing matters claimed the attention of the people, and the enterprise was abandoned.

Benjamin Bowen, C. C. Brainard, and Saml. Chessman served the association at different times as president thereof; T. C. Boone and Allan Boyle, as Treasurer; and Joseph Fawcett and Byron Stanton, as Secretaries. Conspicuous as friends of the enterprise were John Gordon, Edward Bonsall, Jacob Heaton, Dr. I. Harris, Maggie Boyle, Edith Weaver, Caroline Stanton, Julia and Susan Myers, Mrs. Rolinson, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Jones, and many others.

EARLY MANUFACTURES.

A kiln of brick was burned in 1806 to supply brick for the Friends' meeting-house.

In 1814 a cotton-factory was built of brick, about 100 feet back from Main Street, on what was afterwards known as the Wilson property. John Strawn, John Antrim, Zaddock Street, Nathan Hunt, and others were interested in it, and Stacy Hunt was foreman. As horse-power only was used, they could not compete with Eastern companies. Cotton was high and its transportation to Salem difficult, therefore the works were discontinued after a year or two, the building torn down, and the bricks used in the construction of the Wilson tavern.

About 1825, John Stanley built a frame woolen-factory for custom-work where the "Pickett House" now stands. The first engine used in Salem was in this factory, and was brought from Pittsburgh. The factory was destroyed by fire, and the citizens assisted Mr. Stanley to rebuild, which he did on the corner of Lisbon and Main Streets, where the Baptist church now stands. A few years later he sold to Robert Campbell, who, in 1834, sold to Zaddock Street. Mr. Street continued until 1845, when he sold the property, including machinery. A woolen-factory had been started about 1830 by a Mr. Allison. In 1840 it was sold to James Brown, by whom it was used for custom-work. The factory was situated in the west end of the town. The business was continued by Mr. Brown until 1850, James Brown, his son, now a merchant on Main Street, doing the last carding.

In 1812, Thomas Hughes had a log cabin and pottery opposite the present residence of James W. Leach. The pottery was sold to Christian Harmon, who continued the business until 1840. Thomas Cohn had a tannery on the northeast corner of the square upon which the "West Block" is situated. In 1834 or '35, Zaddock Street built a foundry on what is called Foundry Hill, which derived its name from the enterprise. The works developed into the J. Woodruff & Co. Stove-Works.

Thomas Sharp commenced in 1842 the manufacture of steam-engines. This business afterwards developed into the large establishments which are an honor to the town, and are more fully noted in the pages which follow.

OTHER MANUFACTURES.

Buckeye Engine Company.—In 1851, Simeon and Joel Sharp, Milton Davis, and Joel S. Bonsall commenced busi-

* Compiled from notes in the first number of the first volume of the *Village Register*, dated April 12, 1842.

† Contributed by Joseph Fawcett.

ness in the works occupied previously by Thomas Sharp & Brother. In this place they remained one year, when they erected brick buildings on the grounds they now occupy, which were destroyed by fire in April, 1865. The company—known then as the Buckeye Engine-Works—rebuilt during the same season, and the business increased rapidly. In December, 1870, a company, with a paid-up capital of \$251,000, was incorporated under the name "Buckeye Engine Company," with the following officers: Joel Sharp, President; Milton Davis, Vice-President; T. C. Boone, Secretary and Treasurer; Joel S. Bonsall, Superintendent; Simeon Sharp, Assistant Superintendent.

The company have in their employ an average of one hundred and forty-five men constantly, and manufacture saw-mills, planing-mill engines, self-acting shingle-machines, lath-machines, and various other machines and engines. They make a specialty of the automatic cut-off engine, which has gained a reputation far and near. Orders are received from every State and Territory in the Union, and foreign shipments have been made.

Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company.—In 1854, S. A. Dole invented a hub-boxing machine. A. R. Silver, who was then foreman in the Woodruff Carriage-Shop, became interested in the patent.

In the fall of 1854–55 a small room was rented on High Street, in which one lathe and a blacksmith's forge were placed and manufacture begun. Business increased, and other lathes were added. Mr. Dole invented other machines, and in 1855 the firm rented the south wing of the Buckeye shop, and employed six or eight men. They remained in this shop about two years, and then purchased the Heaton and Fawcett warehouse, where Mr. Clark's Novelty Works are situated. The demand for their goods increased and compelled them, after the lapse of sixteen years, to seek larger quarters. They then purchased and still occupy the buildings of the Etna Works.

In 1865 the firm became Silver & Deming, who were succeeded in 1874 by a company incorporated with a capital of \$150,000. The officers of the company are A. R. Silver, President and Superintendent; J. Deming, Vice-President and Treasurer; E. M. Silver, Assistant Superintendent; W. F. Deming, Secretary. The company gives employment to about seventy-five hands, and makes a specialty of wind-mills. Many different machines are manufactured, prominent among which are horse-powers, saw-gummers, and spoke-tenoning machines. Their reputation is national.

Thomas Sharp & Co. Engine-Works.—Thomas Sharp, a son of Joel Sharp, one of the early settlers in Salem, learned the trade of a carpenter and millwright, worked at his trade at Salem and Cleveland, and in 1842 returned to Salem, his native place, and established the business he still continues.

The first engine constructed in the town for sale was made by Mr. Sharp in 1842. The castings for this engine were brought to Salem in wagons from a Cleveland foundry, and were deposited in an old foundry situated on what is yet known as Foundry Hill.

Mr. Sharp subsequently purchased land and erected buildings on West Main Street, where the works still are.

From this establishment have gone out, as experienced workmen, men who now stand at the head of some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country.

A few years after he had commenced business, his brothers, Simeon, Joel, and Clayton, and Nathan Hunt, became associated with him. Thomas after a time retired. Later, the works were carried on successively by Sharp, Davis & Bonsall, Sharp & Davis, Sharp & King, Sharp & Son (Alonzo), and, finally, Thomas Sharp & Co. The last-named firm is composed of Thomas Sharp, his son Alonzo, and his sons-in-law, Andrew Potter and Edward Manly.

J. Woodruff & Sons' Stove-Works.—In 1834 or 1835, Zadock Street commenced manufacturing in a small way on Dry Street, or Foundry Hill, and the business passed through several changes, until in 1847 it was purchased by Snider & Woodruff, by whom it was continued for twenty-five years. They removed to the present location in 1851, and built of brick part of the present buildings, to which additions have since been made from time to time. May 5, 1871, the business passed under the title of J. Woodruff & Sons, with a capital of \$75,000.

The company employs about 30 men, of whom 17 are moulders, and manufacture about 5000 stoves, and melt from 600 to 700 tons of iron annually. The products are sold principally in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

The officers of the company at present are Joseph Woodruff, President; James M. Woodruff, Secretary and Treasurer; John S. Woodruff, Superintendent.

Perry Stove Company.—This company was established in 1867, under the firm-name of Baxter, Boyle & Co., and incorporated, with a capital of \$60,000, in 1870, under the present name. Brick buildings were erected immediately, which, on Aug. 12, 1872, were destroyed by fire. New and large buildings were erected the same year, to which additions have been made from time to time, until now, 1879, they cover an acre of ground. The company's trade extends over the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and part of Pennsylvania, and requires the manufacture of about 6000 stoves, and the consumption of about 8000 tons of iron, annually. The company employs about 35 men. The works are situated near the depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

The officers are Thomas Baxter, President; J. L. Baxter, Secretary; C. C. Baxter, Treasurer.

Victor Stove Company.—This company was established in 1868 by Henry King, Furman Gee, and Henry Schoffer, under the firm-name of King, Gee & Co., and was incorporated April 3, 1869, under the name of "Victor Stove Company," with nine members. The charter took effect May 22, 1869. After about six months Daniel Koll purchased the interests of several of the members, and, with Furman Gee, continued the business until May 1, 1879, when the property passed into possession of Daniel Koll & Son.

Brick buildings were erected in 1868, and cover about one acre of ground. The company employs about 40 men, 23 of whom are moulders, manufacture about 6000 stoves annually, and use therefor about 650 tons of iron. Their trade extends over the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and part of Pennsylvania. The works are situated

near the depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The officers are Daniel Koll, President and Treasurer; Wm. Koll, Secretary.

Kittredge Cornice and Ornament Company.—This company was established in 1872 by Kittredge, Clark & Co. In the building previously used by the Salem Manufacturing Company they began the manufacture of galvanized iron cornices. Later, they effected a consolidation with the National Ornament Company of Toledo, and extended the manufacture to include all kinds of architectural ornaments. Among the articles manufactured are cornices, capitals, crestings, finials, mouldings, window-caps and bases, medallions, busts, vases, and an infinite variety of designs, varied and beautiful. These are modeled first in clay, then cast in plaster, then finished by the iron stamp.

The work on the Exposition Building, at Philadelphia, was executed by this firm. Much credit is due them for the introduction of pure architectural forms in this day of mongrel architectural follies. In February, 1879, the business passed to the firm of Thomson & Bakewell.

The company possesses a well-filled library, composed of native and foreign works on architecture, which furnish the designers rare facilities in their department.

Three buildings are occupied, all of brick, one 48 by 135 feet with a wing 20 by 35 feet, another, the foundry, 40 by 170 feet, and a third, for the stamping department, 30 by 200 feet. The machinery is operated by two engines of 40 horse-power each. From 75 to 80 hands are constantly employed. Shipments of products are made chiefly to the West and Canada.

Drain-Tile and Sewer-Pipe Works.—These works were established in 1862 by R. S. Beard & Bro. In 1864 they were purchased by Clemmer & Deming, and in 1871, by Purdy & Beard, by whom they are continued. Sales are made in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois. The works are situated near those of the Buckeye Engine Company.

W. J. Clark & Co.—Novelty Works.—This business was established in April, 1876, and consists of the wholesale manufacture of the Novelty oil-tank, shipping-cans, measuring-pumps, elevator-buckets, and patented novelties in sheet, wrought, and cast metals, automatic fountains, and metal spinning of all kinds. Trade in these articles extends to all parts of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The works are in the building formerly occupied by the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company.

Excelsior Fertilizer-Works.—This enterprise was established in a small way in 1869 by Lewis Schilling. As the fame of pure bone as a fertilizer began to spread, the reputation of these works increased, until the "Premium Bone" attained a national reputation. The works are situated near the Buckeye Engine-Works.

Industrial Works.—These works were established in 1872 by Edwards & Morlan, and in 1875 passed into the sole proprietorship of M. F. Edwards. Mr. Edwards was for nine years foreman of the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company, and in their employ about eighteen years. He commenced some years ago the manufacture of a blacksmith's drill, which he had patented, and now manufactures fifteen machines of his own invention.

Thomas J. Walton, Steam Job and Label Printer.—In 1862 the manufacture of cut and gummed labels was commenced in Salem by Alfred Wright and Josiah Mitchell. In the spring of 1865, Thomas J. Walton and James Seaton purchased the business, which continued under their management until 1873, since which time it has been conducted by Mr. Walton alone.

Harris & Co.—This firm manufactures cut and gummed labels, and was established in 1869 by Augustus and Dr. J. W. Harris. In 1878, Augustus retired from the firm, W. L. Deming succeeding. The original firm-name is continued.

Manufacture of Canned Goods.—In 1875, J. B. McNabb commenced, on a limited scale, the preparation of canned fruits and vegetables, and in June, 1875, moved into the building formerly occupied by the Kittredge Cornice and Ornament Company. His goods are sold entirely to jobbers.

Eagle Foundry.—This establishment was begun by H. Kidd and G. Allison as a foundry. It passed through several changes prior to 1864, when it passed into the possession of R. H. Garrigues. From a mere foundry it became a machine-shop where horse-powers and threshing-machines were manufactured in considerable quantities. The business, in the hands of N. B. Garrigues, its present proprietor, is confined chiefly to machine-work and jobbing.

Etna Manufacturing Company.—This company was organized in 1864 and incorporated in 1866, J. T. Brooks being president. They had a large capital, and carried on extensively the manufacture of mowers and reapers, the annual product being 1500 machines. They erected and occupied the building now used by the Silver & Deming Manufacturing Company. The company closed business in 1872.

Novelty Works.—In 1854, Charles R. and J. Oscar Taber began the manufacture of stationary engines. Afterwards, in 1856, the Quaker Manufacturing Company was established under the firm-name of Taber, Pope & Street. The company erected a large brick building near the railroad, fronting Depot Street. Several changes occurred in the organization during the next ten years. Taber Brothers eventually became sole proprietors, and continued the business until the death of Chas. R. Taber. A stock company, with a capital of \$80,000, was organized in 1869, of which Leonard Schilling was President; Alex. Pow, Treasurer; Nelson Steele, Actuary; and Oscar Taber, Superintendent. The manufacture of the "Quaker Mower and Reaper" was made a special business, which grew to large proportions. The company continued for a few years, with varied success, and finally dissolved.

Salem Coal and Iron Company.—A number of persons, attracted by the report of the State surveyor, and knowing that coal and iron existed in this region, formed a company, which was incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000, Dec. 17, 1869. The incorporators were Joel Sharp, Leonard Schilling, Amos Raik, James Woodruff, and John Baker. Samuel Chessman was elected President; Leonard Schilling, Secretary; John Baker, Superintendent; and T. C. Boone, Treasurer. Leases were obtained for land situated about half a mile south of Salem village, and a shaft sunk thereon one hundred and seventy feet in depth, reaching a

vein of coal 39 inches in thickness after passing a thinner vein of 30 inches. From 12 to 18 men were employed for about one year and a half, who mined an average of 40 tons of coal per day. Beds of iron-ore lie within a mile of the coal-shaft southward. These beds are situated in one of the best sections of the country for converting their products by manufacture, save only that the adverse local rates for freight have, for the time being, prevented their development.

Water-Cure.—The first water-cure establishment in the State of Ohio was organized at Salem in 1845 by Dr. John D. Cope, at the corner of Canfield and Main Streets. The water used was from the Hawley Springs.

The next year Dr. J. M. Hall became associated with Dr. Cope, and the capacity of the institution was greatly increased. The "Cure" became popular and a *Water-Cure Journal* was published in connection with it. The new treatment brought about the displeasure of the regular medical men, but a moderate success attended the proprietors until about 1850, when, Dr. Cope becoming discouraged, the Cure was sold to other parties, and soon afterwards discontinued.

THE PRESS.

In March, 1825, Robert G. Lee published the first number of the first newspaper in the town of Salem, called the *Salem Gazette and Public Advertiser*.* It was printed in a log building which stood where the carriage-shop of H. Judd & Co. now stands. John Hise, well known in Salem, was a printer, and worked in this office. Isaac Wilson and Gen. William Blackburn assisted in keeping it up. It was Democratic in politics, and was of fair respectability and reasonable enterprise.

Amos Gilbert had printed a paper in Lancaster, Pa., called *The Inciter*. In 1834 he came to Salem with his son and brought a printing-press, upon which he published a few numbers of the paper.

In 1835, Wilson F. Stewart, of Pittsburgh (afterwards editor of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*), started a paper called the *Salem Visitor*, which, after nine months, passed to the management of Patrick F. Boylan, by whom the name was changed to *Ohio Mercury*. The paper was continued until the day of the Presidential election in 1836, when Boylan, after casting his vote for Martin Van Buren, at once left town, abandoning office, presses, type, debts, and other items. Mr. Stuart came on from Pittsburgh, closed the office, and discontinued the paper. The office of the *Visitor* and the *Mercury* was where C. H. Hays' store now stands.

The Salem Republican.—The *Republican* is the outgrowth of several journals previously published in Salem.

The Village Register was published in 1842, the first number being issued April 12th of that year. A notice in its columns, dated May 3, 1842, reads: "The office of the *Register* has been removed to the brick building one door west of the post-office." The post-office was then kept by Joseph Gouldbourne where the Pickett House now stands.

* One account, which does not appear to be well authenticated, claims that the first newspaper in Salem was the *Gun-Boat*, published in Joseph Saxton's tan-house, by Robert Fee, from Pennsylvania.

The *Register* was published by Benjamin B. Davis and Joshua Hart, and very ably edited by a committee consisting of Benjamin Hawley, James Eggman, John Harris, and John Campbell. Of these, Mr. Harris still lives, and resides in Salem. In 1844, Joseph H. Painter became editor and proprietor of the *Register*. He continued its publication for about three years, when it again fell into the hands of Mr. Davis.

In 1847, Aaron Hinchman became proprietor of the paper, and changed its name to *Homestead Journal*. He associated with himself Mr. George W. Keen, and as editors and publishers they controlled it for seven years. It especially advocated the abolition of slavery and the conferring of homesteads by the government upon actual settlers.

In 1854, April 5th, Mr. Hinchman being compelled to retire on account of failing health (Mr. Keen having gone out before), the *Homestead Journal* was leased by J. K. Rukenbrod and J. M. Hutton, who continued its publication. At the expiration of a year Mr. Rukenbrod purchased the entire interest. In 1857 he changed its name to *Salem Republican*, which it yet bears. The paper, under its present management, has been very decided in its political convictions and utterances, adhering without wavering or compromise to the principles of the party whose name it bears. In the issue of the 10th of April, 1879, Mr. Rukenbrod reviewed the past twenty-five years of his connection with the *Republican*, and expressed the hope that he might give to it yet many more years of his time and life. It is in a very prosperous condition, and exerts a telling influence in the community.

Anti-Slavery Bugle.—Chiefly through the exertions of Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster, the Anti-Slavery Society commenced the publication of the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*, issuing the first number June 20, 1845, in the town of New Lisbon.

The leading article was "The Superiority of Moral over Physical Power," by Adin Ballou. Whittier's "The Christian Slave" was also in this number.

It was published by a committee, Milo Townsend being editor. The sixth number, dated July 25, 1845, gives notice of change of type and of removal to Salem, from which place "No. 7" was issued, James Barnaby, Jr., appearing as general agent. The publishing committee consisted of Samuel Brook, George Garrettson, J. Barnaby, Jr., David L. Galbraith, and Lot Holmes. Benj. S. Jones and J. Elizabeth Hitchcock, afterwards Mrs. Benj. S. Jones, became editors, and continued four years, when they were succeeded by Oliver Johnson, who conducted the paper two years. It then passed to the control of Marius R. Robinson, who managed it for eight years. By order of a committee from the society, publication ceased May 4, 1864, the paper having been in the charge of Benjamin Jones during the last year of its existence.

Salem Journal.—This paper was organized by John Hudson & Son, and the first number published Feb. 17, 1865. It passed through many changes of proprietorship, the owners being, at successive periods, Vernon & Hudson, J. R. Vernon, Vernon & Baird, J. R. Vernon, and Vernon & Baker. By the last firm it was sold, Aug. 24, 1872, to Maj. W. R. Snider, changing then not only proprietors, but

politics. It was published a short time longer, and finally discontinued.

Salem Era.—This paper was started and the first number issued March 1, 1873, by Dr. J. M. Hole and J. B. Park. E. T. Rukenbrod purchased the interest of Dr. Hole, Dec. 1, 1873, and on July 6, 1875, Homer H. Wilson succeeded to J. B. Park. In November, 1878, J. D. Fountain purchased the interest of Mr. Wilson, which he retains.

The paper is published weekly, has a circulation of about one thousand copies, and is Republican in politics.

National Greenback.—This newspaper is a radical weekly, devoted to monetary and labor reforms. It was established by a company in 1878, and the first number issued July 23d of that year, G. W. Cowgill, publisher and proprietor. The office of publication was first in Gurney Block, but near the last of February was changed to what is known as the Broad-Gauge church-building. Thomas Sharp, an earnest and devoted advocate of the principles of the Greenback movement, purchased for the office a large cylinder power-press.

The Ohio Educational Monthly and National Teacher.—This publication began its existence in Columbus, Ohio, in January, 1852, under the auspices of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, with the following-named editors: A. D. Lord, Columbus; M. F. Cowdery, Sandusky; H. H. Barney, Cincinnati; I. W. Andrews, Marietta; J. C. Zachos, Dayton; Andrew Freese, Cleveland. Dr. Lord acted as the chief editor. In 1853, C. Knowlton, of Cincinnati, and S. N. Sanford, of Granville, succeeded H. H. Barney. In 1854-55, Joseph Ray, of Cincinnati, and A. Holbrook, of Marlboro', appear in the list of editors, in place of Messrs. Zachos and Moulton.

By a vote of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association, the Rev. Anson Smyth, superintendent of the Toledo public schools, assumed the charge in February, 1856. In February, 1857, Mr. Smyth, who had been elected State commissioner of common schools, was succeeded by John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati.

In January, 1858, William Turner Coggeshall, State librarian, became by appointment editor of the journal, and continued two years. It then became the property of F. W. Hurtt & Co., of Columbus, and the name was changed to *The Ohio Educational Monthly*. In May, 1861, E. E. White & Co. (E. E. White and Hon. Anson Smyth) succeeded F. W. Hurtt & Co. In 1875 the journal passed into the hands of W. D. Henkle as editor and proprietor, who changed the place of publication to Salem. Under Mr. White's management the monthly acquired a national reputation, and in October, 1870, he began the *National Teacher*, which was an edition of the *Ohio Educational Monthly*, for circulation outside of Ohio. In January, 1876, the two were united under the present name.

Mr. W. D. Henkle, in 1875, started the publication of *Educational Notes and Queries*, and before the close of the year it had subscribers in thirty-five States and Territories.

POSTMASTERS AND STAGE-ROUTES.

In 1807, John Street was appointed postmaster, and held the position until the election of Jackson, in 1828. James

Vaughn carried the mail on foot from New Lisbon through Salem to Deerfield and Palmyra, making connection with the stage-line running from Big Beaver Point to Cleveland. Afterwards mails were carried on horseback, and when, by the increase of newspapers, greater quantities of mail were forwarded, a pack-horse was loaded, and traveled with the mail-carrier.

Under the administration of Gen. Jackson, in 1828, Isaac Wilson was appointed postmaster, and kept the office in his store. He was succeeded by Rodney Scott, and later by Joseph Gouldbourn, who continued through the administrations of Harrison, Tyler, and Polk, and kept the office in what is now the Pickett House. He was succeeded by James Brown, G. W. Wilson, Peter Boswell, Jesse Webb, Daniel Lupton, Comley Townsend, Maj. John Clemmer, Comley Townsend, and Allen Boyle, who is the present postmaster.

The first stage-route was established in 1833 by Zadock Street, of Salem, George Wells, of Wellsville, Orion Brossom, of Painesville, and others,—from Wellsville, on the Ohio River, to Fairport, on Lake Erie, passing through New Lisbon, Salem, Newton Falls, Chardon, and Painesville. About 1835 another stage-route was established by persons from Pittsburgh, and ran from Wellsville to Cleveland, intersecting New Lisbon, Salem, Ravenna, and Hudson.

OHIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, Oct. 26, 1876, and commenced business April 2, 1871. Its incorporators were J. T. Brooks, J. W. Fawcett, W. D. Henkle, Thomas C. Boone, M. R. Robinson, John Pow, J. M. Woodruff, Allan Boyle, J. K. Rukenbrod, Furman Gee, Charles Townsend, Nicholas Way, J. G. Lacock, and J. W. Reilly.

Its first officers were Marius R. Robinson, President; Eli Sturgeon, Treasurer; J. R. Vernon, Secretary.

The company's office is in the Pow Block. They are doing a successful business (but only in Ohio); have established thirty agencies, and have written to date—June 7, 1879—2923 policies. Their present capital is \$340,000.

The officers for 1879 are as follows: Furman Gee, President; T. C. Boone, Vice-President; J. R. Vernon, Secretary; Dr. Eli Sturgeon, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

In the fourth annual report of the president and directors to the stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bearing date, Jan. 8, 1852, the following paragraph is found: "On the 27th day of November, thirteen miles of the road between Salem and Alliance were opened for use, and on the 3d of the present month cars ran to Columbiana from Pittsburgh."

To Zadock Street, Salem is, in large degree, indebted for the advantages accruing from the construction of this road through her territory.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES—BANKS.

Salem Gaslight Company.—This company was chartered Nov. 30, 1858, with the following members: John Fawcett, — Holloway, Thomas C. Boone, Joel Sharp,

Thomas Sharp, Joel S. Bonsall, J. A. Ambler, Allan Boyle, J. C. Whinnery.

The first election for directors was held Dec. 5, 1858, when Joel Sharp, Allan Boyle, Thomas Sharp, William Stephenson, and T. C. Boone were elected. First officers: Thomas Sharp, President; William Stephenson, Secretary; T. C. Boone, Treasurer.

Present capital stock, \$15,650. Present officers, Allan Boyle, President and Superintendent; R. V. Hampson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Farmers' Bank of Salem.—A branch of the State Bank of Ohio, under the name of the "Farmers' Bank of Salem," was chartered Feb. 16, 1846, with a capital of \$100,000, in conformity to the laws of the State. One hundred and three persons constituted the corporation, and took from one share to one hundred and seventy-nine shares of stock, of \$100 each, Zadock Street taking the highest number, and Simeon Jennings the next.

Simeon Jennings, John Dellenbaugh, Zadock Street, Samuel Chessman, Allen Farquar, John J. Brooks, and Lemuel Bingham were chosen directors. Simon Jennings was elected president, and James J. Brooks member of the board of control.

March 14th, John H. Ebbert was employed as cashier, and was succeeded by Charles H. Cornwell, P. S. Campbell, and R. V. Hampson.

Business was first commenced in the west end of the old store of Zadock Street,—a long low brick building,—then situated in the middle of the present street of "Broadway," about fifty feet back from Main Street.

In 1857 the corporation erected and occupied the building now owned and used by the Farmers' National Bank of Salem, and closed business in 1865.

Farmers' National Bank of Salem.—On the 25th day of March, 1865, a certificate of incorporation was issued by the Bank Department of the State of Ohio to twelve corporators, as follows: J. Twing Brooks, L. W. Potter, Geo. England, Joel Sharp, Allan Boyle, Robert Tolerton, James Binford, Alfred Wright, Lewis Schilling, R. V. Hampson, James Fawcett, J. A. Kerr. The charter of this bank is dated April 1, 1865; capital, \$200,000. The present officers are J. Twing Brooks, President; R. V. Hampson, Cashier.

First National Bank of Salem.—This institution was chartered Sept. 7, 1863, with a capital of \$125,000.

The following directors were chosen: Alexander Pow, Henry J. Stouffer, Wm. Phillips, Richard Pow, Benjamin Antrim. Alexander Pow was elected president and Henry J. Stouffer cashier. Upon the death of Mr. Stouffer, in 1868, Joseph H. Hollis was chosen to the position of cashier, upon whose retirement, Nov. 1, 1870, Richard

Pow succeeded to and still holds the position. Upon the death of Mr. Alexander Pow, in 1879, Furman Gee was elected to the presidency.

The bank was transferred to its present quarters, in Pow's Block, upon the completion of that building.

CITY BANK OF SALEM.

This bank is a private institution, and was organized in April, 1872, by Boone & Campbell, by whom it is still continued. Business was commenced on the corner of Depot and Main Streets, and in April, 1878, was removed to Pow's Building, corner of Main Street and Broadway.

H. GREINER & CO.

This institution was organized as a private bank, Jan. 1, 1853, by Thomas & Greiner. Upon the death of Mr. Thomas, in 1864, it was continued by Mr. Greiner for about a year and a half, when, in 1866, Mr. Boone became associated with Mr. Greiner. Jan. 1, 1871, the business passed into the hands of the present firm, by whom it is continued. They occupy a building erected for their banking business in 1858.

THE CROWBAR LAW.

Salem became the scene of a short war, begun and carried on about 1853 or 1854 to test the constitutionality of a law. The Democratic party had come into power, and the Legislature of Ohio had passed a law authorizing the county treasurer to levy and collect taxes additional to those called for by the charter.

The State Bank of Salem being the only bank in the county, it was determined to test against it the validity of the law. J. H. Quinn, county treasurer, came up from New Lisbon with a posse of ten men and demanded the taxes, which were refused. After a second attempt he obtained possession of the bank, and, not having the keys to the vault, finally forced an entrance with crowbars, but found no money. Thorough search being made, there were found in the chimney-flue a number of bags of coin, with which the sheriff retired; but the end was not yet. Suit was afterwards brought by the bank, the action of its officers sustained, and the law eventually repealed. The odious enactment became known as the "Crowbar Law."

BOUNTIES.

During the Rebellion the township of Perry, including subscriptions made by citizens, paid in bounties the sum of \$11,895 under the calls of 1863 and 1864. Thirty men being the quota for the last call, the township paid for each recruit \$100, which amount the subscription increased to about \$170.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL GASTON, ST. CLAIR TP., COLUMBIANA CO., O.

ST. CLAIR.

ST. CLAIR, range No. 1, township No. 6, occupies an elevated but fertile region, and wellnigh describes a square in shape, being five miles wide by five miles and three-quarters in length, and covers an area of about twenty-nine square miles. Its boundaries are Middleton township on the north, Liverpool township on the south, the Pennsylvania line on the east, and Madison township on the west. The township is rich in natural beauty, and contains a vast scope of wildly rugged and romantic scenery. The expansive views obtained from some of its high elevations are charming, while here and there thickly-wooded dells, which shelter mountain brooks, and are in turn guarded by towering hills, present to the eye pictures that engage and impress the attention of the lover of nature. Beaver Creek flows through the township in an exceedingly sinuous course along the eastern border, and, emerging at the south-east corner, passes across the northeast corner of Liverpool, and so into Pennsylvania.

The middle fork of Beaver flows in a zigzag and eccentric manner across the northern portion, and, being joined at Fredericktown by the north fork, the two form thence to the Ohio what is called Beaver Creek.

The Sandy and Beaver Canal passed through St. Clair, along the course of the Beaver. The old canal-locks still mark the path of the enterprise, which was a profitless and short-lived one.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

John Quinn, familiarly known as Hunter John Quinn, settled in St. Clair in 1792 or 1793, and is believed to have been the first white man to locate in the township. He built a log cabin upon a spot about a mile and a half east of where Thomas Huston now lives. In 1794, John Hoy settled in that part of St. Clair afterwards set off to Liverpool, and in 1796, Seth Thomas located upon the northeast quarter of section 26, now owned and occupied by John Montgomery. Enos Thomas, his son, was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1798, and in 1803 was a member of the board of commissioners who organized Columbiana County. After that he served for twenty-three years as a justice of the peace in St. Clair for the county, was a member of the first grand jury organized in the county, was a member of the first board of county commissioners, and was a widely-known and popular citizen.

James and John McLaughlin, two brothers, and John Coburn crossed the Alleghenies in wagons to Fort Pitt on the Ohio, where they transferred their families and household possessions to a flat-boat and floated down to Georgetown, Pa., James McLaughlin and Coburn passing without much delay into Ohio, and settling in what is now St. Clair, the former on the northeast quarter of section 21, where B. D. Fisher now lives, and the latter on section 22, where

Seth Rauch's farm now is. It is said that the McLaughlins and Coburn, being in search of a new settlement, intended to locate farther down the river, but, their flat-boat becoming wrecked at Georgetown, they determined to end their journey there and seek a place in the vicinity. In 1797, John Totten settled in what is now Liverpool, where also in the same year Isaac Matson located, upon section 32.

Closely following them, James Caruthers settled upon section 28, where James McCoy now has a farm, and John



JAMES M'COY.

George, with his two sons, — William and Thomas, — upon the "Buck Flats." Here they cleared and improved a considerable tract of land, but failed to enter it at the land-office at once, thinking there would be ample time to do that after they had got matters into good shape. Their delay proved fatal to their interests, however, since a designing person, noting their failure and thinking to profit by the neglect, entered the land and dispossessed the Georges of the fruits of their arduous toil.

It was a bitter pill, and they protested vehemently against the outrage, but there was no redress. Pretty well discouraged, but resolved to push ahead once more, they took up the northwest quarter of section 29, now occupied by L. Ross, and, having learned wisdom, duly entered it.

In 1797, John Gaddis settled in that part, afterwards Liverpool township, and in the same year Thomas Moore located upon section 23, Robert Davis (known as Honey Davis) upon section 22, and, in 1798, Samuel Huston upon section 21.

In 1798, James McLaughlin, Jr., settled upon section 15,

William White upon section 12 in 1800, Moses Baird upon section 11,—Bryerly upon section 3, Cornelius Sheehan upon section 9,—where one Carmody located at the same time,—Lewis Cammon upon section 8, William Sheehan upon Pic Ridge, in section 9, and Perry Burke upon section 12.

Hugh Clark taught the first singing-school, and was the first lister and tax-collector in St. Clair.

Many of the early settlers, like the Georges, failed to attend promptly to the necessary feature of entering their lands, and the consequence was to more than one an unfortunate omission. There were sharp-eyed speculators in those days, and they busied themselves in keeping a watch for the careless settlers who improved their lands before entering them. While the toiling pioneers, therefore, were creating farms, and while they looked with satisfaction upon the fruits of their industry and began to think of visiting the Steubenville land-office, lo! some sharper stepped in before them, and, under cover of the law, appropriated the unhappy pioneer's farm and enjoyed the profit of the other's exhaustive labor.

It was a distressing hardship, but legal redress there was none. The experience was a costly one, although it taught lessons of wisdom.

Fortunately, the game played by the ruthless speculators put new comers on their guard after a while, and, after the first few lessons, the business of entering lands before improving them was not neglected.

Much ill-feeling was naturally engendered on the part of the *bona fide* settlers towards the vandals who sought to rob them of their well-deserved and well-earned rights, but no serious trouble arose therefrom, since the law protected the invaders.

Some of the early settlements in St. Clair township were made in that portion afterwards apportioned to Liverpool, and, although vaguely alluded to in the foregoing, are more properly treated of at length in the history of Liverpool.

The trials of the pioneers of St. Clair were such as the pioneers of the West everywhere were called upon to endure, and were such as only heroic determination and undaunted energy could overcome.

Many of the facts above related touching the early settlers in St. Clair were gleaned from notes gathered by Mr. Uriah Thomas. Other sources of information upon the same subject-matter furnish information which is herewith given in continuation of the same theme.

Mr. James Huston, now living near Calcutta, aged ninety-one, and still in the possession of a vivid memory which enables him to recall events of eighty years ago, says that in the year 1800 he moved with his father, Samuel, from Virginia to St. Clair township, where they settled upon the place now occupied by Thomas Huston. The settlers in that neighborhood at that time were Samuel and John Coburn on the Georgetown road, near where Calcutta now is; John Quinn, a mile and a half east of Huston; James and John McLaughlin; Samuel Hull, who lived upon the place now occupied by Thomas Mackall; and James Caruthers, who adjoined Hull; the majority of those named being from Pennsylvania.

Shortly after 1800, James Montgomery, from Pennsyl-

vania, located south of the present Calcutta school-house, and near there Charles Hay, from Pennsylvania, took up a farm, but removed after a brief period to Stark County. John Kelly, James Gonzales, and Thomas George settled near Montgomery, on the State road. There was also close at hand — Burke, whose son James bore the reputation of being the strongest man in the county, as well as the champion wrestler, and who was, moreover, noted as a fighter. Henry Fisher settled where B. D. Fisher now lives, and, near there, Hugh McGinnis. John Picree located east of James Montgomery, William White north of Montgomery, and John Jackman near what is now Fredericktown. William Foulkes came over from Pennsylvania and purchased 200 acres on the site of Calcutta. He built the first brick house seen in that vicinity, and upon the location there of several settlers the place was called Foulkes-town. Foulkes' brick house was the first of its kind erected in the township, and stood upon the site of Mr. Ludden's present residence.

Alexander McCoy located upon section 16, — Shively about two miles from Calcutta, Philip Rauch and Peter Foulks near there, and Wm. Earle near the centre of the township.

Aaron Brooks erected a grist-mill on the Little Beaver not long after the year 1800, and that, it is probable, was the first grist-mill in the township.

Indians were numerous in St. Clair in those days, but they were peaceable and occasioned the settlers at no time any very serious troubles, or even annoyances. As a rule, they were lazy and harmless when sober, and moved about among the settlers freely and familiarly, begging subsistence, however, with a pertinacity and perseverance quite in keeping with their aversion to labor. In the trapping season they usually gathered furs enough to keep them in whisky, which they obtained at Georgetown—their general trading-point—in exchange for furs. When drunk they were sometimes insolent and quarrelsome, but never dangerous.

James Huston relates that one day a party of Indians were sunning themselves on the banks of the Little Beaver, in Madison township, near the house of Wm. Carpenter, when Carpenter's son, in a spirit of mischief, turned a bucket of water over one of the Indians, White Eyes by name. White Eyes became thereupon violently enraged, and in attempting to slay the offending youth was himself slain.*

Mr. Huston says of himself that when a boy, returning one morning from a neighbor's, he was met by two mounted Indians, who stopped him and insisted upon his accompanying them, saying that they would take him far away and "make a man of him," to which proposal he firmly objected, and with difficulty prevailed upon the savages to forego their intention. John Smith kept a tavern—and doubtless the first one in the township—on the State road, west of where Calcutta stands, near where B. D. Fisher now lives. Paul Fisher kept there after Smith's time, and William Thompson was likewise an early landlord, his tavern being in Calcutta.

* For a more extended account of this affair see note, chap. v. of the general history.

Among the early millers, mention may be made of one Dillon, who had a saw- and grist-mill on the north fork of the Little Beaver, and William Crawford, who had a similar mill on the west fork of that stream.

The first house-carpenter was Andy McKee, who lived east of Calcutta, and the first "Squire," Enos Thomas, who was a man of much fame, both far and near.

Miss Rebecca Quigley, aged eighty, and living in Calcutta, settled there, with her father, in 1813, when, she says, the village contained but six log cabins. Her father, Samuel Quigley, opened the first store in Calcutta, and kept his goods in a log cabin. After that, one James Hambel, a carpenter, put up a one-story frame shop in the village.

Miss Quigley's brother Samuel came over from St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1822, and settled in Calcutta as a practicing physician. Moses Curry and Gustavus Allen practiced there some time before Dr. Quigley, but neither remained long. Before the time of the last two named, Thomas George and John Quinn used to pull teeth and prescribe simple medical remedies, but they were not physicians; they were humble farmers, willing to lend a helping hand when suffering humanity called for it.

Dr. Quigley continued in the uninterrupted practice of medicine in St. Clair township for a space of fifty years, or from 1822 to 1872, in which latter year he died.

Among those who went from St. Clair into the war of 1812 were Capt. William Foulks, James Gaddis, William Green (who died in the service), Joseph Green, Samuel Coburn, John Huston, and Samuel Huston. Of these the only one living is Joseph Green, who keeps a tavern in Calcutta.

Enos Thomas, justice of the peace of St. Clair, performed, May 17, 1803, the first marriage service in the county, the parties thereto being Jesse Smith and Susanna Shaw. He married also Samuel Dougherty to Isabella Sheehan, Aug. 18, 1803; Andrew Poe to Ann Hoy, Sept. 8, 1803; and Adam Hays to Sisson Stevens, Oct. 6, 1803.

ORGANIZATION.

St. Clair is one of the original townships of Columbiana County, was organized in 1803, and had its boundaries fixed by the county commissioners March 5, 1805. From the territory thus set apart St. Clair was deprived in 1834 of sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, which, with fractional township 5, were in that year apportioned to the new township of Liverpool.

Unfortunately for the purposes of history, the early township records are lost, and from the date of organization, in 1803, to 1855, there is not a recorded line of township transactions touching the election of officers or other matters connected with local government.

Were they extant, they would at least serve to tell us who were the persons called to places of public trust in the pioneer days, and to know that would be a matter of interest. The best that can be done in the premises is to give a list of those who have acted as trustees, clerk, and treasurer since 1845, as follows:

- 1845.—Trustees, Anthony Furgeson, John Eakin, Michael Sowder; Treasurer, George McKean; Clerk, James George.
1846.—Trustees, John Eakin, Charles Quinn, J. W. Gaston; Treasurer, George McKean; Clerk, James George.

- 1847.—Trustees, John Eakin, Charles Quinn, J. W. Gaston; Treasurer, George McKean; Clerk, James George.
1848.—Trustees, John Montgomery, Wm. Maginnis, L. F. Fletcher; Treasurer, George McKean; Clerk, Emanuel George.
1849.—Trustees, John Montgomery, Wm. Maginnis, L. F. Fletcher; Treasurer, John Grium; Clerk, Paul Hambel.
1850.—Trustees, John Montgomery, William Maginnis, C. V. Sowder; Treasurer, John Grimm; Clerk, Paul Hambel.
1851.—Trustees, George McKean, Samuel March, James George; Treasurer, John Grimm; Clerk, James Orr.
1852.—Trustees, James George, Samuel March, John Jackman; Treasurer, John Thompson; Clerk, James Orr.
1853.—Trustees, John Jackman, Samuel March, John Eakin; Treasurer, John Thompson; Clerk, F. P. Bradish.
1854.—Trustees, Stewart Connell, Samuel March, Michael Lepley; Treasurer, John Thompson; Clerk, J. M. Quigley.
1855.—Trustees, James McCoy, John Jackman, Wm. M. Davidson; Treasurer, John Thompson; Clerk, T. M. Ashford.
1856.—Trustees, James McCoy, John Wollam, Wm. M. Davidson; Treasurer, John Thompson; Clerk, T. M. Ashford.
1857.—Trustees, Wm. M. Davidson, James A. Miller, James W. Martin; Treasurer, John Thompson; Clerk, Thos. M. Ashford.
1858.—Trustees, James A. Miller, James W. Martin, Wm. Wallace; Treasurer, John Thompson; Clerk, Thos. M. Ashford.
1859.—Trustees, William Wallace, James McCoy, George Dawson; Treasurer, John Thompson; Clerk, Wm. Creighton.
1860.—Trustees, George Dawson, John Montgomery, William Moore; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, John M. Kenney.
1861.—Trustees, John Montgomery, Thomas Moore, William Moore; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, Luther Calvin.
1862.—Trustees, Wm. Moore, Seth Rauch, Samuel March; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, Wm. Azdell.
1863.—Trustees, John Foulk, Seth Rauch, Samuel March; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, Wm. Azdell.
1864.—Trustees, Hugh Thompson, Seth Rauch, Samuel March; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, Samuel Mackall.
1865.—Trustees, Hugh Thompson, Seth Rauch, Samuel March; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, John M. Kenney.
1866.—Trustees, Hugh Thompson, Samuel March, Seth Rauch; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, Wm. Azdell.
1867.—Trustees, John Montgomery, W. S. Smith, Seth Rauch; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, Wm. Azdell.
1868.—Trustees, John Montgomery, Jr., W. S. Smith, James D. West; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, Wm. Azdell.
1869.—Trustees, David Figley, W. S. Smith, James D. West; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, Wm. Azdell.
1870.—Trustees, Seth Rauch, James D. West, David Figley; Treasurer, A. R. Hickman; Clerk, R. F. Bradley.
1871.—Trustees, Seth Rauch, Samuel Mackall, L. B. MacMillen; Treasurer, George Grader, Jr.; Clerk, John Montgomery, Jr.
1872.—Trustees, Seth Rauch, A. R. Hickman, James Welch; Treasurer, George Grader, Jr.; Clerk, John Montgomery, Jr.
1873.—Trustees, Seth Rauch, A. R. Hickman, James Welch; Treasurer, George Grader, Jr.; Clerk, John Montgomery, Jr.
1874.—Trustees, Seth Rauch, James Welch, A. R. Hickman; Treasurer, George Grader, Jr.; Clerk, John Montgomery, Jr.
1875-76.—Trustees, Seth Rauch, A. R. Hickman, James Welch; Treasurer, George Grader, Jr.; Clerk, John Montgomery, Jr.
1877.—Trustees, W. S. Smith, Samuel Mackall, John Baxter; Treasurer, George Grader, Jr.; Clerk, J. N. Mahaffie.
1878.—Trustees, W. S. Smith, Samuel Mackall; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, J. N. Mahaffie.
1879.—Trustees, John Baxter, Robert Irwin, J. D. West; Treasurer, B. D. Fisher; Clerk, J. N. Mahaffie.

VILLAGES.

St. Clair township contains no incorporated village. There are four so-called villages or hamlets, known as Calcutta, Cannon's Mills, Sprucevale, and Fredericktown, of which Calcutta, the place of earliest settlement, is the seat of township government, and contains a town-hall, two stores, hotel, and school. At Cannon's Mills are C. Metsch's steam grist-mill and a store; at Fredericktown, laid out by

George Frederiek, December, 1833, there are a store, grist-mill, tannery, saw-mill, cooper-shops, and other minor industries. Sprucevale is an agricultural settlement.

In the early days Caleutta was known as Nineveh,—a name said to have been applied to it by John McLaughlin because of its supposed wickedness,—but the name it now bears was subsequently given to it as less suggestive, and in remembrance of Caleutta in India, but why the latter appellation was given is not precisely clear. Caleutta was also known at one time as Foulkstown, in honor of William Foulks, an early settler, who built the first brick house there, and who was a prominent citizen. The place was originally laid out as West Union, in November, 1810, by Michael Shirtz and William Foulks.

CHURCHES.

Religious worship was made a public observance in St. Clair very soon after the earliest settlements in the township. and the fact that a church was organized as early as 1800 implies that when the settlers began to come in, in 1794, they multiplied apace. True, the privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants in respect to public preaching were not frequent, nor were they very regular, but an early organization of a religious body increased their advantages, and, as will be seen by the church history which follows, four church organizations at least had been effected previous to 1828. There are at present, May 1, 1879, four churches in the township, to wit: Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Disciples, and Methodist.

THE LONG'S RUN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized about 1800,—the loss of the early records leaving the matter of fixing the date to oral evidence,—when Revs. Scott, Hughes, McCurdy, McMillan, Marquis, and others who were instrumental in forwarding the great religious revival in Western Pennsylvania visited St. Clair, and, where Caleutta now stands, held open-air meetings under trees or in tents and houses. The first sermon is supposed to have been delivered in 1800 by Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, under a tree which stood in the centre of where the two main streets in Caleutta now cross.

The next sermon was preached on William Tueker's farm, where B. D. Fisher now lives. Thence the place of worship was changed to Long's Run, near Cannon's Mills, and here it is likely the church was organized, since it has always been known as the Long's Run church.

The first elders were Samuel Marquis and Eben Miller. After retaining Long's Run as the place of worship for a brief period, the church moved to Tueker's farm, the old preaching-ground, then owned by Paul Fisher. Before this time services had been held in the open air in the summer and in the log cabins of settlers in the winter, but upon the return to Tueker's place a round-log church was erected there, and served as a place for winter worship, while tents and groves served a similar purpose in the summer, as before.

The first settled pastor was the Rev. Clement L. Vallandigham (father of the Ohio statesman of that name), who was installed in the log church on Mr. Fisher's farm in

1806 or 1807, and settled, about the same time, over a church in New Lisbon. Mr. Vallandigham labored in both churches until 1817, when he devoted himself exclusively to the New Lisbon church. He was noted for his methodical promptness in fulfilling all his appointments, and it is said that when the streams were high he swam them with his horse many a time to keep his Sabbath engagements at Caleutta, his home being at New Lisbon. In 1808 the united membership of the churches at Caleutta and New Lisbon was but 45, but in 1817, when Mr. Vallandigham closed his labors at Caleutta, the rolls of the two churches showed an aggregate membership of 261. Of Mr. Vallandigham it used to be remarked that he was the preacher for Christians, while Mr. Hughes was the preacher for sinners.

During the former's ministry the place of worship was changed from Fisher's farm to a place very near the site occupied by the present church-building, and there a log church was built. About then, too, the eldership was increased by the election of Messrs. James Montgomery, Perry Creighton, and Thomas Creighton.

The ground for this second log church was donated by Wm. Foulks, and the structure erected about 1810.

The next settled pastor after Mr. Vallandigham was Rev. Wm. Reid, who, from 1821, preached alternately at Caleutta and New Salem, and remained in charge for a period of twenty-eight years, or until 1849. Mr. Reid was a tireless, energetic worker, and at one time the membership of his church in Caleutta outnumbered that of any church in the Presbytery. Later it was shorn of much of its strength in the erection, by its members, of churches in Madison, East Liverpool, Clarkson, and Glasgow.

During Mr. Reid's time the log church was replaced by a small brick edifice, and this latter, in 1830, enlarged by the addition of forty feet.

Those who served as elders were Nicholas Dawson, Geo. Dawson, Sr., Herbert White, Geo. Dawson, Jr., — Young, — Foulks, Dr. Samuel Quigley, — McCammon, and John Montgomery.

While Mr. Reid was in the pastorate dissensions arose in the church in consequence of conflicting sentiments over the display of sacred pictures at a church exhibition, and, as a result, a number of members seceded and organized an Associate Reformed church, of which more anon.

The membership of the church was therefore seriously lessened, and when, in 1850, Rev. Robert Hays, the next settled pastor, took charge, there were but 30 members, and fears were expressed lest the church would be forced to dissolve. Mr. Hays took hold with a will, however, and to such good purpose that at the close of his ministry of three and a half years the members numbered 90.

Following Mr. Hays, the pastors were Revs. David Robinson, Wm. Dickson, and Robert T. McMahon; the latter, who is the pastor at present, May 1, 1879, preaching two-thirds of the time at Caleutta and one-third at Smith's Ferry. The present membership is 128.

The brick church-edifice now used was built in 1868, and cost about \$6000. The society also owns a parsonage, towards the erection of which the late George Thompson bequeathed \$400.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH

was, as has been noticed, the outgrowth of dissension in the Long's Run church, and the seceders, about 1848, built a small brick church just above where Dr. Calvin now lives. Previous to that, and directly after the secession, Dr. Presley of the theological seminary at Alleghany came down to Calcutta and organized the church in the barn of John Rauch, on the farm now owned by Adam Hickman. The first and only pastor the church had was Rev. Samuel W. Clark, who preached until the church united with the United Presbyterian church of Calcutta in 1858, and the Associate Reformed church ceased then, of course, to exist.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF CALCUTTA

was organized about 1815, and included at that time about 20 members. The destruction by fire of the church records removed the positive evidence of data, but the date and number above noted are doubtless correct.

Public services were held in a grove near the site of the present United Presbyterian church-building as early as 1812, but by what minister or ministers cannot now be stated. These services continued with more or less frequency until 1815, when, upon the organization of a church, Rev. Elijah Newton Scroggs was installed as the first pastor.

Mr. Scroggs was in charge also of congregations at West Beaver and "Four-Mile," Pa., for a number of years after his installation at Calcutta, but eventually devoted his entire attention to the latter two, and remained in charge thereof uninterruptedly until his death, Dec. 20, 1851,—a period of thirty-six years. His ashes repose in the cemetery near the church, where a monument marks his last resting-place.

Mr. Scroggs, like Mr. Vallandigham, was remarkable for his faithfulness in keeping his pulpit appointments in spite of discouraging obstacles, and in his journeys between the stations in his charge had often to swim rapid streams and contend with such difficulties as would have given many a man a plea for a non-fulfillment of his engagements. He was a successful pioneer preacher, and organized a number of congregations in Columbiana and adjoining counties. A man greatly beloved by all out of the pulpit, he was a most uncompromising advocate of the truth, as he had professed it, *in* the pulpit. His life as well as his preaching was a constant reproof to all immorality, and his death, which was sudden and unexpected, was a public calamity.

Mr. Scroggs' successor was Rev. Joseph Barkley, whose pastorate continued four years, during which time he preached also at Glade Run. The next pastor, Rev. Thos. Andrews, died after a service of but a year, and in 1864 Rev. John W. Martin was called to the charge of the united congregations of Calcutta and East Liverpool. In 1867 he relinquished the charge of the Calcutta congregation, and in May, 1868, Rev. J. H. Leiper, then a theological student in the seminary at Xenia, Ohio, took the charge of the congregations of Calcutta and West Beaver, the date of his installation being June 30, 1868. He served both congregations until Jan. 1, 1876, after which his entire

time was devoted to his Calcutta charge, in which he still remains. The congregation numbers now 120 members, the additions during the present pastorate having been 120, and the retirement, by deaths and change of residence, 90. For many years it has been a sort of "recruiting-office" for other congregations, notably those in Western States. The present congregation is the result of the union of the Associate congregations of West Union and St. Clair in 1858.

The first house of worship was erected about 1818, and the second (the present one) on the same site, in 1865.

The bench of ruling elders was originally composed of John Stewart, John Ansley, and John Smith,—all of whom are dead. Following them, the elders—twelve of whom have passed away—were John Mayes, James Boyd, Andrew Stevenson, James Stewart, Alexander Young, Alexander Connell, Archibald Shaffer, David Asdell, John Eakin, Robert B. Stewart, James W. Martin, Samuel Roseburg, Thomas Laughlin, John W. Moore, Dr. Samuel Quigley, George Hettenbaugh, William Glenn, H. M. Rose, H. J. Abrams, David Simpson, S. G. Connell, Mathew Andrews. The board of deacons is composed of W. D. Rayl, J. D. West, J. L. Ansley, J. T. Abrams, and A. E. Sinclair.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH AT FREDERICKTOWN

was organized, in 1827, by Elder Walter Seott. Previous to that date desultory preaching had been enjoyed for some time by the people of that faith in St. Clair. The residences of a few inhabitants were utilized as houses of worship until the year above named, when the organization took place in the school-house located in district No. 1, of St. Clair township, and there worship was held until 1829.

The members of the church at the organization were John Jaekman, Jacob Wollam, David Figley, their wives, Mary Gaston, and Rebecca Meek.

The first church-building was erected in Fredericktown in 1829, and in 1853 a new edifice was built upon a site about one and a half miles south of Fredericktown.

The last-named structure occupied that spot until 1877, when it was removed bodily to the village of Fredericktown, where it now serves the purposes of the society. It is a plain frame building, surmounted by a modest spire, but substantial in appearance, and conveniently adapted to the use for which it is intended.

Among the pastors of the church since the organization have been Elder John Jackman, Israel Belton, John Applegate, George M. Luey, J. M. Davis, and many others, whose names are not at hand. Mr. Davis is the present pastor, and the present membership about 40.

Elder Jackman, who was the first pastor, continued as such many years, and did heroic service in prospering the church's interests, which are to-day in a fairly flourishing condition.

THE METHODIST SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA

was organized in 1869, and for the support of preaching Mr. George Thompson agreed to provide \$50 yearly for the space of five years. Rev. Alexander Scott was the first minister, and continued to preach at Calcutta during his pastorate at East Liverpool. Upon his death, in 1869,

Mr. George Thompson bequeathed \$400 to the town towards the erection of a public hall, conditioned that it should be devoted, free of charge, to the use of any religious denomination, of whatsoever sect, desiring to worship therein.

Previous to the erection of the town-hall, in 1872, the Methodists worshiped in the Calcutta school-house, but upon the completion of the hall began to hold services there, and have continued since then to occupy it. Rev. W. B. Watkins, presiding elder, preached the first sermon in the hall during the ministry of Rev. William P. Turner, who was stationed at East Liverpool, and preached at Calcutta twice a month. The succeeding pastors were Revs. Ezra Hingely, William White, Cyrus Brough, Alonzo Shaw, and Sylvester Burt, the latter of whom, now serving the church, preaches also at East Liverpool. After Rev. Mr. Hingely's term, the church was made a mission point. The average attendance at the services is now about 150.

SCHOOLS.

One of the earliest school-teachers, if not the earliest, was old Joseph McKinnon, who taught about the year 1800 or shortly thereafter, in a log school-house on the Liverpool road, upon a place now owned by James McCoy. McKinnon's successor was Samuel Polk, noted for his convivial habits, and for being also an exceedingly able teacher.

About 1810, John Quinn, who settled in St. Clair, upon section 16, in 1808, taught in a log school-house above where Dr. Calvin lives, and William H. McGuffey taught in a frame building in Calcutta, now occupied as a residence by Robert Bradley. Mr. McGuffey was well known at a later period as the author of a "school-reader."

Still later, Joseph Hoy taught in a log school-house near the site of the present Calcutta school. There are now seven schools in the township, to wit: at Calcutta, Beaver Creek, Fredericktown, the Bell school-house, Mount Pleasant, near Cannon's Mills, and on the Wellsville road. For their support in 1879 the sum of \$700 was appropriated.

CEMETERIES.

The first burying-ground in St. Clair township was doubtless a spot on John McLaughlin's farm, now owned by A. B. Hickman, about a mile north of Calcutta. Graves were dug under a little clump of trees, but no headstones marked the resting-places of those who slept there, although marks of the graves are said to be seen there yet. Who were buried there cannot now be told, but it is certain that Samuel Huston, one of St. Clair's pioneers, and father of James Huston, now living in St. Clair, was one of the number.

The next burying-ground laid out was the one now adjoining the Long's Run Presbyterian church of Calcutta. The first persons buried there were three boys, named John Coburn, Wm. Coburn, and Perry Burke, in the year 1812, or before,—perhaps 1810.

The cemeteries in the township are now three in number,—one at the United Presbyterian church, one at the Long's Run church, and one where the Disciples church used to be.

INDUSTRIES.

St. Clair occupies a fine farming region, and possesses important agricultural interests. Corn and wheat are the

staple productions of the soil, but sheep-raising is the most important feature in promoting the prosperity of the husbandman, and to this business his energies are largely and profitably directed. Oil is found in the southeast, where a number of wells have been sunk, while an excellent quality of bituminous coal abounds in various parts of the township; but lack of favorable transportation facilities prevents the production of either oil or coal to more than a limited extent, although coal is mined to an extent amply sufficient for local consumption.

Mr. C. Metsch has a fine steam grist-mill at Cannon's Mills, and at Fredericktown E. Seldener has a saw-mill and one of the largest grist-mills in the county. It is located on the north fork of the Little Beaver, is five stories in height, and has four run of buhrs. At Fredericktown also John Baxter has a tannery, and considerable business is done at this point in the manufacture of casks for East Liverpool potteries. On the middle fork of the Little Beaver, Thomas Laughlin runs a steam stave-mill, and employs quite a number of people.

Hamilton & Davidson set up a carding-machine at Sprucevale about 1840, and about that time Joseph Heep had a fulling-mill on the Little Beaver above Sprucevale; but these enterprises passed out of existence many years ago, as did a shingle-mill established in the neighborhood by a Mr. Ranney.

POST-OFFICES.

William Christy is recalled as the first postmaster known in what is now St. Clair township, and he had an office at Calcutta as early perhaps as 1820. It may be conceived that the duties of his office were not very onerous, for mails were few and light, but the few who did receive letters found it a great convenience to have them brought near home, instead of being compelled to go to distant points or to depend upon irregular and infrequent delivery at the hands of friendly messengers, as had been the case.

Mr. Christy's successors at Calcutta were Mathew Laughlin, A. M. Dawson, John Thompson, A. F. St. Clair, and T. M. Ashford. Mr. Ashford, the present incumbent, was appointed in 1861.

Besides the office at Calcutta, there are post-offices in the township at Cannon's Mills and Fredericktown.

OIL-WELLS.

In May, 1865, the first attempt to find oil in St. Clair township was made by Geo. Hamilton, who sunk a well on his farm, at Pine Run, near Fredericktown, but the yield was at no time greater than a half-barrel per day, and, the oil being heavy in quality, the well was soon abandoned.

Early in 1866, a well—the second one in the township—was sunk on Bealer's Run, by J. M. Hart, but it failed to produce profitable results. Shortly after that, several wells were sunk on Island Run, and, the yield proving fruitful, there arose a great and enthusiastic *furor* over the matter, and general expectation pointed to rich developments which would widen and promote the township's prosperity to a remarkable degree.

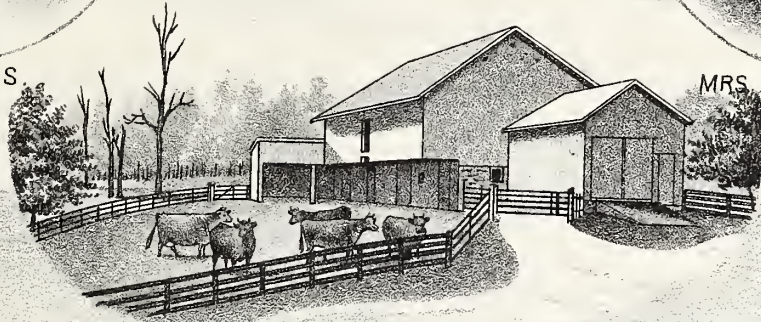
As many as fifteen wells were put down in the spring of 1866,—the Glasgow Oil Company being among the chief



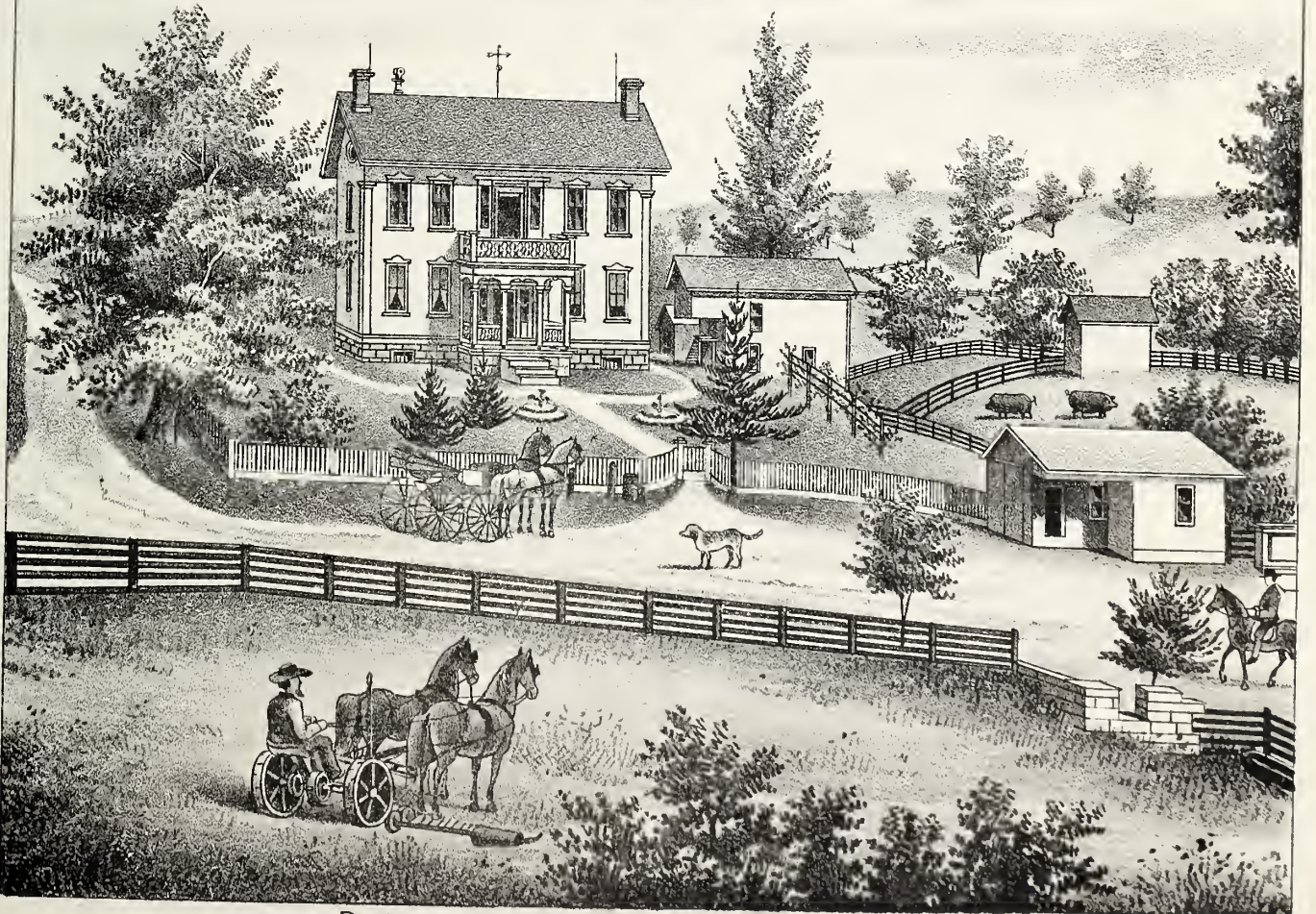
LACHLIN ROSS.



MRS. MARY ROSS.



VIEW OF BARN.



RESIDENCE OF LACHLIN ROSS, ST. CLAIR TP., COLUMBIANA CO. O.

operators. For a brief period, as high as one hundred barrels of oil per day were obtained, and it looked as if the bonanza would last, but the yield soon began to decline rapidly, and in a short space the golden visions were dissipated and but little oil flowed from the bowels of the earth.

The oil interest is at present restricted to limited proportions. The Glasgow Oil Company own fourteen wells, but

work only a small number, and their yield, taken with that of a few wells operated by individuals, will not aggregate more than five barrels of oil daily.

Besides at the localities named, efforts have been made in other parts of the township to obtain oil, but with poor success. There is a considerable flow of natural gas from the wells on Island Run, but it is not utilized.

S A L E M.

THE township of Salem is number 15, of range 3, in the original survey, and is the centre township of the northern tier in Columbiana County. It contains thirty-two full sections, four sections in the northwest quarter having been taken off in 1832 to form a part of the township of Perry. The boundaries are Green and Perry townships on the north, Fairfield on the east, Centre on the south, and Butler on the west.

The surface is generally rolling, though the southern portion of the township is more hilly.

Iron-ore, known as kidney-ore or wash-deposit, exists in surface beds in this portion of the township. Veins of coal underlie the township, which are worked to a considerable extent in the northern and southern parts.

The soil is clay and gravelly loam, and is well adapted to the cultivation of grass, grain, and small fruits.

STREAMS.

The principal streams are the middle fork of Beaver Creek, which enters from Mahoning County, on the north, and, flowing in a direction west of south, divides the township into nearly equal parts; and two branches, one of which enters from Mahoning, east of Washingtonville, and, flowing south and southwest, unites with the middle fork near the centre of the township and north of Franklin Square. The other branch flows easterly through the western part of the township, and joins the main stream immediately west of Franklin Square. These streams have several mill-sites, some of which have been occupied since 1803. Several smaller streams are tributary to those described, and others, flowing south, drain the southeastern portion of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

SECTION I.

Peter Miller, of Westmoreland Co., Va., as early as 1803, entered section No. 1 in this township, and paid therefor \$300, of which sum his brother-in-law, Andrew Allerton, furnished \$100. This land was entered at Steubenville, and afterwards shared with Peter and William Altman, his brothers-in-law, and Michael Boston. Mr. Miller's share was subsequently apportioned among his children,—Charlotte, Susan, John, Jacob, and Peter.

The village of Washingtonville occupies nearly all of the

northwest quarter of this section, while the Cherry Valley Coal and Iron Company own most of the remaining three-quarters. Conrad Frederick purchased a part of the north half, which descended to his son Joseph, who sold to Michael Frederick, his cousin.

SECTION II.

John Bair, a brother of Rudolph Bair, entered section 2. His daughter married Philip Hontz, and succeeded to 202 acres on the east half of the section, which was afterwards sold to William Hillman. J. Gongware purchased the south part of the west third, and his descendants still own it. A Mr. Kitch bought the middle third, and sold it to Frederick Bilger, who divided it among his three sons. The corporation of Washington occupies about one-quarter of the section.

SECTIONS III. AND X.

Jacob Bossart came from Franklin Co., Pa., about 1809, to New Lisbon, where he kept store for a short time, and entered sections 3 and 10. In 1810 he moved upon section 3 with his wife, and built a cabin on the middle fork of Little Beaver Creek. He made a small clearing, and soon afterwards built a saw-mill and made the manufacture of lumber a specialty. On this mill-site Mr. Bossart built three mills at different periods; the second was destroyed by fire. From about 1812 a mill has been in constant operation upon this site, passing from Mr. Bossart successively to his son Jacob, John Betz, James Peebles, — Travis, and finally to James M. Hope, who is now in possession. With the exception of 20 acres sold to Peter Zimmerman, and 5 acres sold to Caleb Roller, both in the northwest quarter, section 3 was kept by Mr. Bossart until his death, and then divided among his children. Of these, Jeremiah Bossart lives on the farm originally purchased; Dr. Jacob Bossart lives at Washingtonville. The southwest quarter of section 10 was sold by the sheriff to satisfy a bail-bond, the man for whom Mr. Bossart was bail being one day too late with the money. He kept the north half of section 10 until death, and left it to his children. John Albright bought the south part of the middle; Christian Betz purchased 50 acres; and Conrad Miller 18 acres.

SECTION IV.

Jesse Holloway came, in 1807, from Crooked Run, Va., and bought the northwest quarter of section 4, now owned

by Thomas Sharpnack and Joshua Davis. Thomas Ball and William Faweett purchased where J. Campbell resides.

SECTION IX.

William Shearer, a tanner, from Westmoreland Co., Pa., came to the township in 1805, and entered the whole of section 9. His wife and four or five sons came with him. He sold the north half to John Hilliard; 100 acres of the southeast quarter to John Sheets; and the northeast quarter to Samuel Elton and John Rakestraw, whose descendants are now living there. The remainder was divided between his sons John and James.

SECTION XI.

John Betz came, in 1804, from Franklin Co., Pa., and entered section 11 for his father, Urban Betz. The next year Urban Betz came to occupy the land, with his wife and five sons,—John, the oldest, George, Christian, William, and Frederick. A large house of logs was built where David Betz now lives. The axe in the hands of these sturdy pioneers soon made an opening in the forest where now the thriving town of Leetonia stands. A distillery was built soon afterwards, which was in use for many years.

This section was worked by Urban Betz and his sons until his death, when it was divided. John had 175 acres in the southeast quarter, where "Grafton" stands, a suburb of Leetonia; William and George had 175 acres each in the northwest quarter; Frederick had 100 acres in the middle of the south part, where the village of Leetonia is; Christian, a blacksmith, worked at his trade, and received from his father's estate only 21 acres on the southwest quarter. He is said to have been the first to discover coal in the county, and the first to use it.

SECTION XII.

David Hardman, in 1803, entered section 12 for his father. It was subsequently divided, Christian Meese, a brother-in-law of David, receiving the west third, and David the middle third. The latter built his log cabin where the "Leetonia House" now stands. He moved in a few years to Unionville, and occupied the Wilhelm farm. He sold the old farm to John Yoder, who afterwards sold to the Leetonia Iron and Coal Company. George Wyrick bought the east third of the section. Jacob Anglemeyer purchased the Meese farm, and afterwards sold it to the Leetonia Company.

SECTION XIII.

This section was entered by Rudolph Bair in 1804, who afterwards sold a part to Joseph Longanecker and a part to his son-in-law, John Smith. The section is now in possession of the Longaneckers, Anglemeyer, Zimmerman, and others.

SECTION XIV.

Rudolph Bair was interested in the early settlement of this section. Henry Dixson entered the southeast quarter in 1808, where his son-in-law, Daniel Sweitzer, lives.

SECTION XV.

The south half of this section was entered by Samuel Reeves, of New Jersey, in 1810, who entered at the same

time the northwest quarter of section 22. The property descended to Samuel and Isaac Reeves; the latter sold to Emor Faweett. Ruth H. Nichols purchased the entire interests of Reeves and Faweett in both sections, 15 and 22, and has since sold a portion of her purchase.

SECTION XVI.

This section was the school-lot, and was held for many years entirely on lease. It is still subject to lease, except the greater part of the northwest quarter. Of this N. McCann owns 40 acres, J. J. Brinker 40 acres, and J. Young 58 acres. The remainder of the section is leased by the trustees of the township. There was erected on the creek, over fifty years ago, a woolen-mill, which was afterwards destroyed by fire. The township cemetery is in the southeast corner of the section, and contains five acres.

Jonathan Faweett built in 1841 the stone mill which stands on a branch of the middle fork of Beaver Creek. The mill is 40 by 61 feet in size, and five and a half stories high. The foundation is laid twenty-five feet below the level of the road. The walls are four feet thick for twelve feet of their height, and thence decrease to three feet and two feet in thickness. The property was leased in 1836 for ninety-nine years, with privilege of renewal. It is now in possession of B. Raney.

SECTION XVII.

In the year 1809, William Furl entered section 17. Afterwards, Mr. Elwell had a part of the southwest quarter. Abram Webb purchased part of the north half. William Shinn bought in the southeast quarter. His son now lives on section 21.

In 1818, Jonathan Faweett built a saw- and grist-mill on the section, on land given him by his grandfather, Thomas Temley, who came from Virginia in 1808, and settled in Perry township. Nathan Hawley, an elder brother of Benjamin Hawley, came to the township in 1816, and settled on section 17, in the southeast quarter, where Caleb Windell, a son-in-law, lives. Jesse Hawley, a son, lives in the northeast quarter.

SECTION XVIII.

In 1802, Jonathan Haynes entered section 18, and soon sold the southeast quarter to his brother Nathaniel. The remainder was sold in the year 1850. None of the family remain in the township.

SECTION XIX.

Section 19 was entered by Jonathan Taylor, of Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1803. In 1812 he sold the northwest quarter to Robert Phillips, who sold part of it, in 1828, to Benjamin Gaunt. The larger portion of the section he held and leased for many years, and finally sold it about thirty years ago. Senator Updegraff, of this State, is a grandson of Jonathan Taylor.

Benjamin Gaunt divided his lands on this section between his sons, John and Nerr. John is living on the homestead. Three daughters of Benjamin Gaunt live in Goshen, Mahoning Co.,—Harriet, now Mrs. Kirtland; Rachel, now Mrs. Protheroe; and Mary. Elizabeth, another daughter, married George Hise, brother of Aaron and Howell, and lives in Iowa.

SECTION XX.

Abram Snyder entered section 20 in 1803, and sold the southwest quarter to Hugh Stuart, the southeast quarter to William Ogle and Patrick Kelly, and the northeast quarter to William Crane. He retained the northwest quarter till 1816, when he sold 40 acres thereof to Robert Phillips, who came to Salem township with his wife and six children, from Chester Co., Pa., in 1812.

Mr. Phillips went to the war in 1812, his family remaining in Salem, and after his return, in 1816, made the purchase of Mr. Snyder, and erected a tannery, which was in operation until 1861. Isaac R., his son, lives on the original farm, which he has increased by purchase to 100 acres. Sarah, a daughter, now Mrs. Campbell, lives on section 18.

SECTION XXI.

Chillian Long came from Dauphin Co., Va., and entered the greater portion of section 21 and part of section 22. At his death it was divided among his children,—three sons and four daughters. It is now owned by J. Davidson, William McCracken, Jeremiah Betz, John Greenawalt, William Shinn, and others. The Hast Methodist church is on the section.

SECTION XXII.

This section was entered by quarter sections. Conrad Bennett took the northeast quarter, where is now the village of Franklin Square; Samuel Reeves the northwest quarter; Chillian Long the southeast quarter, which is now in the possession of his descendants; and Michael Mottinger the southwest quarter, which now (1879) is occupied by his son.

SECTION XXIII.

This section was entered about 1809, when the government permitted quarter sections to be entered. Henry Dixon, a Quaker, from Brownsville, Pa., in 1808, entered a quarter section on section 14, where Daniel Sweitzer, his son-in-law, lives; and in 1809, March 20, entered the northeast quarter of section 23, where his son-in-law, Simon S. Poppel, now lives. He entered also the southeast quarter in 1810, and a part of the west half a little later. It was divided among his children. William Harrison, a son-in-law, had a part of it, which was afterwards sold to John Lorens, and by him sold to John Poppel. The old homestead is on section 24; the brick house built by Mr. Dixon is yet standing, and is the residence of Daniel Sweitzer.

SECTION XXIV.

Martin Hoke, from Lancaster Co., Pa., came to the township, located this section, and entered it at Steubenville, in 1804, and returned home, intending to come out with his family the following spring. Before that time arrived he died; and his wife, with three children,—John, Henry, and Elizabeth,—came out and settled upon the land Mr. Hoke had entered. It was afterwards divided into three parts. John had the northwest part, Henry the northeast part, and Elizabeth the south half. Elizabeth married Solomon Sitler, and her sons are living on the half section. A cemetery is located on the section, and therein rest the remains of many of the pioneers.

SECTION XXV.

Ephraim Holloway and Jacob Sweitzer, brothers-in-law of Martin Hoke, entered section 25 about the year 1804. The property passed into other hands. One of the early schools was kept on this section.

SECTION XXVI.

This section was entered by Reasin Beall, and by him sold to Henry Halverstadt, from Maryland, and it is still held mostly by his descendants.

SECTION XXVII.

The section was entered by Jacob Karns about 1808. William Groner, of Northampton Co., Pa., and Daniel Keck bought the southeast quarter about 1810. Their sons still occupy it. Daniel Burger bought the northeast quarter, where the Guys now reside, and Daniel Stewart the northwest quarter. After Mr. Karns' death the southwest quarter was bought by Richard Boice, from near Liverpool, who sold it to William Aldridge. Mr. Karns was one of the original members of the "Hast Methodist church." A society of the denomination called "Albrights" was formed at the house of Jacob Karns at an early day. Joseph Long, a son of Chillian, lived on this section, and became a bishop in the church of Evangelical Lutherans.

SECTION XXVIII.

A Mr. Frederick entered section 28, and afterwards sold the southeast quarter to Ezekiel More. It was subsequently sold to John Bricker and Joseph Long. Mr. Frederick sold the southwest quarter to James McKinley, who sold to Samuel Shelton, and the north half to Abram, Isaac, and James Blacklidge. In 1824 the northwest quarter passed by sale to Garrett Hast, of Washington Co., Pa., who had lived on section 31 about fifteen years. His son Garrett is now (1879) living on the farm. Nathaniel McCracken purchased a quarter of this section in 1812.

SECTION XXIX.

Jonathan Skyhawk entered this section. He did not keep it long, but sold it to Jordan Jones, who afterwards sold to C. K. Betz, who still owns the larger part of the west half. The east half was bought by Jesse Dickinson, from Greene Co., Pa., in 1804, who came in with his wife, three sons, and five daughters. The land was divided among the children. Benjamin now lives on part of the farm. One daughter, Mrs. Rachel Ryan, lives in Washingtonville; another, Mrs. Tabitha Thomas, resides in the west part of Salem township. Mr. Dickinson died at the age of forty years.

SECTION XXX.

Preston Peck, a native of Loudon Co., Va., came to this county in 1804, and settled on section 30, in the township of Salem. He established his home on the northeast quarter of the section. Ann, his oldest daughter, married Robert Yates, who came in 1807, and took the southwest quarter of the same section. William, a son, is living on the homestead farm. He was about six years old when his father made the settlement.

James Yates, a brother of Robert, bought the west half of the section, and divided it into three parts. Benjamin Yates had the south part, Robert the middle, and James the north part. Benjamin gave the east half to his sons, Edward and John. Edward resided there while he lived. John remained twenty-eight years, and then sold his property and moved to Michigan. William, son of Robert, moved to the place where Benjamin lived, the latter having removed to Michigan.

SECTION XXXI.

William Teegarden* was a brother-in-law of Levi Blacklidge, they having married sisters. He came to Salem township in the summer of 1804, entered section 31, and built a log house where James Palmer now resides. The section was entered with the understanding that it should be divided between William Teegarden, Uriah White, and Robert Blacklidge. Uriah White had the west third, 207 acres; William Teegarden, the middle, 222 acres; and Robert Blacklidge, the east third, 214 acres.

William Teegarden, with his wife, son Uriah, daughter Elizabeth, and the mother of Mrs. Teegarden, came to this township by the road from New Lisbon, in April, 1805, and arrived about sunset on the southeast bank of the creek, opposite the cabin of Levi Blacklidge. Mr. Teegarden hailed across the creek to Levi, and was directed to ford the stream about twenty rods farther down, near a large oak-tree, and keep on the upper side of the fording-place to avoid a large rock in the channel. The crossing was quickly made, when there ensued a joyful meeting of the sisters, and of mother and daughter. They remained that night in Levi's humble log cabin, and the next morning continued the journey to their own little home. Uriah's first job was to ungear the team. This done, he was sent out with his sister, Elizabeth, to gather leaves with which to fill the beds.

In 1850, William Teegarden sold the farm to James Farmer, who now owns and occupies it. Uriah White retained his farm until his death, when it passed to his sons, James and Thomas. Robert Blacklidge leased his farm, in 1806, to Garrett Hast, who lived there about fifteen years, when the place was sold to John Howenstein, who sold it to George Farmer.

SECTION XXXII.

Levi Blacklidge, of Washington Co., Pa., in 1803 entered section 32. In 1804 he came out with his wife and daughter Sarah, Robert Blacklidge (a cousin), and one or two laborers. He built a grist-mill during the summer of 1804, on the middle fork of Beaver Creek, where the mill of Uriah Teegarden now stands. The next year he put up a saw-mill, a few rods below the grist-mill. This mill stood twelve years, and in 1816 he erected a frame mill on the old site, which is still standing.

Mr. Blacklidge gave 80 acres in the southeast quarter, where Solomon Shive lives, to Mahlon Ervin, an apprentice.

After his death, which occurred about the year 1812, the land was given to his brothers Abram and James, and the mill property and 165 acres to his daughter Sarah, who

married Nathan Harris. Uriah Teegarden bought the mill property; William Yates bought 165 acres, which was afterwards sold to John Hanna, who now occupies it.

The iron mines worked by B. F. Lewis are on land belonging to Uriah Teegarden.

A post-office was established at Teegarden Station in 1868. Uriah Teegarden was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by Nathan Hendricks, who still holds the position. The first store was kept by William Skinner, about 1830. "Teegarden Station," on the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad, is on this section.

SECTION XXXIII.

This section was entered by Basil Wells. In 1806, Abram Arter, of Maryland, bought the northwest quarter, and, with George Butz, bought the northeast quarter.

Andrew Brinker bought the southeast quarter and willed it to Abby, his daughter, who married Samuel Wall. Their son, Peter Wall, lives on the farm. Conrad Wormer bought the southwest quarter, which was afterwards sold to Wm. Teegarden. Abram Arter built his first log cabin where his son Simon now lives, on the northwest quarter. A coal mine is on the Arter farm, and is worked by residents of Cleveland.

SECTION XXXIV.

Matthias Stewart, of Maryland, came to this township in 1811, and entered the southwest quarter of section 34. About the same time, John Bricker entered the northwest quarter. Daniel Burger, and Nicholas, his father, in 1807-8 entered the northeast quarter, and Henry Wormer the southeast quarter. The descendants of the early settlers are still living on the several farms.

A log church was built nearly in the middle of the township in 1812. The people in this neighborhood were "Lutherans" and "Reformed Lutherans," and united in the erection of the church.

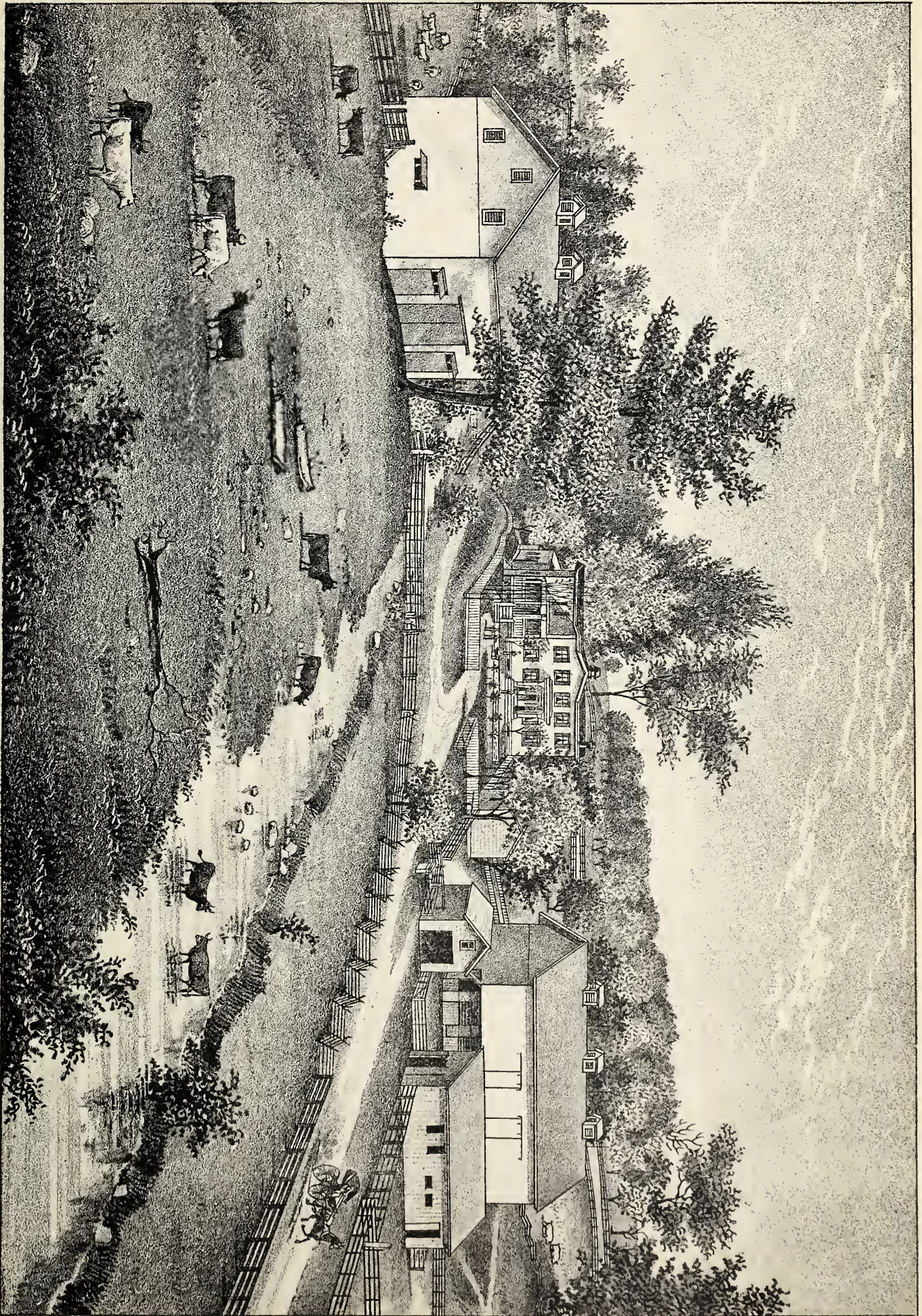
SECTION XXXV.

A Mr. Simon, from Washington Co., Pa., entered this section in 1809. The next year, his two sons, George and Andrew, built a log house on the northeast corner of the section, where Henry Brinker, son of Andrew, now lives. A year later, a saw-mill was built on the creek, near where now lives Adam Simon, a grandson of the first owner. The descendants of Jonathan Lodge live in the southeast quarter of this section.

SECTION XXXVI.

This section was entered by speculators, who sold the east half, in 1805, to Jonathan Lodge, who came from Loudon Co., Va. In 1807 he hired a man named Jasper Crandall, who lived in the south part of the county, to raise a log house, with a roof. In the spring of 1808, with his wife and nine children,—James, Benjamin, Abram, William, Evan, Catharine, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth,—he came to the location. The log house not yet being in condition to live in, they moved into a log cabin situated a little east of their own, and which had been used for a school-house. In this cabin they lived about three weeks. The work of clearing had commenced, and every one of this

* Spelled by the first settlers of that name, "Teegarden."



RESIDENCE OF MAHLON NICHOLS, SALEM T.P., COLUMBIANA CO., O.

family found something to do. Soon land was cleared and grain sowed.

The land remained in Mr. Lodge's possession until his death, in 1844, when Jonathan and Evan succeeded to 196 acres in the northeast corner. Evan sold his part to Jonathan (where the latter now lives), and bought a farm in Elk Run township. William had 120 acres in the southeast corner.

Andrew Brinker came to the township in 1804, and bought the west half of the section. At his death it was divided among his children. His daughter, Sarah, had 200 acres, which, at her death, passed, by the terms of her will, to "Heidelberg College" and other institutions. Mr. Brinker was one of the original members of the Reformed Lutheran church of Salem township, as was also his son, Henry, who now lives on section 35, west of where his father first settled.

CIVIL LIST.

The early records of the township are lost, and no knowledge of its officers can be obtained of earlier date than 1838. A list of the names of the trustees, clerks, treasurers, and justices of the peace, from that time until 1879, is given below:

TRUSTEES.

- 1838-39.—Brunton Darlington, Simon Kerns, Solomon Sittler.
 1840-41.—Simon Kerns, Solomon Sittler, Asa J. Holloway.
 1842-44.—Simon Kerns, William Yates, Joseph Entreklin.
 1845.—Simon Kerns, William Yates, Jacob J. Estell.
 1846.—Charles J. Budd, William Yates, Jacob Whealen.
 1847-49.—Jacob Whealen, William Yates, Andrew Simon.
 1850.—David Bricker, William Yates, Jacob Whealen.
 1851.—William Yates, David Bricker, James Hiddleston.
 1852-53.—David Bricker, William Yates, George W. Grim.
 1854.—William Yates, George W. Grim, Samuel Burger.
 1855.—George W. Grim, Samuel Burger, William Teegarden.
 1856.—George W. Grim, William Teegarden, Samuel R. McGown.
 1857.—William Teegarden, James H. Patterson, Simon S. Peppel.
 1858.—William Yates, Simon S. Peppel, John Young.
 1859.—John Young, Jesse Hawley, George Greenawalt.
 1860.—George Greenawalt, John Young, Uriah Teegarden.
 1861.—George Greenawalt, Daniel Schweitzer, Jr., Christian K. Betz.
 1862.—Samuel Harriot, Samuel Groner, Daniel Schweitzer, Jr., David Snyder.
 1863.—Samuel Harriot, George Greenawalt, Anthony Whistler.
 1864.—Anthony Whistler, Jonathan Harris, Solomon H. Sittler.
 1865.—Herod Lodge, J. B. Kindig, Eliakim Anderson, Jr.
 1866.—Samuel Groner, Peter W. Zimmerman, Daniel Schweitzer.
 1867.—Samuel Groner, Samuel W. Badger, George Greenawalt.
 1868.—George Greenawalt, Joseph Stewart, Jesse Hawley.
 1869.—Philip Bricker, William Morgan, H. B. Scoy.
 1870-72.—William Astry, William Shinn, Henry Aldridge.
 1873.—Albert R. Kelly, Armstead McCann, Wm. H. Detweiler.
 1874.—Albert R. Kelly, Simon Bricker, John Ritter.
 1875.—William Astry, Urban Betz, R. C. Ingledue.
 1876.—William Astry, Urban Betz, Jacob Mowery.
 1877.—Lewis Hermann, Andrew Thomas, Wm. H. Detweiler.
 1878.—Lewis Hermann, Wm. H. Detweiler, Vernon T. Shelton.
 1879.—Lewis Hermann, Vernon T. Shelton, Uriah Metz.

CLERKS.

James Holloway, 1838; Jacob Whealen, 1839; Joseph Entreklin, 1840; Benjamin Windle, 1841-43; Jacob Whealen, 1844; Benjamin Windle, 1845-56; Samuel Burger, 1857-64; Philip Bricker, 1865; Samuel Burger, 1866-68; D. W. Peppel, 1869; B. S. Dine, 1870; John Ritter, 1871; D. A. Gerrish, 1872; Solomon Burger, 1873-74; R. M. Gilbert, 1875-76; W. W. Forney, 1877; Byron W. Weston, 1878; Patrick Martin, 1879.

TREASURERS.

Henry Hoke, 1838-55; David K. Bertolette, 1856; Jacob Longanecker, 1857-58; Andrew Simon, 1859-61; William E. Marshall, 1862-63; Andrew Simon, 1864-68; S. C. Greenawalt, 1869; Fred. Tillnagle, 1870-73; D. Snyder, 1874; J. J. Esten, 1875; David W. Wallace, 1876-77; William S. Church, 1878; W. W. Forney, 1879.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Neigh, May 4, 1840; Charles J. Budd, April 25, 1842; John Cray, Oct. 1, 1842; C. J. Budd, April 13, 1854; Jacob J. Estell, April 11, 1855; Henry Snyder, Sept. 29, 1856; William Yates, Sept. 2, 1856; William E. Marshall, April 17, 1858; Henry Snyder, Sept. 9, 1859; William Yates, Sept. 9, 1859; William E. Marshall, April 6, 1861; Henry Snyder, Sept. 30, 1862; William Yates, Sept. 30, 1862; Jacob Boston, Dec. 12, 1862; William E. Marshall, April 11, 1864; Jesse Hawley, Oct. 20, 1865; Jacob Boston, Dec. 25, 1865; S. W. Sittler, April 11, 1867; Jesse Hawley, Oct. 19, 1868; D. W. Abbott, Dec. 17, 1868; J. J. Estell, Aug. 24, 1870; A. A. Thomas, Oct. 16, 1871; Jesse Hawley, Oct. 16, 1871; J. R. Peeples, Aug. 21, 1873; John Clapsaddle, April 15, 1874; Peter Wall, Oct. 17, 1874; J. R. Peeples, Aug. 21, 1876; James Harper, April 11, 1877.

VILLAGES.

LEETONIA.

This village is on the northern edge of Columbiana County, and was named after William Lee, of Randolph, N. Y., one of the incorporators of the Leetonia Coal and Iron Company, by which company it was laid out in 1866-67. It is situated in a rich farming district, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at the crossing of the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad. The latter road conveys to Leetonia the ore of the Beaver and Mahoning Valleys, while the former transports to her furnaces the rich ore of Lake Superior. Underneath the surface are inexhaustible veins of coal.

Leetonia contains a population of 2800, and has six churches (Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist, St. John's German Lutheran, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, and St. Barbara's Catholic), a union school, one bank, post-office, three hotels, two drug-stores, four dry-goods stores, fifteen groceries, four societies, a printing-office, photograph-gallery, two cabinet-shops, four blacksmith-shops, two brick-kilns, two shoe-shops, three clothing-stores, two millinery-stores, three harness-shops, two livery-stables, a hardware-store, and two tin-shops. There are also two resident dentists, four physicans, and four attorneys.

The first hotel was opened by Joseph Meek in March, 1866, in an old brick farm-house, now known as the "Leetonia House." It was situated on what was previously the farm of David Hardman, who was succeeded in its ownership by John Yoder. This farm-house and one owned by a Mr. Anglemyer were the only buildings in Leetonia prior to the erection of the railroad station-house, in 1865.†

A petition was presented by M. E. Taggart to the commissioners of the county (dated March 1, 1869, and signed by 110 voters), praying for the incorporation of a village, to be called "Leetonia," and setting forth the proposed boundaries. This petition was amended May 6, 1869,

* Date of commission.

† About the time of the completion of the station house, a fire consumed a barn near by, and twelve valuable horses belonging to the contractor, James Meltenry, perished in the flames. It was believed to be the work of an incendiary.

and again presented. Two days afterwards, the commissioners—Samuel Burger, Uriah Thomas, and Andrew Armstrong—passed the order for incorporation, and further ordered an election to be held on Aug. 23, 1869, for a mayor, recorder, and five trustees. A. F. Hill was chosen Mayor; M. E. Taggart, Recorder; F. Fillnagle, Treasurer; and J. G. Chamberlain, Samuel C. Mellinger, W. S. Church, H. F. Christy, J. M. Mowrey, Trustees.

An addition was made to the corporation, south of State Street, Sept. 13, 1872.

The following persons have served as officers of the corporation: Mayors, A. F. Hill, George H. Berkheimer, Joseph Meek, James Harper, A. J. Christy, William Schweitzer; Treasurers, F. Fillnagle, Joseph Meek, B. S. Hine, W. S. Church; Recorders, M. E. Taggart, E. M. Taggart, J. M. Myers, W. H. Watson, W. G. Hendricks, James A. Hamilton, Alexander Rankin, J. F. Marchand.

The following are the officers for 1879: Wm. Schweitzer, Mayor; J. F. Marchand, Recorder; A. P. Vanfleet, James Ready, Hugh Casey, Philip Herron, David S. Betz, and Wm. Eagleston, Trustees.

Post-office.—A post-office was established at Leetonia in April, 1866. The first postmaster was J. G. Chamberlain, who was succeeded by — Frary, Enos Goebel, M. F. Forney, and W. H. Wright, who is the present postmaster.

WASHINGTONVILLE.

This village was laid out by Michael Frederick, and incorporated in 1844, but not organized until some years later. Henry Snyder was the first mayor. David Williams is the present mayor, and Elwood Bertolette the present clerk,—1879. A further description of this village will be found in the history of Green township, in this volume.

FRANKLIN SQUARE.

This settlement is situated on the northeast quarter of section 22, which was entered by Conrad Bennett, and was laid out by Frederick Best, a subsequent purchaser. The first store was kept by Henry Dixon. Frederick Best carried on an extensive tannery in the early days of the settlement. The first post-office was established in 1844. The postmasters have been Frederick Best, Charles Budd, Daniel Robinson, David Snyder, John Derodes, and James Peeples, the present incumbent. The village contains a church (Methodist), post-office, school-house, two black-smith-shops, two wagon-shops, one shoe-shop, a dry-goods store, and a drug-store. One physician resides in the place.

SCHOOLS.

On section 10,* where the present district school-house stands, was built the first log school-house of that neighborhood, on land given by Jacob Bossert. Daniel Pesky was one of the first teachers.

The log church in section 34 was used for a school-house. Jacob Barger and Henry Chumper were among the first teachers in that vicinity and in that house. Jonathan Lodge came into the township about 1808, and moved into a log building which had been used for a school-house. It stood about one hundred rods east from the present residence of his son Jonathan. The school-house was in Fair-

field township, but the children from far and near went there to school. Among the first teachers was John Daniels. School was held in this house as late as 1814-15.

A log cabin was built for a school-house in 1822, where now is the grave-yard, near William McCracken's present residence. The first teacher was Arthur G. Hayden; and Jerre Beeson was among those who early followed.

A school-house was built in 1808 or '9 in the southeast quarter of section 30. Hugh Demings, a Quaker, was the first teacher. This house stood for a year or two, when it caught fire from the fireplace and was consumed. Another was soon built, near where the present district school-house stands.

A log school-house was built on section 14 about the year 1820. A Methodist minister, named Isaac Winings, was among the first teachers.

In or near the year 1817 school was kept in a log cabin situated on the southeast quarter of section 23, where now stands the old red house which once belonged to Simon Poppel. William Harrison and John Daniels were among the first teachers. Mrs. Solomon Sitler, then Elizabeth Hoke, and living on section 24, used to attend that school.

The enumeration of children between the ages of four and twenty years, in the ten whole districts and three parts of districts, was as follows on Oct. 1, 1838: males, 395; females, 370; total, 765.

The enumeration for 1878, exclusive of the Union District, of children between the ages of four and twenty, was as follows: males, 277; females, 244; total, 521. There were unmarried, between six and twenty-one, 522; between sixteen and twenty-one, 141.

April 15, 1872, the districts were changed, and now are seven in number, besides the Leetonia district, which is separate, and is called the "Union District."

A school-house was built in 1872, on district No. 5, at a cost of \$1163.19; and in 1874 one was built in district No. 2 at a cost of \$1224, and one in No. 4, costing \$900.

The following persons constitute the present board of education, 1879: Jonas Baker, Jonathan Harris, Herod Lodge, S. E. Stratton, J. S. Halverstadt, Peter Wall, J. B. Yates.

UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT—LEETONIA.

A call to the voters of the village of Leetonia was issued early in 1870, for a meeting to be held February 12th, to consider whether the corporation should become a separate school district. After due deliberation, it was decided in favor of a separate district, and Joseph Meek, James Harper, F. Fillnagle, M. E. Taggart, J. B. Gillespie, and S. C. Mellinger were chosen directors. J. Meek was chosen president, and M. E. Taggart, clerk. Within the year, two lots on the south side were purchased from William McDonald for \$500, upon which it was decided to build a school-house 26 by 36 feet in size, at a cost of \$775. Allan Smith was chosen principal June 28, 1870, and was followed by R. A. Gillson, in 1871.

April 17, 1872, on motion of J. G. Chamberlain, it was resolved to purchase a site and build a school-building, not to exceed in cost \$25,000, and to issue bonds for the purpose. July 3, 1872, it was voted that \$10,000 be added to the \$25,000. A contract was entered into with Benja-

min S. Way to erect the school-building, after plans and specifications by J. M. Blackburn, of Cleveland, architect. The new building was completed and occupied in September, 1874.

The following have been presidents of the board of education: Joseph Meek, 1870-71; J. B. Bertloett, 1872-73; John Ritter, 1874; H. L. King, 1875; W. T. Hendricks, 1876; E. J. Warner, 1877; E. Hahn, 1878; W. McDonald, 1879. Clerks, M. E. Taggart, 1870-73; Henry L. King, 1874-76; J. T. Laughlin, 1877-79. Treasurers, James Harper, 1870-73; J. S. Blackwell, 1879. Superintendents, E. P. Clisbe, 1872; James H. Griffith, 1873; C. C. Douglass, 1874-78; Prof. F. H. Umholtz, 1879.

The number of school-children in the district, as reported in September, 1878, was 8500.

CHURCHES.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Many of the inhabitants of the southeastern part of the township were Lutherans and Reformed Lutherans, and in 1812 united in the erection of a log building for church and school purposes. It was erected on land of Nicholas Berger, on the northeast quarter of section 34. A cemetery was laid out on the same lot, wherein Lizzie Rummel, a daughter of Nicholas Berger, was the first to be buried. This church was occupied thirteen years, when a larger one of brick was erected, which was remodeled in 1867.

The first members of the Lutheran church were Abraham Arter, Henry Halverstadt and wife, Jacob Schweitzer and family, Frederick Whelan, and Mrs. Andrew Brinker. The first pastor was Rev. John W. Stough, who was succeeded by Revs. Jacob Shafer and John W. Hoffman. The latter was pastor in 1840. At this time dissatisfaction existed between the two denominations, and they separated, the Lutherans keeping the old church.

The pastors from that time have been Revs. — Thompson, Samuel Wagner, S. P. Harrington, J. J. Delo, A. B. Kirtland, J. H. Stough, and Joseph Swick, who is now in charge.

REFORMED LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first members of this church were Conrad Worman, Henry Worman, Henry Brinker, and Jacob Worman, and their families, Andrew Brinker, and Mrs. Fred Whelan. The first pastor was Peter Monosmith, who was succeeded by Revs. John Keller, Henry Sonedecker, E. V. Foeght, and Henry Hess. Prior to 1840 services were held in the brick church, but in that year a frame building was erected upon land north of the brick church, at a cost of \$1500. The church has since been under the pastoral care successively of Revs. Aaron Warner, S. N. King, G. N. Albright, and J. T. Hole, who is the present incumbent. The house of worship of this society is situated on the southeast quarter of section 34.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF LEETONIA.

In the fall of 1872, Rev. J. W. Stough called a meeting of the Lutheran element, which assembled in the Ridge school-house to discuss the propriety of petitioning the

Synod to establish a church at Leetonia, to be called the "St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church," and to comprise a part of the "Mineral Charge." A petition was drawn, presented, and granted, and an organization effected composed of 14 members.

During the summer of 1873 preparations were made for building, and a church was erected and finished during the fall of that year, and dedicated on the 12th of October. The first pastor was Rev. John W. Stough, who was succeeded by I. J. Delo, J. W. Swick, and D. R. Hanna, who is the present pastor. The church has 73 members and a Sunday-school of 120 pupils, of which S. E. Nold is superintendent.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH OF LEETONIA.

This society was organized in 1870, with 10 constituent members, under the care of Rev. S. Bechler. A church was built in the summer of 1870, at a cost of \$2125. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. J. J. Fast, of Canton. Revs. M. F. Lanfer and Henry Faigle have officiated to the present time. The church has 12 members and a Sunday-school of 30 pupils, of which Jacob Knegle is superintendent.

HART METHODIST CHURCH.

About the year 1824, Garrett Hart, who had lived on section 31, in this township, several years, persuaded the people in the neighborhood of the present Hart church who were inclined to Methodism to organize a class, of which he was chosen the first leader. The members of this class were Garrett and Elizabeth Hart, Joseph Headley and wife, Jonathan Dickinson and wife, Samuel Shelton and Catharine, his wife, Jacob Karns and wife, and Samuel Karns and wife. In 1826 a log church was built, on the ground occupied by the present church, built in 1866. The church has about 40 members and a Sunday-school, of which William Zimmerman is superintendent.

This church was in the Washington circuit for many years, and then in the Beaver circuit, and is now in the Salem circuit. It is under the same charge with Washingtonville and Franklin Square.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF FRANKLIN SQUARE.

This church was organized about 1828. Preaching was first held in a log house which was used for a school. The church was built about 1830. The ministers in charge have also the care of the Washingtonville and Hart churches. The church has about 80 members.

METHODIST CHURCH OF WASHINGTONVILLE.

Watson Ruckman, John Robins, Philip Houtz, and their wives constituted the first class in this village. Watson Ruckman was chosen leader. The first meeting was held in the house of Philip Houtz, in 1844. Services for some time were held in barns and houses. Rev. John M. Murray was the first pastor. Rev. Wm. H. Pierson is now in charge. The present house of worship was built in 1872-73. The church has about 50 members and a Sunday-school of 80 pupils, Joseph C. Byerly superintendent. This church and the Franklin Square and Hart's churches are under one charge.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF LEETONIA.

About 1869, John Ritter and Lydia, his wife, Samuel Keene and his wife, Mrs. Catharine Steward, and Mrs. — Wallace, convened at Mrs. Steward's house and organized a class, of which Mr. Keene was chosen leader. Public services were soon after held in the public hall. The ministers who have officiated from that time to the present are Revs. J. J. Jackson, Henry Long, — Ross, — Coyle, J. A. Chamberlain, and Samuel Crouse. The church now has 75 members, and the Sunday-school about 100 pupils, Charles Snyder being superintendent. The society some years since purchased the church-edifice of the United Presbyterians.

DISCIPLE CHURCH.

Robert Philips was converted under the preaching of Rev. Walter Scott, a Baptist, at Salem, in 1825, but afterwards became dissatisfied with the articles of faith of that denomination. In 1828 a new organization, called the church of the Disciples, was perfected, composed of Robert Philips and wife, Arthur G. Hayden and wife, Abraham Shinn and wife, and Wm. Schooley and family. Arthur Hayden and Wm. Schooley were chosen elders. Meetings were held in Mr. Philips' house for some time, and in 1831 a church was built on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 20, Mr. Philips giving the land. This church was in use until 1859, when a new one was erected on the same ground.

The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Van Voorhis, who was succeeded by Revs. John Whitaker, Wesley Lamphin, E. Hubbard, A. S. Hayden, Harmon Reeves, Timothy Newcomb, Theobald Miller, S. B. Teegarden, J. McBride, S. A. Griffin, Orrin Higgins, R. G. White, Wm. Baxter, Thomas Hillock, John Shaffer, and Harmon Reeves, who is the present pastor. The baptisms since 1837 have been 229. The church has 60 members and a Sunday-school of 60 pupils, Albert Kelly superintendent.

The church of this denomination in the village of Salem was organized by members from this church, March 15, 1859.

HIGHLAND CHURCH.

William Teegarden, an early settler on section 33, who studied for the ministry in the Christian denomination, and was licensed by the Mt. Vernon Conference, preached in that vicinity many years, and died, in 1856, at the age of eighty-one. The leaven of the counsels given by him wrought in the minds of a few in the neighborhood, and led them to assemble for the purpose of organizing a Christian church. After some preliminary meetings and preaching by the Rev. D. B. Hyde, 18 persons became the constituent members of a church organization in September, 1860. This number increased to 45 members by the close of the year.

An acre of land was given by Joel Johnson upon which to erect a "Bible-Christian church." Timber was given, and the work of building accomplished for \$650. The house was raised May 1, 1861, and dedicated October 6th of that year, Elder John W. Ellis preaching the dedication sermon. Rev. D. B. Hyde was the first pastor, who was succeeded by Revs. C. L. Winget, Samuel McGowen, and

Edwin Cameron. The church has 60 members and a Sunday-school with 50 pupils, of which John Spencer and William Randels are superintendents.

LEETONIA ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.*

This church was organized by the diocese of Cleveland, —bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard Gilmour, D.D.,—under the patronage of St. Barbara, at the time the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad was in process of construction, in 1866. The first members were Martin Gannon, Cornelius Martin, James Ready, James McNulty, John Qualey, and Michael Madigan.

The first meetings were at private houses to hold mass. The first priest was Rev. George Peters, who was succeeded by Rev. Ludewick, Father Moudric, and Father Mulchachey. Oct. 8, 1868, Rev. Father E. W. J. Lindesmith was appointed pastor by Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rappe, bishop of Cleveland. At this time there were seventy-six families. Father Lindesmith commenced at once to build a church-edifice, 32 by 50 feet, frame. The corner-stone was laid November 28th of that year, and on Christmas, 1868, the new church was dedicated to the service and worship of Jesus Christ, and mass was offered up. There are at present—July 14, 1879—209 families in connection with the church; 228 catechism scholars and 14 teachers in the Sunday-school; and 470 volumes in the library.

The society own a frame parsonage, six lots in one block, and a cemetery of 8½ acres, well laid out.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF LEETONIA.

This church was organized July 19, 1867, under the New Lisbon Presbytery, O. S., with the following members: Jesse Ball and Catharine, his wife; John McMillan and Catharine, his wife; Lydia Stetson, Eleanor Beard, John Reeves, Mary E. Porter,—now Mrs. James L. Truesdell,—and David Betz and wife. The church was supplied from Feb. 15, 1867, until Nov. 1, 1868, by Rev. John Gilmor. I. G. Hall was called as a licentiate, ordained to the ministry, and installed as pastor, June 15, 1869. Rev. A. B. Maxwell, of Salem, preached the ordination sermon. Mr. Hall remained with the church until Nov. 1, 1870, when Rev. A. B. Maxwell accepted a call from the society, and was installed Dec. 17, 1871. He is at present in charge. John McMillan and Jesse Ball were the first elders. D. W. Abbott was chosen elder in November, 1869.

In the spring of 1871 a church-edifice was begun, which was completed during the summer and autumn of that year, and dedicated Dec. 17, 1871, Mr. Hall preaching the dedication sermon. The church has a present membership of 137 and a Sunday-school of 150 pupils, of which R. M. Abbott is superintendent.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF LEETONIA.

This society was first organized in the summer of 1869, with Joseph M. Morrison, his wife, and four daughters, James Chain and wife, and A. J. Christy, his wife, and daughter, as constituent members. Rev. George Osmond, from a Pennsylvania Presbytery, and Rev. Mr. Goodwilly, of the Cleveland Presbytery, officiated. The first pastor was

* Prepared by the present pastor, Rev. E. W. J. Lindesmith.

Rev. Mr. Hood. A church was built on the north side, in the summer of 1870, at a cost of \$2000; and at the decline of the society it was sold to the Methodist society, who now occupy it.

Oct. 6, 1875, the society was reorganized with 17 members, and Rev. Samuel Collins, of Pittsburgh, bought the school-house on the south side of the village for \$1075 and gave it to the new society, with power to hold it as long as they preserved the organization and the name of "United Presbyterians." The first pastor, after reorganization, was Rev. J. M. Wallace, who was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Alexander, the present pastor. A Sunday-school of 20 pupils, with P. K. Fairfield as superintendent, is connected with the church.

CEMETERIES.

A piece of ground containing 26 acres was purchased in 1879 by Orion Lodge, I. O. O. F., Washingtonville, for burial purposes, of which mention is made in connection with notice of that society in this history.

OAKDALE CEMETERY, LEETONIA,

Measures were taken by the council of the borough of Leetonia, in 1872, to procure land for a cemetery. A committee, which had been appointed some time previously, on the 23d day of May, 1872, reported to the council that they had purchased of Solomon Schweitzer 10 acres of land, about half a mile south of the village, at a cost of \$300 per acre. The first deed issued by the corporation for lots in this cemetery bears date Jan. 13, 1876. Burials had been made within it since 1872.

SOCIETIES.

LEETONIA LODGE, F. AND A. M., NO. 401.

This Lodge was instituted at Leetonia, Oct. 21, 1868, and charter granted, but to take precedence as from Oct. 16, 1867, with R. B. Pritchard, Master; David J. Roller, Senior Warden; and Joseph Meek, Junior Warden. The Lodge at present has about 60 members, and occupies a room in the third story of the Wick Block. The officers for 1879 are D. W. Poppel, Master; J. L. Trumbull, Senior Warden; Hiram Miller, Junior Warden; W. S. Church, Senior Deacon; E. Hahn, Junior Deacon; R. I. Cowden, Sec.; Urban Betz, Treas.; John Prior, Tyler.

PIONEER LODGE, NO. 539, I. O. O. F.

This Lodge was instituted at Leetonia, Aug. 14, 1872, and now has 54 members. The lodge-room is in the third story of the Gilson & Townsend Block. The officers for 1879 are L. S. Groner, N. G.; J. M. Dustman, V. G.; Walter Garthwait, P. S.; J. R. Stratton, R. S.; D. W. Wallace, Treas.

ORION LODGE, I. O. O. F., NO. 390.

The Lodge was instituted at Washingtonville, July 9, 1867. The meetings are held in the post-office building, in "Stover's Block." The Lodge has 70 members. The officers for 1879 are T. C. Fitzpatrick, N. G.; J. R. Stover, V. G.; Byron Hellman, Sec.; John Wilkinson, Treas.; Lewis Herman, Perm. Sec.

In this year, 1879, the Lodge purchased 26 acres of land, at \$36 per acre, situated about two miles west from Wash-

ingtonville, to constitute a cemetery for the use of members of the order in that village.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, NO. 47.

This society was instituted at Leetonia, Jan. 3, 1873, and has 35 members.

The officers for 1879 are Uriah Metz, P. C.; J. F. Marchand, C. C.; Bernard Metz, V. C.; John J. Reeves, P.

SUPREME LODGE, NO. 241.

This Lodge was instituted at Leetonia, Oct. 7, 1878, with 15 members. The Lodge now has 35 members. J. F. Marchand is president.

DECATUR LODGE, NO. 18, UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

This Lodge was instituted at Leetonia, January, 1879, by about 10 members of an old organization. The Lodge has now about 45 members. The officers are E. C. Crowther, C.; Edward Dalzell, V. C.; W. E. Neff, Rec. Sec.; Jacob Lowe, Treas.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

A society of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized May 9, 1874, under the title of "Mt. Nebo Grange, No. 664," with 24 members, at a meeting held at the house of Peter Wall, who was chosen its first Master.

In the summer of 1877 the society built a grange-hall, on ground presented by David Bricker, near the residence of Simon Bricker.

The officers for the year 1879 are as follows: Jacob Miller, Master; Vernon T. Shelton, Overseer; Lee Demar, Steward; John Moore, Assistant Steward; Ida Demar, Lady Assistant Steward; Homer Shelton, Lecturer; Enos Bricker, Chaplain; Daniel Zimmerman, Treas.; J. T. Stratton, Sec.; Sally J. Shelton, Ceres; Lizzie Wall, Flora; Alice Zimmerman, Pomona.

INDUSTRIES.

LEETONIA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

The coke manufactured from the coal mined in this township contains ninety-five per cent. of carbon, and is especially adapted to the manufacture of iron. The building of the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad, which crosses the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at what is now Leetonia, greatly increased the facilities for the transportation of ore, which fact, and the abundance of coal of suitable quality for smelting, made the locality a favorable one for the manufacture of iron.

A number of persons,—J. G. Chamberlain, of New Hampshire, William Matthews, of New Lisbon, William Lee, of Randolph, N. Y., Judge Sutliff, of Warren, Pa., and Lemuel Wiek, of Cleveland,—after due deliberation, in 1865, organized a company for the manufacture of iron, to be called the "Leetonia Iron and Coal Company,"—so named in honor of William Lee, one of the incorporators. Lemuel Wiek was president, and J. G. Chamberlain general manager.

The company purchased 200 acres of land, on section 12, from John Yoder and Jacob Anglemyer, and the right to minerals on the Frederick, Roller, Leyman, and Kirsch

farms. Subsequent purchases were made, until the company owned 600 acres in fee-simple, and the right to minerals in several hundred more.

The company laid out part of their land into village lots, reserving about four acres in the north part for a park, bounded by what is now Park, High, Elm, and Walnut Streets. A blast-furnace was erected in the winter of 1866-67, and was in operation in the spring of the latter year. Tenements were soon erected, a company store opened, and a bank chartered. So rapid was the growth of the place that in May, 1869, it was incorporated as the village of Leetonia. Another blast-furnace and a rolling-mill were erected, a large number of men were employed, and, from a single farmhouse in 1865, the settlement had a population of about eighteen hundred in the year 1870.

Owing to the pressure of the times, the Leetonia Iron and Coal Company was compelled to make an assignment in 1872, and business was consequently prostrated in the hitherto thriving village.

LEETONIA NAIL-WORKS.

This company was organized in 1871, principally by the Leetonia Iron and Coal Company, and manufactured nails, kegs, and machines. Manufacture was discontinued in 1872.

CHERRY VALLEY IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

In November, 1873, the Cherry Valley Iron and Coal Company was organized, and purchased all the rights, title, interest, and appurtenances of the Leetonia Iron and Coal Company, and assumed its indebtedness of \$850,000. At that time there were two blast-furnaces, a rolling-mill, and a coal-shaft. The new company employed four hundred men in the mines, furnaces, and mills, to whom \$25,000 were paid monthly. This company continued operations with varying success until February, 1879, when it also was compelled to suspend, Charles Bissell, of the First National Bank of Cleveland, becoming its assignee.

GRAFTON IRON-WORKS.

Through the efforts mainly of Henry King, this company was organized in 1866. The company purchased land lying in the western part of what is now the village of Leetonia, and on both sides of the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. A coal-vein was opened northwest from the present works, which supplies the coal needed in the manufacture of iron. The galleries in this vein are from one-half to three-fourths of a mile in extent. The first furnace of this company was erected in 1867, in which John Hicks started the first fire, October 9th of that year. The works were named after Mr. John Graff, of Pittsburgh, who was the first president. Tenements were erected, and the settlement soon became and still is known as "Grafton." The company owns about 150 acres in fee-simple and the right to minerals on many acres additional, has two "stacks," and manufactures twenty-four hundred tons of metal per month. Henry King is secretary and treasurer, and J. B. Gillespie foreman, 1879.

LEETONIA TOOL COMPANY.

This company was organized at Leetonia in May, 1875, with five stockholders and a capital of \$10,000, for the pur-

pose of manufacturing axes, picks, mattocks, sledge-hammers, and all kinds of mining and railroad tools. The present officers are Zachariah Tetlow, President; R. M. Abbott, Treasurer and Manager. The company's buildings are on the south side of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. These works give employment to twenty men, and manufacture twenty dozen of axes and other tools a day.

LEETONIA POTTERY-MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The organization of this company was perfected March 17, 1875, with an authorized capital of \$15,000, for the manufacture of yellow- and Rockingham-ware. They have a capacity for manufacturing sixteen hundred dozen a month, and employ about thirty men. Two kilns are in use, holding respectively four hundred and four hundred and seventy-five dozens, which are burned twice a week. Sales are made principally in the Eastern and Middle States. The officers are (1879) Wm. Schweitzer, President; J. F. Strausbaugh, Secretary; Wm. H. Graul, Treasurer; and J. S. Greenamyre, Manager.

EMPIRE FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

This company was organized in the summer of 1875, by A. Nold, G. Hehn, and A. Steckberger. Buildings were at once erected, and manufacturing began in the spring of 1876. From this time until Jan. 15, 1879, the business passed through several hands. A stock company was then organized, with a capital of \$15,000, of which A. Nold was made President; Joseph W. Shontz, Vice-President; Solomon E. Nold, Secretary and Superintendent; J. A. Werner, Treasurer; and A. P. Vanfleet.

The products are stone-ware and architectural and ornamental terra-cotta work. Most of the ware is shipped North and Northwest. Capacity, in stone-ware, five thousand gallons per week; in terra-cotta, unlimited.

LEETONIA BOILER COMPANY.

This business was started in 1871 by Garver & Reeves. In the fall of that year the works were sold to J. C. Thullen, who has since conducted the business, and makes all kinds of sheet-iron work and boilers. Seven men (an average number) are constantly employed.

LEETONIA PLANING-MILL.

This mill was started by Nold, Millinger & Co. in 1868, and was continued by them until 1877, when the present firm, consisting of Jonas G. Betz, William Betz, Samuel C. Mellinger, H. C. Mellinger, and J. F. Strausbaugh, took possession. They manufacture sash, blinds, doors, and all kinds of architectural work, and are doing an extensive business. The mill is situated on the north side of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and east of the village of Leetonia.

AUTOMATIC FIRE-ALARM COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1869, with a capital of \$5000. J. D. Chamberlain, President; C. K. Shears, Secretary; and Ira A. Chase, Treasurer. The business was continued about five years, when the company was consolidated with the Telegraph-Supply Manufacturing Company of Cleveland. Business in Leetonia was then discontinued.

LEETONIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The business of making stoves and hollow-ware castings was started by Davis Brothers in 1871, and was conducted by them until 1873, when a company was organized with a capital of \$5000. Perry Byard was president and manager. The buildings of the company were destroyed by fire in 1876, and the business discontinued.

LEETONIA CEMENT COMPANY.

The company was organized in July, 1877, with an authorized capital of \$5000. They have two kilns, with a capacity for manufacturing 120 barrels of cement per day. Their sales extend into Pennsylvania. The works are located between the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad and the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad. The officers of the company (1879) are Solon Zentz, President; J. S. Greenamyer, Secretary and Treasurer.

FLOURING-MILL.

A flouring-mill with three "runs" of stone was erected in 1879 by Randell Rankin, and is situated south of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Leetonia.

NEWSPAPER.

LEETONIA REPORTER.

The first number of this paper was issued Jan. 1, 1871, and was edited by — Watson and — Steen. It was devoted to the interests of the Republican party, and so continued until 1876, when James A. Hamilton and J. F. Marchand assumed control. April 1, 1878, Mr. Hamilton retired, since which time, under the management of Mr. Marchand, it has been independent in politics. It has a circulation of nine hundred. The publishing-office is in the second story of Wick's Block.

BANKS.

THE LEETONIA BANKING COMPANY

was organized in 1869 by J. G. Chamberlain, F. G. Servis, William Lee, and Richard Pow, with a capital of \$20,000. F. G. Servis was chosen president and Richard Pow cashier. The latter retired in 1870, and R. I. Cowdin was chosen to succeed him. Business was continued until the assignment of the Leetonia Iron and Coal Company, when the bank also suspended business. The office was in the present banking-office of Schmick Brothers & Co.

In 1872, Gillson & Townsund started a private bank, which continued under their management until the death of

Mr. Gillson. It then became the "Citizens' Bank," and soon afterwards became the "Farmers' Savings' Deposit." The bank was discontinued in March, 1878.

SCHMICK BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS.

March 1, 1878, a private bank was organized by W. H. Schmick, George Frederick, W. G. Hendricks, and C. N. Schmick. Mr. W. G. Hendricks retired from the bank March 1, 1879. The banking-office is in Wick's Block, on the corner of Walnut and Main Streets.

MINING.

Coal and iron mines are in the south part of the township. Coal veins from three to seven feet in thickness are found on lands of Samuel Shelton, Solomon Shive, and Simon Arter. These veins have been opened many years for private use. The one on Mr. Shelton's farm was opened for shipment of coal in 1874, and is leased by Mr. Barrett, of Cleveland.

The veins on the lands of Mr. Arter and Mr. Shive were operated first for shipment by Coleman & Thompson and a Mr. Armstrong, of Cleveland. The drifts enter the hill between two hundred and three hundred yards. About one hundred tons a day are now mined. The mines are on the line of the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad, and their yield of coal is loaded directly into cars. The iron-ore found in the same locality is known as kidney-ore or wash-deposit, and is found chiefly within a radius of ten miles. The most extensive operations in ore are carried on by B. F. Lewis, on the farm of Uriah Teegarden, on the west side of the middle fork of Beaver Creek, a little north from Teegarden Station. About seven thousand tons of ore were taken out during the year ending July 1, 1879. The ore contains, by analysis, forty-five per cent. of iron.

RAILROADS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, opened in 1852, traverses the township from east to west a little north of the centre, passing through Leetonia. The railroad station at Leetonia was opened in May, 1866. J. G. Chamberlain was agent until 1867, when J. L. Truesdell was appointed, and has continued until the present time.

The Niles and New Lisbon Railroad, opened in 1865, traverses the township near its centre, in a northeast and southwest direction, passing through the towns of Washingtonville, Leetonia, Franklin Square, and Teegarden.

U N I T Y.

THIS township forms the northeastern corner of the county, and is known in the government survey as township 8, in range 1. Its original proportions are yet preserved, Unity being six miles square, and bounded on the north by Springfield, in Mahoning County, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the south by the township of Middleton, and on the west by Fairfield township. The surface of the northern part of Unity is level, but is more broken in the parts near the southern boundary and along the streams in that part of the township where are high hills, marking the limits of small valleys. Nearly the entire surface is sufficiently undulated to afford natural drainage, the area of swampy lands being comparatively small. The greater part of the township has been denuded of the virgin forests which covered it, but enough timber of the common varieties remains for domestic use. The surface is underlaid with coal, which, in the southern part especially, is of an excellent quality. Potter's clay may be procured in the eastern part, and indications of iron-ore abound. The principal streams are Little Beaver Creek, in the northeast; Lesslie's Run, south of the centre; and Bull Creek, in the southwest, all having a general southeasterly course. Formerly these streams had greater volume than at present, there being now insufficient water to afford much power.

The soil of the township varies in fertility, being a clayey, sandy, or gravelly loam. It is easily cultivated, and well adapted to the mixed husbandry which prevails.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The traditions of the early settlements are vaguely remembered; and, no recorded history of that important period having been preserved to prompt the memory of the few remaining pioneers, the accounts they give are often so obscure as to render them unsatisfactory. It appears that the first to occupy the soil of Unity were a class of people called squatters, who came there in the belief that it was Pennsylvania territory, and that they could hold their lands by right of settlement. Having no means to purchase their lands, they gave way for another class of men, who had enough means to secure the land. It is said that a man named Beard was the first settler in the township, he having located on section 19 some time before 1800, or in that year. What became of him, or when he left, cannot be learned. Others came a little later, to remain identified with the township. Some of these are here briefly noticed:

Richard Dildine came from Essex Co., N. J., in 1801, and entered the whole of section 20. He had at that time but one child,—John, who is yet living on this section, and is the oldest settler in the township. Seven daughters and two sons were born in Unity. One of the latter, Richard, now occupies the original homestead. Mr. Dildine experi-

enced many hardships, and could not procure some articles of provisions nearer than Pittsburgh. He died on his place in 1824.

Adam Rupert, a Revolutionary soldier, located on section 17 in 1802, where he reared four sons,—John, Jacob, Adam, and Benjamin, whose descendants yet live in that locality or in Fairfield.

A few years later, Conrad and Matthias Yarrian came from Westmoreland Co., Pa., and settled on sections 7 and 8. They had large families, and some of the members yet live in that part of the township.

On section 6, John Snook located some time about 1802.

Christopher and David Harrold settled on section 8 in 1804. The former reared sons named John, Michael, Benjamin, and George; and the sons of David were Daniel, Samuel, Jacob, John, David, and Isaac, some of whom live in the northeastern part of the county.

On section 17, Michael Baker settled as early as 1802, living there until his death. On the same section Peter Heck was an early settler.

A man named Pinnock lived on section 19 at an early day, and had a neighbor in Emanuel Dixon; the latter built a saw-mill on Bull Creek about 1803, which he sold to Frederick Roos soon after.

John Heinman, from Westmoreland Co., Pa., came about 1802, and made a settlement on section 29. In after-years he had a small shop for making grain hand-sickles. Heinman sold part of his land to Robert Simison, who settled here about the same time. A son of the latter yet lives on section 29. Simison was one of the first associate judges of the county.

On section 27, David McCalla was the pioneer. His son Alexander yet lives on section 28. This was purchased, in 1803, by a man named Mason, who parceled it out among his sons-in-law Fronks, Maple, and Rich. David Routson was also an early settler on this section.

Richard Beeson entered section 32 in 1801, and soon after came on to live, remaining until his death. In his day he was one of the most prominent men of the county, holding important trusts. He put up one of the first grist-mills, and made other desirable improvements. He reared sons named Henry, Samuel, Richard, John, and Mahlon, some of whom yet live in that neighborhood.

Northwest from Beeson, John Sands settled about 1803, and was soon after joined by Aaron and Isaac Chamberlain, the latter living on the farm now occupied by Wm. C. Baker, who came to this locality in 1816. In this neighborhood lived, before 1805, James Armstrong, John Bennett, Stephen Ogden, and Benjamin Reeves, and a little farther north, in 1808, Joseph Taylor, of Washington Co., Pa., became a settler. He had sons named Joseph, who

yet lives near New Waterford, and Jacob, living in Middleton township. The latter is the father of Professor A. Y. Taylor, a well-known educator of the county.

Section 1 was entered by Wm. Harrah about 1802, who divided the land among his sons, and section 2 was taken soon after by Jacob Greenamyer and his sons Jacob, Solomon, and Daniel. They all had large families, the sons of Jacob being William, John, Jacob, Solomon, Benjamin, Josiah, and Peter. The sons of Daniel were Samuel, Jacob, Joseph, and Eli.

Solomon Greenamyer was a justice of the peace more than twenty years, and was widely known. He had fourteen children, twelve attaining mature years. Six of these were sons, named William, Jacob, David, Elihu, Jehu, and Enos.

On section 3, Moses Blackburn settled in 1802, dividing the land among his sons—John, James, Benjamin, and Moses—and his son-in-law, James Earley, who was an excellent blacksmith, making grain-sickles, etc. The latter and Benjamin Blackburn served in the State Legislature. The Blackburns had a carding-mill on the stream running through their land, and at a little later day also fulled cloth.

Henry Forney, of Adams Co., Pa., purchased section 10 in 1802. He had six sons, John, Peter, Andrew, Henry, Adam, and Nicholas, among whom his land was divided. All lived in the township until their death. The middle part of this section is now the property of Benjamin Forney, a son of Adam, and includes the place where Henry Forney built his log cabin, the family, meanwhile, living under a large grape-vine.

Peter Eyster was an early settler on section 11, and afterwards most of his family settled there. At a somewhat later day Isaac Earley became a resident of section 15, on the place now occupied by B. F. Earley. Other sons, H. V. M. and R. S., live near New Waterford. At the latter place lived Joseph Taylor, a well-known pioneer, and some of his sons yet reside there. In the same neighborhood, David McClaskey, James Nevin, and the Mercer family were among the old and prominent settlers. The latter homestead is now occupied by Cyrus Mercer.

Charles Long came to Unity in 1802, from Rockbridge Co., Va., and entered section 13. His family at that time consisted of a son, Charles, who yet lives on this section, at the age of eighty years, and a daughter. On the journey hither another son was born, while the family was crossing the Allegheny. From this circumstance he was usually called "Mount." A fourth child was born in 1810. Charles Long attained the rare age of ninety years, dying in the township.

Section 23 was entered by Frederick Sheets, of Cumberland Co., Pa. He moved west in 1802, stopping about a month where Allegheny City now is, but did not like the country. Continuing his westward journey, he selected Unity as his future home, and built his house near where is now the residence of Jacob Strawhacker. He had sons named Jacob, John, Frederick, Christian, Samuel, and Abraham. The latter became a well-known physician. One of the daughters, Margaret, married William Stacy, who came to the township in 1818; another became the wife of George Augustine, belonging to a family of very

early settlers on an adjoining section. All of the Sheets family are dead, but a large number of grandchildren yet live in that locality.

In 1801, John Taggart, of Mercersburg, Pa., entered section 25, and soon after brought on his family,—a wife and daughter. The latter became the wife of Hon. Robert Forbes. In 1804, James C. Taggart was born, and later other sons named Robert and John, all of whom lived on section 25 until their death. Other daughters became the wives of Dr. Robert Chamberlain and J. T. Brewster. John Taggart was a major in the war of 1812, and was subsequently a member of the Legislature.

After 1805 the township received a heavy immigration, many soon removing to points still farther west, and others abiding permanently. Among the more prominent may be named the Hatchers, Kees, Cress, Justison, Mendenhall, Boatman, Crum, and Martin families.

In no way can the condition of the township's settlement be better indicated than by a list of freeholders prepared in 1826, by William Irwin, Richard Beeson, and William Hatcher, for school purposes.

District No. 1, composed of sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12, had William Harrah, James Harrah, Jacob Greenamyer, Daniel Greenamyer, Solomon Greenamyer, George Hale, John Stallsmith, Moses Blackburn, Benjamin Blackburn, John Blackburn, James Blackburn, Samuel Ritchie, John Musser, William Lewis, John Lewis, Peter Eyster, Elias Eyster, Abraham Christ, Thomas Davis, Daniel Faulkner, Daniel Rauch, Michael Kentner, Frederick Oberland, John Smith, James Carson, James Earley, William McCready, John Forney, Jacob Forney, Nicholas Forney, Peter Forney, Andrew Forney, Christian Forney, Adam Forney, Frederick Roderick, John Hahn, John Livingston.

District No. 2, composed of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, had as freeholders Jacob Shiely, Jacob Shiely, Jr., Andrew Shiely, Jacob Buhecker, Adam Reichard, Frederick Rapp, Israel Stahl, John Hoffman, William Aultman, Martin Sittler, David Harrold, William Phillips, George Snook, Christian Harrold, Peter Fought, Paul Smith, Andrew Shepler, Jacob Shellenberger, Abraham Shellenberger, Godfred Reach, George Trefts, William Weruwag, John Snook, John Snook, Jr., Elizabeth Whitmeyer, Conrad Yarrian, Mathias Yarrian, John Metz, Martin Shellenberger, Tobias Heverley, John Hoffmaster, Ferdinand Alkinger.

District No. 3, embracing sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, had David Allen, Benjamin Allen, Adam Rupert, Jacob Rupert, Adam Rupert, Jr., Samuel Bigler, Stephen Burson, Thomas King, Russell Kees, Wm. Parker, Ann Dildine, Isabella Kees, George Vought, Peter Heck, John Baker, Daniel Hinly, Andrew Alexander, Daniel Wallahan, Andrew Nichols, John Rogers, Jehu Dildine, John Dildine, John Hadley, Jesse Hatcher, Thomas Mercer, James Scott, James Dillon, John Roos, David Mercer, John Earley, Jr.

In district No. 4, embracing sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 24, lived William Phillips, David M. Hays, John Earley, David Earley, David Boies, Shadrach Hyatt, James Irwin, George Yeagle, Eli Lessley, Daniel McCarter, William Hutchinson, Samuel Boies, Frederick Beal, Charles

Wetsel, Jacob Kentner, George Mintzer, Charles Long, Joshua Bailey, Catherine Johnson, Thomas Rogers, William Stacy, John Sheets, Jacob Sheets, Paul Crawford, George Leibert, Isaac Augustine, Abraham Augustine, John Adams, John Mollenkopf, Henry Forney, Hezekiah Woods, Wm. Forney, Lewis Slichter, George Heist, Joseph Taylor, George Cook, Catherine Augustine, George Clupper, Jacob Mollenkopf, James Paden, Abraham Augustine, John Augustine, William Irwin, Frederick Sheets, Christian Sheets, William Sheets, James Boals, Mary Routzen, John McCalla, Wm. McCloskey, Wm. Andrews, Betsey McArter.

In district No. 5, containing sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, were William Wagner, Thomas Watson, George Sands, Jacob Harper, William Grate, William Murray, George Clay, Melchor Mellinger, John Taggart, James Taggart, Barnard Boatman, Sebastian Lozer, George Justinson, John Ladd, Robert Leonard, Barnard Van Horn, Jeremiah Simpkins, Eleanor Meek, Samuel Meek, Thomas Means, John Ache, Robert Andrews, Sarah Piper, James McCalla, Thomas McCalla, James McClurg, John Curry, Jonathan Gorbay, Sarah Hartsough, Nicholas Crum, Richard Baylies, John Shook, and Stephen Palmer.

District No. 6, composed of sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, had these freeholders: Frederick Keller, George Cress, Hugh Chain, David Routzon, Catherine Simison, Peter Rich, James Feazel, Jacob Stump, David McCalla, Jane Hindman, Joseph Hindman, Jesse Davis, Joseph Taylor, Aaron Mendenhall, David Scott, Joseph Wickersham, William Chamberlain, Samuel Armstrong, Benjamin Bradfield, Richard Beeson, James Boies, Lewis Moore, John Pudmore, Thomas Taylor, Aaron Mapel, John Taylor, William Hatcher, Isaac Chamberlain, John Lambertson, Benjamin Reeves, John Luckey, and John Miller.

In addition to the foregoing, there were many who had not gained a place in the list by holding estate. The township had, also, a few people of African descent, as will be seen from the following curious advertisement in the county paper of 1820:

"ONE CENT REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living in Unity township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, on Monday, the 23d inst., an indentured Mulatto girl, named Anna Barnhill, about seventeen years, ten months old. Whoever takes up said girl and delivers her to me shall have the above reward, and twenty-five lashes in the bargain; but neither thanks nor charges paid by Martin Shellenbergher."

CIVIL LIST.

The records of the township from its organization in 1805 till 1826 having been lost, no official list prior to that date can be given in this connection. The principal officers from that period to the present have been:

TRUSTEES.

1826.—William Hatcher, Wm. Irwin, Richard Beeson.
 1827.—James Blackburn, John Ladd, Wm. Forney.
 1828-29.—Charles Witzel, John Roos, Daniel Heck.
 1830-31.—David Allen, Samuel Meek, Thomas King.
 1832.—Hugh Martin, John Snook, Jehu Stough.
 1833.—Solomon Greenamyer, John McClymonds, Jehu Stough.
 1834.—Solomon Greenamyer, John McClymonds, Robert Chamberlain.
 1835-36.—Solomon Greenamyer, Thomas King, Adam Rupert.
 1837.—S. S. Simison, Joseph Taylor, Adam Rupert.

1838.—S. S. Simison, J. C. Taggart, Adam Rupert.
 1839.—Samuel Meek, Conrad Yarrian, John Blackburn.
 1840.—Samuel Meek, Conrad Yarrian, Thomas King.
 1841.—Adam Rupert, Charles Long, Thomas King.
 1842.—Adam Rupert, Charles Long, Samuel Meek.
 1843-44.—Benjamin Blackburn, Charles Long, Joseph Dildine.
 1845.—Thomas King, Charles Long, Jacob Losier.
 1846-47.—Charles Wetzel, Solomon Greenamyer, Jacob Losier.
 1848.—Hugh Chain, Solomon Greenamyer, Jacob Losier.
 1849.—Hugh Chain, S. W. Dickinson, Joseph Dildine.
 1850.—John Uncapher, S. W. Dickinson, William Geiger.
 1851.—John Uncapher, Benjamin Blackburn, Jacob Losier.
 1852.—John Yarrian, Benjamin Blackburn, Jacob Losier.
 1853.—S. W. Dickinson, Hugh Chain, Joseph Dildine.
 1854.—John Clupper, Hugh Chain, Joseph Dildine.
 1855.—John Clupper, Solomon Greenamyer, S. S. Simison.
 1856.—James Davis, John Hoffmeister, S. S. Simison.
 1857.—Charles Long, John Hoffmeister, Robert Chain.
 1858.—A. S. Nevin, William Wernwag, Robert Chain.
 1859.—A. S. Nevin, David Ertzinger, Wm. Wernwag.
 1860.—John Mollenkopf, David Ertzinger, S. S. Simison.
 1861.—John Mollenkopf, John Baker, S. S. Simison.
 1862-63.—James R. Hamilton, Isaac Rummell, John Hoffmeister.
 1864.—T. S. Hamilton, George Yarrian, John Hoffmeister.
 1865.—T. S. Hamilton, William Smith, John Kipp.
 1866.—Hugh Chain, S. S. Simison, John Kipp.
 1867.—Hugh Chain, S. S. Simison, John Hoffmeister.
 1868.—Richard Dildine, Wm. Smith, Charles Shook.
 1869.—H. M. Little, Wm. Smith, Charles Shook.
 1870.—Richard Dildine, Wm. Smith, Thomas King.
 1871-72.—James R. Hamilton, O. C. Rupert, Eli Harmon.
 1873-74.—Solomon Vollnagle, D. J. Forney, S. S. Simison.
 1875.—W. C. Wallace, D. J. Forney, S. S. Simison.
 1876.—W. C. Wallace, Isaac Rummell, Richard Dildine.
 1877.—John Kipp, Isaac Rummell, Richard Dildine.
 1878.—John Kipp, William Wernwag, John Rupert.
 1879.—W. C. Wallace, William Wernwag, John Rupert.

CLERKS.

1826-28, Melchor Mellinger; 1829, David McCalla; 1830, Adam Powers; 1831-33, Thomas Kent; 1834, John Blackburn; 1835-37, Isaac Earley; 1838, John Blackburn; 1839, Robert Chamberlain; 1840, Isaac Earley; 1841, David Boies; 1842, Joseph Curry; 1843-45, David Boies; 1846, Isaac Earley; 1847-51, Thomas Keener; 1852-53, Benjamin Forney; 1854, William Miller; 1855, Thomas Keener; 1856, Benjamin Forney; 1857-58, Robert Sheets; 1859-78, Benjamin Forney; 1879, Jonathan Rouch.

TREASURERS.

1826, James Harrah; 1827, David Boies; 1828, Robert Dean; 1829-30, William Forney; 1831-32, Melchor Mellinger; 1833-35, Hugh Martin; 1836-38, Thomas Kent; 1839-40, Thomas King, Jr.; 1841, Eleazer King; 1842, David Boies; 1843-46, Adam Rupert; 1847-52, John Paxon; 1853, Thomas Keener; 1854-55, Wm. Geiger; 1856-57, Thos. King, Jr.; 1858-59, Joseph Young; 1860-61, Robert V. Sheets; 1862, Thomas King; 1863-65, Martin Koch; 1866-74, Thomas Keener; 1875-78, Joseph Young; 1879, Samuel Wilhelm.

THE HIGHWAYS.

Many of the roads of the township were located before its organization with their present diagonal courses, which, while they shorten the distance between extreme points somewhat, impair the appearance of many fine farms. Other roads, as much as practicable, have been located on the section or half-section lines. Most of these highways are in a good condition, and some of the streams are crossed on very substantial culverts, or covered wooden bridges.

The completion, in 1852, of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad greatly promoted the interests of the township, and was the means of directing attention to its



MILLS & RESIDENCE OF J. C. SCOTT & Co., NEW WATERFORD, COLUMBIANA CO., O.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN TAGGART, BUILT BY JOHN TAGGART, 1806. UNITY TWP., COLUMBIANA CO., O.

mineral resources, and their subsequent development. The road enters Unity a little north of the middle of section 25, and has a general westerly direction about five miles, when it passes up the valley of Bull Creek northwest, passing out near the corner of section 18. Two convenient stations have been provided, one at East Palestine, in the eastern part, and another at New Waterford, four miles west.

VILLAGES.

UNITY.

This is the oldest village in the township, having been platted in 1810 by John Augustine. It has a high and pleasant location, on the northeast part of section 15, and before railroads diverted trade to other points was a place of much greater importance than at present. It contains a store, post-office, the usual mechanic-shops, a Methodist church, and about 180 inhabitants.

Robert Veon had a pioneer store, and was followed by those named below as principal merchants: Harrison Powers, John McClymonds, John Harrah, David Augustine, Hoffstead & Young, Joseph Taylor, Eleazer King, Jesse Thoman & Bro., John McKarahan, and by the present Thomas Keener, who has been in trade since 1870.

Henry Forney had the first public-house before 1820, on the southeast corner of the square, in a small brick house with a frame lean-to. Other places were occupied for taverns by Daniel McCarter, Christian Keener, and one or two others for short periods.

It is said that John McClymonds was the first postmaster, keeping the office in his store. He was followed by Thos. Kent, a school-teacher, and he in turn by David Boies. The office has also been held by Thomas Keener, John Mollenkopf, Lovina Earley, John McKarahan, and, since 1870, again by Thomas Keener. The office is supplied with tri-weekly mail from East Palestine.

Dr. Hugh Martin is remembered as the first permanent physician, coming some time before 1828, and remaining until about 1840. A part of this time Dr. Jehu Stough was also in practice. Other physicians located here were Drs. Wm. W. Heinman, Isaac Snyder, John Thomas, Samuel Ball, J. L. D. Hindman, and Nathaniel Dustin. The place has been without a physician the past twelve years.

Twenty years ago the manufacture of shoes was extensively carried on by Wm. Hoffstatt, employment being given to six or eight hands.

A tannery has been operated many years by Charles Shook & Sons, and near the village brickmaking is carried on by Benjamin Unger. In 1873, Emanuel Welk and Daniel Crum put up a steam saw-mill, and yet operate it.

NEW WATERFORD.

This village has a pleasant location on both sides of Big Bull Creek, on sections 19, 20, and 29, and was laid out, about 1851, by John and Robert Silliman. Two additions have since been made by Joseph Taylor. When the railroad first located a station here, it was known by the name of the Creek, but the present name was soon after selected.

The village received a post-office about the same time, George Cornell being the first postmaster. His successors

have been John Baker, Frank Cox, D. M. Bloom, and the present incumbent, Mathew Kane, who has the office in his drug-store, in connection with the express-office.

John Silliman was the first to engage in merchandising, having a store where are now D. D. Chidester & Co. At this stand have also been in trade Samuel and James Speneer and Wm. Chidester.

On the south side of the creek, John Nevin engaged in trade about 1857, at the stand now occupied by James Creese. Other merchants at this place have been George Crawford and Charles B. Fisher. Mollenkopf & Mellinger have a shoe-store. All of these stores transact a large business, and New Waterford has an excellent reputation as a trading centre.

Public-houses have been kept by Fred. Hauptman, who yet continues landlord, and John F. Mitchell. The latter house has been changed to a residence.

The only physicians who located permanently are the present practitioners, Drs. Frank Cox and D. M. Bloom.

The first improvement of the water-power of Bull Creek in this vicinity was a mile above the village. Soon after 1804, John Hatcher erected saw- and grist-mills, which have been kept in almost constant operation since. Among the different owners have been Jesse Allen, C. W. Fisher, and James Scott. The grist-mill was discontinued about four years ago.

Below the village a grist-mill was gotten in operation by Joseph Heinman, which was subsequently owned by James Tritt and I. Thompson; the latter supplied steam-power. For some time this mill has been idle. Still farther down the stream Richard Beeson put up pioneer mills, about 1803, which, in time, gave place to mills of greater capacity. In after-years they were known as Mendenhall's. The power is at present unemployed.

Near the depot, in New Waterford, Christ & Roos built a water-power grist-mill about 1848, which became the property of the Sillimans several years later, who added steam-power. In August, 1862, it was destroyed by fire, and the place was unoccupied until 1873, when James C. Scott put up the present "Tip-Top Mills," a frame structure 50 by 56 feet, having three runs of stones. The motive power is furnished by water and steam.

A steam saw-mill was put up on the south side of the creek, in 1852, by Thomas Chess, which was burned. Another mill was built by Fisher & Co., which is now operated by Jonah Metz and James Boies. Cider is manufactured here on a large scale in the fall of the year.

Below this mill Fisher & Butz have had a planing-mill in operation since 1875. Wilhelm & Martin are extensive lumber-dealers at the depot.

In 1877, John M. Ott erected a well-appointed carriage-factory, in which ten men are employed, and a large quantity of fine work manufactured.

The village has had a steady growth, and now contains, besides the interests named, two churches, a good school-house, and about sixty dwellings.

EAST PALESTINE,

the largest and most prosperous village in the township, and one of the most flourishing in the county, is located

on the east half of section 26. It is a station on the Fort Wayne Railroad, has important coal interests, and a large and increasing trade, drawn from the rich surrounding country. The village contains a magnificent school-building, four churches, and the interests detailed below.

A village was first platted here in 1828 by Thomas McCalla and William Grate, which received the name of Mechanicsburg. This title was changed by the Legislature in 1832, and the present name bestowed upon the place. In 1835, Robert Chamberlain platted an addition north of the original survey, on which the greater part of the village has been built. The first building was put up in 1828 by William Grate, and is yet standing, being the home of L. A. Paxson. It is a log structure, and has never been weather-boarded. In it were sold the first goods in the place, by Edward Allender, some time before 1831. In this locality William Paxson opened the second store in 1832, A. Craig soon after engaged in trade, and in a few years Robert Chamberlain commenced merchandising, continuing many years. The trade thus established has been carried on to this day, the present firm being Chamberlain & Co. Its sales are said to aggregate more than \$100,000 per year. Among others who were actively engaged in trade, but have retired, may be named John Crum, J. T. Brewster, and B. Young. Young & Co., an old firm, are still in trade.

A. Higley opened a drug-store in the village about 1860, the first in this branch of trade. The village has at present about twenty places of business, representing the different interests of trade.

George Fought had the first public-house in the place, in the building occupying the corner opposite Paxson's shoe-shop, some time about 1830. The second tavern was kept near by, the landlord being J. C. Taggart. His successor was George Crum. About the same time R. Barr and J. Hall opened inns, making three in the place, and even then the accommodations were insufficient to entertain all who applied. The latter had the corner now occupied by John R. Book. Other landlords were James Hartman, J. Anderson, Obadiah Allison, William Patterson, and Robert Ramsay. The village has at present half a dozen public-houses.

The post-office was established about 1836, with Robert Chamberlain postmaster, who kept it in Paxson's store. The mail was carried on horseback from Unity. The office has also been held by A. Craig, Joseph Young, Hannah Hamilton, Enos Goble, W. C. Chamberlain, and is at present in charge of Henry Sutherin. Since 1878 it has been a postal money-order office.

The first settlers of the village relied on the services, in case of sickness, of a Dr. Edmundson, living several miles away. Dr. Robert Chamberlain was the first physician to locate in the village. Soon after, Dr. T. C. Miller and Dr. Abraham Sheets became practitioners, the latter continuing many years. Others who have here followed the healing art have been Drs. J. A. Sampsell, D. R. Lyon, — Poppenaugh, — Eichert. Drs. Haas, Wallace, and McDonald are the present physicians.

The present attorney, S. H. Vanwal, is the only one who has located permanently in the village.

The power of Lesslie's Run, formerly a much larger stream than at present, was improved, before 1835, to operate saw-mills for Thomas McCalla, George Allender, and James R. Hamilton, grist-mills for Hamilton, John Crum, and William Paxson, and distilleries for Crum and Hamilton.

The most important manufacturing interest at the village was organized some time about 1854 by a party from Philadelphia to extract oil from the cannel-coal mined in this vicinity. The furnace was superintended by Loyal Case, and the enterprise was deemed successful until the discovery of petroleum made its longer continuance unprofitable.

The East Palestine grist-mill was built, in 1864, by Failor Bros. & Co., 40 by 40, three stories high, with a room attached containing a twenty-eight horse-power engine. It has three runs of stones. Lewis Failor is the present proprietor.

The Mineral Valley Mills were erected, in 1873, by Goble, Hum & Co. The building is a frame, 36 by 80 feet, two and a half stories high, and is supplied with modern machinery, operated by an engine of sixty-horse power. The present owners are Goble, Throne & Co. In the western part of the village is a steam saw-mill operated by Benjamin Seusenbacher.

The carriage-shops of Jacob Unger, embracing three large buildings, were established in 1874, and give employment to seven men. Hiram Wherry's carriage-works were established about the same time. They consist of several large and well-appointed buildings.

The publication of the *Valley Echo*, a weekly four-column quarto, was begun at East Palestine, April 12, 1878, by E. J. Roberts & Co., by whom it is continued. May 8, 1879, the paper was enlarged to a seven-column folio.

Municipal Government.—The propriety of securing the incorporation of the village was agitated early in 1875, but no action was taken until the fall of that year. Sept. 21, 1875, a petition, signed by seventy-eight persons and accompanied by a plat of the proposed corporation, was submitted to the commissioners of the county, who ordered it granted in December. The bounds embrace the greater part of section 26 and a little more than half of section 25, the limits being about a mile and a half from east to west, and one mile from north to south. The western boundary is irregular, and is determined by the course of the old highway.

The first election of village officers was held April 3, 1876, at which nearly one hundred votes were polled and the following elected: Mayor, Enos Goble; Clerk, Daniel Correll; Treasurer, John J. Bushong; Marshal, Henry Berriek; Council, Charles Beyer, James Mortin, Joseph Young, T. H. Elser, John Sutherin, B. F. Sheets.

In 1877, S. C. Palmer was elected to fill the vacancy in the mayor's office. David Morris, Richard Lake, and John T. Chamberlain were chosen councilmen.

In 1878, Wm. M. Saint was elected Mayor; J. W. Smith, Clerk; John J. Bushong, Treasurer; and James Martin, Arthur Smith, Hugh Laughlin, Councilmen.

In 1809 those elected to office were: Councilmen, Charles Beyer, J. T. Chamberlain, Joseph Ward; Street Commissioner, Thos. Sherry; Marshal, Jas. McMillan.

Since the village has been incorporated, its appearance has been considerably beautified, and the general welfare of the place greatly advanced.

The East Palestine Union School.—On the 30th of March, 1865, the Legislature of the State constituted all of sections 25, 36, and all that part of sections 26 and 35 lying east of Lesslie's Run, a special district, with the powers and privileges usually attaching to such districts, and authorizing the selection of three persons as a board of education. This board was organized the following spring, with J. T. Chamberlain, President; Hugh Laughlin, Secretary; and William M. Saint, Treasurer. These gentlemen yet constitute the board, although performing different functions of office.

In September, 1875, a school-building was begun on an elevated lot in the southern part of the village, and completed the succeeding season. It is a handsome brick structure, 68 by 84 feet, two stories high, and is surmounted by an attractive tower containing a finely-toned bell. It contains six spacious recitation-rooms, and a lecture-hall whose dimensions are 33 by 80 feet. The building is handsomely furnished throughout, at a cost of \$14,000.

It was opened for school purposes in the fall of 1876, under the principalship of A. Y. Taylor, who yet remains in charge, assisted by four teachers.

The school has primary, intermediate, grammar, and high-school departments, thoroughly graded, and is attended by 250 pupils. The cost of maintaining the school is \$2000 per year.

In most of the other districts of the township good schools are maintained, but we have been unable to gather any reliable statistics concerning their present status. In 1823 there were three districts, and in 1826 six.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

It is stated, on the authority of some of the old citizens of the township, that religious meetings were held as early as the latter part of 1802 at the house of Adam Rupert; that Rev. John Stough was the preacher; and that, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Stough, the people of the northern part of the township united to build what has since been known as

THE SALEM, OR UNION CHURCH,

to be used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations then existing or about to be formed. Accordingly, in 1803 or 1804, a log meeting-house was built on the southwest corner of what was known as the Forney section, No. 10. This house was about 30 feet square, and was very plainly furnished. It was displaced in 1823 by a two-story brick church, built after the fashion of that day, with a high pulpit, gallery, etc., and had a very large capacity. In 1861 it was taken down, and a part of the material used in building the present house, which has accommodations for three hundred persons, and is under the joint control of the societies below named.

The Salem Lutheran Congregation had, besides the Rupert family, already named, among its original members, persons belonging to the Forney, Myers, Mollenkopf, and Metz families. It enjoyed the labors of Rev. J. Stough, probably, part of the time as pastor, until after the first

brick church was built, when a Rev. Shaefer became pastor. Since that time the principal clergy have been the Revs. Hoffman, Haelsche, Ellinger, Sehlutterman, Siegler, Nouffer, Kramer, Schillinger, and Humberger. This congregation is one of four served by Mr. Humberger, who became the pastor in 1876. Owing to the formation of other churches, the membership is not very large at present. Its Consistory is composed of George Mollenkopf, Benjamin Lentz, Jonathan Rukenbröd, and Levi Meckley. Other members of the Consistory have been John Sheets, John G. Miller, Adam Rupert, Jacob Rupert, John May, Conrad Yarrian, George Kale, Louis Wernwag, John Kale, Gottlieb Kuechler, George Yarrian, G. Wilhelm, Moses Sitler, and Jacob Beight.

The Salem Reformed Congregation was formed at a somewhat later period than the foregoing, but the exact date cannot be determined. Rev. Peter Mahnnesmith was the first pastor, serving the congregation in connection with other appointments in the surrounding townships. His successors in the pastoral office have been Revs. Henry Sonnendecker, J. F. Englebach, F. Wahl, James Reinhard, and John Neille. A few others served as supplies. Since 1870, Rev. John Meckley has been the pastor, filling that position for the congregation of Springfield also.

The present members of the Consistory are Daniel Metz, John Mollenkopf, William Metz, and Omer Rouch. Among former members of the Consistory may be named Solomon Rouch, Daniel Heek, Jacob Buhecker, Jacob Unger, Andrew Forney, Daniel Rouch, Benjamin Unger, John Heek, Jose Wetzell, David Peters, Samuel Rupert, and Peter Miller.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Jacob Haelsche a disaffection occurred in the Salem congregation, which caused the withdrawal of about sixty persons, and the formation, in 1839, of the above church. It was determined to build a church on section 2, on a lot purchased from George Kale, and among those foremost in promoting this object were Jacob Hoffman, Martin Koch, Gottlieb Baumgardner, Frederick Wagner, Christian Faas, Israel Schiller, John Wagner, Christian Eli, John Greiner, and Jacob Sensenbaugh. It is an attractive frame, and was placed in good repair in 1873.

Rev. Haelsche became the pastor of the church, and continued with it about four years. He was followed by Rev. Henry Miller, for about the same length of time. The next pastor was the Rev. Wm. Sigelin, during whose connection the interests of the Lutheran churches were united, and St. Paul's became a part of the old parish. This arrangement is yet continued, and from that period this church and the Salem congregation have had the same pastors, viz.: Revs. Schlotterman, Nouffer, Kramer, Schillinger, and Humberger. Formerly the services were wholly in German, but since Rev. Kramer's connection they have been in English about half the time.

The congregation has about 180 communicants, and the following Consistory: William Wernwag, William Greiner, Eli Harman, Tobias Beight, John Heinle, and Benjamin Hoffmaister. Other prominent members of the Council have been David Mollenkopf, Martin Fetter, John Hoff-

maister, Lewis Failor, Philip Lipp, John Wagner, Jacob Sensenbaugh, and Bernhart Saunders.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF UNITY.

Some time about 1830 a Rev. Prosser began holding Methodist meetings at the house of Joseph Taylor, and soon afterwards, a class of members having been formed, regular preaching was maintained in the school-house. This embraced among others Joseph Taylor, Jehu Stough, Melehor Mellinger, Elias Eyster, and William Lewis. A small meeting-house was built soon after at the village of Unity for the use of the society, which flourished for a time, then became so much weakened by removals and other causes that the Conference suspended the appointment.

A few members remained in the place, and, about 1860, the Rev. D. Hess, who preached to them at that time, was induced to hold a series of meetings, which resulted in so many conversions and accessions that the place again became a regular appointment. So encouraging was the future that a meeting-house was built nearly opposite the site occupied by the old house. This church passed under the control of a society, which received corporate powers from the State, Nov. 12, 1862, and had the following trustees: Charles Shook, Levi Forney, Samuel Earley, Perry Zeigler, and Benjamin Forney.

The church at present numbers about fifty members, who are under the pastoral direction of the Rev. O. W. Holmes, also in charge of the East Palestine church. Among others who preached here are remembered the Revs. Whar-ton, Roller, Bray, Blackburn, Moore, Hess, Houston, Kinnear, Borbridge, Ingram, Castle, Ruyter, Hamilton, and Cunningham.

The church maintains a Sunday-school having 75 members, of which Charles Shook is superintendent.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PLEASANT VALLEY, AT NEW WATERFORD.

About 1816 a Sunday-school was organized in the school-house where New Waterford now is by Richard Dildine and John Roos, who were requested, one Sabbath, by several strangers passing by, to announce a religious meeting to be held at a certain date, when they would return and preach to them. So anxious were the people to hear the word proclaimed that, at the appointed time, many were assembled to listen to the strangers, who proved to be missionaries, named Kohr and Rudibaugh, laboring in the interests of the Presbyterian Church. Other meetings followed, and, not long after, Rev. Thomas Hughes, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., was engaged to preach to the settlers of this part of the township, the meetings being still held in the school-house. As it now appeared possible to form a society, a small brick meeting-house was begun in 1823, but was used in an unfinished condition several years. In the spring of 1824, Rev. Robert Dilworth began preaching in this house, using the carpenter's work-bench for a pulpit. The trustees at this time were Richard Dildine, John Roos, and John Heinman, but the formal organization of the church does not appear to have followed until a few years later.

Rev. Dilworth continued preaching at stated times, and

on the 20th of August, 1826, Andrew Martin, Robert Martin, David Scott, and David Hanna were ordained the first ruling elders.

Since that period the elders have been Robert Leonard, Samson Dilworth, Abraham Scott, Nicholas Eekes, Jehu Dildine, Robert Jenkinson, John C. Dilworth, Samuel Silliman, Joseph Martin, Peter Smith, and Oliver Phillips.

The labors of Mr. Dilworth were enjoyed by the church until 1850, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John B. Miller, who was the minister until 1867. Then the pulpit was supplied several years by the Rev. James S. Park, who was followed, in 1871, by the Rev. Wm. C. Smith as pastor for two years. His successor was the Rev. R. S. Morton, who served eighteen months.

Since the fall of 1874 the church has been supplied by the Rev. D. H. Laverty, and a membership of 94 is reported.

In 1873 the present neat church-edifice was erected by a building committee composed of Richard Dildine, Homer Earley, Oliver Taylor, Isaac Heck, and Robert Kieffer. It is a brick house, and will seat 225 persons. The present trustees are John Rupert, Oliver Rupert, Richard Dildine, and Enoch Rupert.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW WATERFORD

was organized May 16, 1858, in Joseph Taylor's barn, by the Rev. G. D. Kinnear. Twenty persons associated themselves as members, and W. B. Campbell was chosen class-leader. The church has at present about 50 members, under the leadership of John Kane and John M. Rudibaugh.

In March, 1859, a plain frame meeting-house was dedicated as a place of worship for the society by the presiding elder of the district, Rev. D. P. Mitchell, and placed in charge of the following trustees: Joseph Taylor, John Baker, John King, W. B. Campbell, and T. S. McCalla.

Rev. Kinnear was followed in the pastoral office by the Revs. D. Hess, L. Keagle, John McCarty, A. J. Rich, James Borbridge, John J. Jackson, J. J. Hayes, J. Z. Moore, W. Darby, Thomas Hodgson, A. E. Ward, and C. H. Edwards. Rev. W. B. Campbell is a local preacher.

A Sunday-school was organized soon after the formation of the church, and had James P. Silliman for superintendent. This school at present has more than 100 members, under the superintendence of J. M. Rudibaugh.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EAST PALESTINE.

Methodism was introduced into this locality by the members of the old Burt church, in Middleton township, and in 1865 occasional meetings were held in the United Presbyterian church at East Palestine. In a few years the interests of the Burt church were transferred to the village, and the present society formed. A board of trustees was chosen, having as members Isaac Eaton, Mark Burt, Michael Shaefer, John Curry, William M. Saint, John Sutherin, and William Meek, and a commodious frame meeting-house built at East Palestine, which is yet the home of the society.

The church has 180 members, under the pastoral care of

the Rev. O. W. Holmes. Other pastors have been Revs. Houston, Moore, Jackson, Gogley, Kessler, and Ingram.

A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained, and has Mark Burt for superintendent.

THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST OF EAST PALESTINE.

A class of this faith was formed in the southeast part of the township, about 1855, by the Rev. George Fast, which had among its members persons belonging to the Paxson, Low, Piper, Hartsough, Leonard, and other families. In 1857 a small frame church was built west of the village, on a lot given for this purpose by Thomas McCalla. This was used until the summer of 1879, when a new house, erected in the village, on the lot of L. A. Paxson, was occupied. It is a plain frame, 30 by 40 feet, and was built by a committee composed of L. A. Paxson, Charles Hall, Samuel Eaton, William Alcorn, Jacob Todd, George Renshaw, and Robert Patton.

The church has 50 members, and is connected with other appointments in Middleton and Fairfield in forming a circuit. The church is at present in charge of F. P. Sanders.

Among the clergy who were on this circuit since the church was formed were Revs. Fast, Crayton, Waldorf, Turner, Bonewell, Traver, Dilley, Booth, Bowers, Perkins, Slusser, Deihl, Randall, Lower, Faulk, Law, Begley, and Singer. Joseph Paxson is a local preacher, and L. A. Paxson is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST PALESTINE.

In September, 1841, a number of persons residing in this locality petitioned the Presbytery of New Lisbon, at its session with the Clarkson congregation, to organize a church in their village. The Presbytery appointed the Rev. William Stratton for this purpose, and on the 5th of March, 1842, members of the Hamilton, Curry, Martin, McKean, Hassan, and other families, to the number of 20, were associated in church fellowship, and Joseph Curry, Ralph Martin, Robert J. Robinson, and Thomas Hamilton ordained as ruling elders.

For many years the Presbytery supplied the congregation with preaching, the ministers being Revs. James Robertson, Thomas McDermott, and A. S. Billingsley.

The church has also had as pastors Revs. Martin, Smith, and Gilmore. Since 1873 the Rev. D. H. Laverty has been the stated supply.

The congregation numbers 102 members, and has as ruling elders James Smart, B. D. Sheets, C. W. Hamilton, and Seth Meek. The Sabbath-school has Hugh Frasier for superintendent.

The meeting-house was erected about the time the church was organized, and placed in its present condition in 1875.

In 1867 the church became a corporate body and organized a board of trustees, having J. R. Hamilton, President; Joseph Young, Secretary; James Boies, Treasurer; and Adam Palmer, J. W. Fronk, and T. S. Hamilton associate members.

The present trustees are Enos Goble, Charles Beyer, James Boies, Joseph Young, J. W. Fronk, and T. S. Hamilton.

THE EAST PALESTINE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In August, 1842, the Rev. Thomas L. Spear organized an Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation at this place, under the auspices of the Monongahela Presbytery of Pennsylvania, which had as members John Taggart, David Luke, Robert McFilamy, the Johnson family, Maria Vance, Benjamin and Elizabeth Blackburn,—nine in all.

Benjamin Blackburn and John Taggart were the first ruling elders. This office has also been held by John Wallace, James Nevin, Sr., James Smiley, Clement V. Souder, Samuel Wilson, Thomas H. Davidson, Abraham S. Nevin, Robert Taggart, Joseph Britton, David W. Hartshorn, W. C. Chamberlain, and James Nevin. The four last named are the present elders.

The meetings were held in the old Presbyterian church until 1853, when the present edifice was erected. It has since been improved and beautified to render it very attractive and comfortable. Since 1858 the congregation has been known by its present title, in consequence of the union of the different Presbyterian interests; it has about 70 members.

In May, 1849, the Rev. Samuel Patterson became the pastor for one-third of his time, and continued until 1858; in 1862 the Rev. Hugh Sturgeon became pastor, and gave half his time to this congregation. He resigned in 1866. The next pastorate was begun March 1, 1867, by Rev. A. Y. Houston, who gave two-thirds of his time, and served until April, 1872. After a few years of vacancy, the Rev. W. W. Curry became pastor, and gave the congregation all his time from Jan. 1, 1875, and remained until April, 1879. The pulpit is at present vacant.

The congregation supports a well-organized Sunday-school having 120 members, of which W. C. Chamberlain is superintendent. There is also a Ladies' Missionary Society, whose efforts have been a great blessing to various charitable objects, which receive from its treasury about \$100 per year. The trustees of the church are R. C. Taggart, W. C. Chamberlain, and Robert Young.

EAST PALESTINE COAL INTERESTS.

Before 1840 small quantities of coal were taken out from the side-hills in the neighborhood of East Palestine, by farmers and others for home use. In succeeding years mining was carried on to a greater extent, but no organized effort was made to develop the mineral wealth of this locality until about 1860, when a New York company secured an interest in the coal-lands of section 35, known as Carbon Hill. A vein was opened and a railway built from the main line of the Fort Wayne road, when they disposed of their interests to Tueker, Brown & Co., who made further developments and commenced shipping coal. In 1865 the property passed into the hands of the "Carbon Hill Coal Company," of Chicago, who placed their interests in charge of James Mullins. Hugh Langhlin was employed as superintendent, and under his direction work was actively carried on, from 70 to 90 miners being employed. In 1871 the company abandoned this mine, the supply being too small to render it longer profitable. Soon after was formed

THE PROSPECT HILL COAL COMPANY,
having among its members Enoch Lawton, James Sutherin, and Andrew Burnett, to develop the mineral on the west

part of section 36. A railroad track, one mile in length, was laid to join the main line at the village, to which loaded cars are conveyed by gravitation. The main entry to the mine was driven from the north, and follows the upper vein a distance of seven hundred yards. At present four side drifts, each several hundred yards in length, are employed. The vein is from two and one-half to three feet in thickness, and the coal is highly esteemed for its qualities as fuel. Vein No. 4 has also been opened, but has not been much worked. About 60 tons per day are mined and shipped to Cleveland. Forty persons are employed in the mines and shops of the company, and only one fatality has been connected with the operations here. On the 18th of April, 1879, Enoch Lawton, one of the proprietors, was overcome by the impure atmosphere in a little-used part of the mine, and before he was found death had ensued. The mine is at present operated by James Sutherin as lessee, the other proprietors having no active interest in the work.

THE STATE LINE COAL COMPANY.

In January, 1874, a company with this name, composed of C. B. Herron, J. W. Chalfin, and James Mullins, was organized to operate the coal-land on the eastern part of sections 25 and 36. Hugh Laughlin was appointed superintendent, and yet fills that position. He at once secured a large force of workmen, and before the end of the year had built 3000 feet of railway-track from the main road, near the State line, leading to the principal entry of the mine, which had been extended about eight hundred yards.

The coal was found to be superior for generating steam, and was soon in active demand, and has since been largely used by the railroads of this part of the State. It is found in veins nearly four feet in thickness, and is mined with ease and safety. No accidents fatal to life have thus far occurred, and but one or two persons have been injured. The operations of the company have been chiefly confined to the coal found in Vein No. 4. The business has been gradually extended, until at present about 400 men are employed, requiring a monthly payment of \$10,000.

An average of 50 cars per day are loaded and shipped to the various railroad centres. The main entry has been extended a mile, and 17 cross-entries are in use, some of them being nearly a mile in length. The coal is drawn to the surface by means of steam-power, operating an endless steel-wire rope a mile long, by means of which 32 loaded cars can be moved at the same time, and, in turn, be transferred to the outside track without stopping the machine. This ingenious arrangement was devised and constructed by Messrs. Mullins & Laughlin, and has attracted great attention from its simplicity and perfect operation. The company has also patented a machine for washing the slack of the mines, thereby effecting a great saving of coal and labor. The superintendent has a very neat and well-appointed office at the village, distant from the mines one mile.

Northwest from the village small coal-mines are operated by Joseph Davis, Samuel Wilhelm, and Firm, Clark & Co.

In the southwest part of Unity coal has been mined on the farm of Wm. C. Baker and others.

At East Palestine excellent potter's clay has been found, and a company is about being formed to establish a pottery to manufacture Rockingham-ware.

CIVIC AND MILITARY ORDERS.

The township has had but a few societies that retained a noteworthy existence.

EAST PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 417, F. AND A. M.,

was chartered Oct. 21, 1868, with the following members: George Lamb, Joseph Young, B. F. Sheets, John F. Stacy, S. N. Eaton, Martin Koch, Hugh Laughlin, B. D. Sheets, Seth Meek, James J. Sheets, Ferdinand Oberlander, Isaac Cress, James Fitzsimmons, Charles Shook, Stephen Palmer, Hugh Garrett, John Tritt, and Ed. P. Young. The three first named held the principal offices, and had filled the same positions under a warrant granting a dispensation to form a Lodge.

The Lodge had, April, 1879, 35 members and the following officers: T. H. Elser, W. M.; George B. Alaback, S. W.; J. F. Stacy, J. W.; W. T. Hamilton, Sec.; B. F. Sheets, Treas.; Seth Meek, S. D.; H. J. Fraiser, J. D.; Thomas R. Davis, Tyler.

THE EAST PALESTINE GRAYS.

This military body was organized as an independent company, Aug. 23, 1875. It received its name from the style of uniform adopted, which was at first a handsome gray, but the company being a part of the State militia the prescribed uniform of army-blue is worn. In 1876 the Grays were mustered as Company E, 10th Regt. Ohio National Guards, and were regarded by that title by the State authorities until about January, 1879, when the regiment was relettered, and the Palestine company became Company D, although it is yet locally known by its original name.

The State has provided arms for the company and a limited number of uniforms. An armory and drill-hall has been furnished at East Palestine by the village and township of Unity, each bearing a proportion of the expense according to the relative number enlisted from the village or the township. The company is subject to the orders of the military department of the State, but may at any time be called to serve as a special police force by the mayor of the village without the intervention of outside authority.

The officers at the organization of the company were Hugh Laughlin, Captain, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of regiment; J. A. Sampson, First Lieutenant, promoted Major of regiment; John Flowers, Second Lieutenant, promoted Captain of company.

The present (1879) organization of the company is as follows: Captain, W. T. Hamilton; First Lieutenant, Bartlett Early; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Frankhouser; First Sergeant, A. A. Bushong; Second Sergeant, Martin Sutherin; Third Sergeant, George H. Miller; Fourth Sergeant, Morris Alaback; Fifth Sergeant, Edward E. Kelley; First Corporal, Caleb Garrett; Second Corporal, Adam Elge; Third Corporal, Samuel Meek; Fourth Corporal, Heman Reed; Fifth Corporal, A. B. Correll; Sixth Corporal, W. W. Young; Seventh Corporal, Henry W. Horne; Eighth Corporal, Samuel M. Hoon; Fife-Major, Wilson Ritchie;



MRS. LUCINDA WALLACE.



CHARLES LONG.



W. C. WALLACE.



BUILT 1803



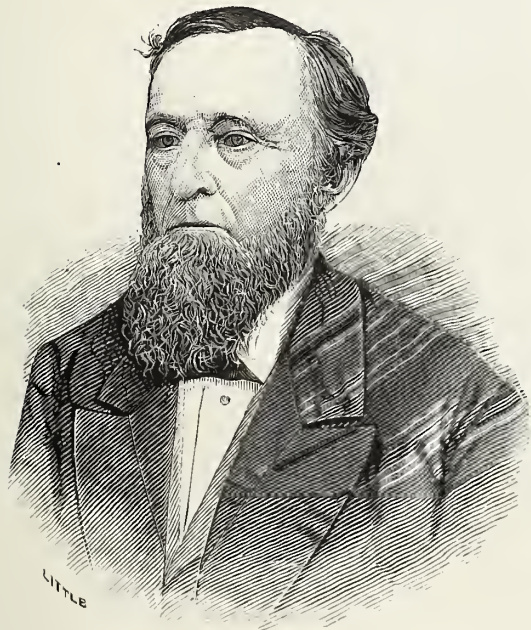
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES LONG, UNITY TP., COLUMBIANA CO., O.

Drummers, Edward Ritchie, George Ritchie, George Flowers; Color-Bearer, James Slack; Wagon-Master, Levi Neville; Privates, Moore R. Alaback, George B. Alaback, James Andre, R. A. Baker, W. H. Bowes, Eli Clubber, Frank Crowl, John Cannell, Lincoln Early, Henry C. Elge, John Flowers, David Forney, Emmet Gorby, Harry Gannon, James Garrett, William Johnson, Richard Lake, William Lyon, William Meek, Samuel McNeese, John McGowan, W. W. McNeese, Eugene May, Thomas Nichols, Robert Officer, B. F. Rupert, John Rafferty, Albert Shaffer, Peter Shuster, C. M. Torrance, James A. Teegarden, R. F. Vogan, James W. Walker, N. A. Williams, Joseph Young, W. W. Young.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JAMES MARTIN.

The gentleman whose name heads this brief notice, and who is essentially a self-made man, was born Nov. 24, 1808, in Unity township, Columbiana Co., Ohio. His father, Andrew Martin, emigrated to this county from Pennsylvania, about the year 1801. His mother, whose maiden



HON. JAMES MARTIN.

name was Elizabeth Ammon, came to Columbiana with her parents from Virginia, about the same date. Andrew Martin was married in 1804, had a family of nine children, and followed agricultural pursuits.

James Martin was educated in the rude school-house of pioneer times, and spent his minority chiefly upon his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced teaching school, which he continued for some time successfully, meanwhile reading both law and medicine, besides giving attention to farming and sheep husbandry.

May 1, 1848, he married Miss Harriet McCalla, of East Palestine, Ohio, who died in less than a year after her marriage. For his second wife he married, Nov. 9, 1858,

Miss Louisa C. Foulks, of Beaver Co., Pa. They have one child, a daughter, named Kittie Lou.

Politically, Mr. Martin is a Republican, and has long been identified with that party in this county; as its representative he has been honored with several positions of honor and trust. In 1854 he was elected probate judge of Columbiana County, and re-elected in 1857, serving six years, during which time he never had a case reversed. He was subsequently (1866) elected to the State Legislature from his native county. He is now (1879) living in retirement upon his farm, within the corporate limits of East Palestine, in this county.

CHARLES LONG.

Charles Long, Sr., settled in what is now Unity township in 1803, emigrating from Rockbridge Co., Va. Therefore the history of the Long family may be said to have com-



ISRAEL LONG.

menced with that of Columbiana County, for it was the year the county was organized and christened. This occurred when the subject of our sketch, Charles Long, Jr., was but five years of age. His father settled here, and took up a section of land, upon a portion of which Charles, Jr., still resides.

Charles, the senior, was a man of strong physical powers, as is evinced by the remarkable age to which he lived, for most of his life enduring the hardships incident to that of early settlers, and dying at the age of ninety-three.

Mr. Long, Jr., has raised a family of seven children, and, what is remarkable in a family of that number, all are still living. He has been very successful in his chosen pursuit,—agriculture,—accumulating considerable property, which he now (though eighty-one years of age, and hale and hearty) lives to enjoy. Politically, Mr. Long has always been and remains a Democrat, though office and political honors have been shunned rather than sought by him.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, numbered 12 in the list of townships, and occupying range 3, lies on the southern border of Columbiana, and is bounded north by the townships of Franklin and Wayne; south, by the Jefferson County line; east, by Yellow Creek township; and west, by Carroll County and Franklin township.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway passes through the township diagonally from the southeast to the northwest, and has at Salineville a station, where all trains halt. A short track, of about two miles in length, owned by the Salineville Railroad Company, extends west from Salineville to the Carroll County line, and is used exclusively for the transportation of coal from the mines along its line. Big Yellow Creek, receiving at Salineville the waters of two of its forks, flows southeast through the township, along the line of the railway. Once a water-course of some power, it has dwindled, within the township limits, to an insignificant stream.

Washington occupies a hilly and healthful region, and, like the adjoining country, is noted as a place where sickness is rare, and where extreme longevity is a common thing, while those who reach a ripe old age retain in a remarkable degree a vigorous exercise of the faculties.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Washington township received its first settlers as early as 1803, and not long after that date the announcement of the discovery of salt on Yellow Creek brought the salt-boilers into the township in considerable force.

William McLaughlin, with his wife and eight children, sailed from Greenock, Scotland, in 1807, in the ship "George Yorke," Capt. Taylor, of Greenock, and after a speedy passage of twenty-eight days landed at New York. Thence he passed to Philadelphia, and crossing the Alleghenies to Pittsburgh, floated down the Ohio, and in due season reached his place of destination, which was the territory now occupied by Washington township. Here, upon section 6, where J. W. Anderson now lives, he settled and began a pioneer's work. Alexander, the fifth son of William McLaughlin, and the only living member of that pioneer band, resides in Wellsville, Ohio. Although in his ninety-first year, he is quite active and in the enjoyment of excellent health. Indeed, he says he has never known sickness, and states that his father and mother—although the first lived to be eighty-eight, and the latter eighty-five—were never ill twenty-four hours at a time. Mr. A. C. McLaughlin relates that when he settled in Washington he was then a young man of nineteen, and vividly recalls his experiences and observations of that early time. There were several settlers there, and touching them he speaks as follows:

George Clark, a settler on section 4, where Perry J. Clark now lives, came in from Pennsylvania, and located in the township in 1803. Clark was the father of seven children, a worthy, industrious citizen, and, being the first person in the township chosen as justice of the peace, became a man of mark, and filled the office many years.

One Fishel, an Italian, was a settler in 1804, and built the first grist-mill in the township, at the place now known as Clark's Mills. It was a poor apology for a mill, where flour was sifted through a bit of cloth tacked upon a small box-frame, but it served a useful purpose, nevertheless, and was probably well patronized. Fishel was a carpenter as well as miller, raised a large family, and lived upon the place until his death.

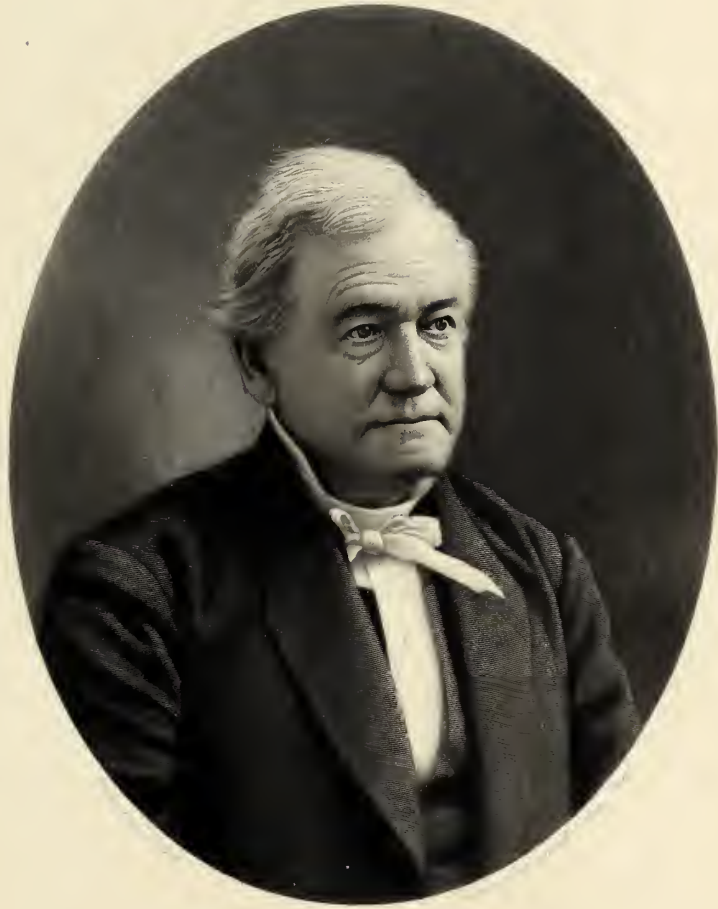
James Sharp, from Pennsylvania, located in 1803 upon section 35, where James Sharp, one of his descendants, now lives. George, Isaiah, and Silas Burson were among the earliest settlers, and after a time became extensive salt-boilers on Yellow Creek. Silas occupied a farm which he afterwards sold to John McIntosh, from Scotland, whose widow now lives on the place. Isaiah, who owned a farm near Silas, had been a Quaker, but blossomed into a Disciple preacher, and went about among the people enunciating the principles of that faith with much vigor. George was likewise a Disciple preacher, and like Isaiah was popular. They attracted many people to hear their discourses, but their hearers, it is said, were drawn thither chiefly through curiosity.

Cornelius McLeest came over from Ireland and located in 1804, north of William McLaughlin.

William Draghorn, from Scotland, settled upon section 12, northwest quarter. His brother-in-law, Robert McAuley, settled upon the place in 1810, and, being killed at a barn-raising, his place was taken up by Draghorn. McAuley's brother met also with a violent death while in search of an eagle's nest upon one of Scotland's high cliffs, whence he was dashed to pieces. William Draghorn's son John sold the old farm, and removed westward some years ago.

It is related of George Clark that upon a visit to New Lisbon he was to ask at the post-office for letters for William Draghorn. He thought the name was a poor one, and, thus reflecting upon it, determined that he was ashamed to ask for Draghorn's letters. While at the post-office, however, probably discussing the matter with himself, he heard a German ask for a letter for "Mr. Ruter." "Hello!" cried Clark; "that's a worse name than Draghorn, and so I'll not be further ashamed to ask for Draghorn's letters."

Alexander McLaughlin located in 1812 upon section 5 where Theophilus Cox now lives. Daniel Swearingen entered the tract, and from him McLaughlin purchased it.



James Farnes

John Farmer, a member of the Society of Friends, and an early settler in Hanover township, moved into Washington about 1814, and took up at Salineville the salt interests previously owned by the Bursons. Mr. Farmer became one of the most prominent men in Washington township, as did after him his son James, now one of Cleveland's capitalists, and largely interested in coal-mining at Salineville as well as in railway and mining interests elsewhere. James Farmer built at Salineville, in 1838, the first grist-mill of any consequence in Washington. The mill is now owned by J. G. Lacock & Co.

A few Quakers located at and near Salineville shortly after the days of early settlement, and about the time John Farmer located there. They were a few years afterwards numerous enough to organize a religious society, whose members worshiped in a church built by John and James Farmer, and now owned by the Disciple congregation. Shortly previous to 1852 the society began to lose strength by removals, and in that year very few Quakers were living in the township.

Thomas and Martin Adams, of Pennsylvania, settled about 1804 in that part of Washington afterwards set off to Jefferson County. Martin was a justice of the peace and a whisky-distiller in a small way. Moses Marshall, Martin Adams' brother-in-law, came in from Pennsylvania, and located near the latter.

Abraham Croxton was a settler in that neighborhood and laid out a village, called Monroeville (now in Jefferson County) in honor of President Monroe, of whom Croxton was a great admirer. Croxton was a farmer and store-keeper, and at Monroeville kept the first store known in those parts. After him, the store was kept by Daniel McArthur, related to Governor McArthur, of Ohio. John Moore, of Pennsylvania, was a settler on the west side of the township, and was a famous justice of the peace.

George James, from Tennessee, was one of the first salt-boilers at Salineville. He was noted particularly for his hatred of Gen. Jackson, whose sister he desired to marry. Jackson did not like him, and prevented the marriage, whereupon James vowed eternal enmity to Jackson, became a salt-boiler, and died a bachelor.

James and John Ogle, from North Carolina, were blacksmiths, and settled near the centre of the township. Between them they had eight stalwart sons, all of whom were blacksmiths.

Horse-thieves made their unwelcome presence felt in those early days, and much trouble they caused. Thomas Baker, an early settler, who came in from Pennsylvania, was deprived, by thieves, of his horse, and, keeping up a fruitless search for the animal all through one summer, not only failed to find the horse, but lost his crops, not being at home to care for them.

George, Alexander, Hugh, and Samuel Clark, from Pennsylvania, were early settlers upon the east side of the township. Samuel was very fond of an occasional drink of bitters, and being told one day at a store, when well charged with fire-water, that he could not have any more drinks, excitedly exclaimed, as he danced like a wild man, "By Heavens, I'll have it, if it cost a dollar a bushel!" Samuel was, however, a good citizen, and a good blacksmith to boot.

George Clark undertook, for \$60, to "blaze" a road from Yellow Creek to New Lisbon,—a distance of fifteen miles. This was a part of the State road from Steubenville to New Lisbon, but it was not wisely selected, and very little of the route is now used for a public highway.

Thomas Patterson located in the north, and John Hart, a "Yankee," on the east. Hart raised a family of fourteen children, of whom seven sons served in the Rebellion of 1861, and passed through the war without receiving as much as a scratch.

James Hoey is said to have kept, at Salineville, one of the first taverns, if not the first tavern, in the township.

James Sharp intended at one time to lay out a town upon his property, and talked of starting the town with a first-class tavern. Sharp, like many others about that time, had the "town fever" in an aggravated form, but the fever abated as fast almost as it rose, and Sharp's town, as well as his tavern, never assumed material form. In the western end of the Scotch settlement, Angus McDonald, Angus Noble, Evan McPherson, and other Scotchmen were early settlers. Hugh Baes, of Pennsylvania, was a settler in the eastern portion of the township.

Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812, a number of the citizens of Washington went to New Lisbon and offered to enter the army if arms were provided for them. The arms were not forthcoming, and they went home again.

Recurring to Angus McDonald, above mentioned, it may be observed that he owned the property upon which Highlandtown is now located, and himself laid out that village.

As one of the features of the days of early settlement in not only Washington, but many of the Columbiana townships, it will do to observe that the supply of rye whisky for each family household was as scrupulously looked after as the supply of bread, and, according to tradition, the early settlers would as soon have thought of doing without one as the other.

Evan McPherson, already alluded to, came over from Scotland in the ship "Frances," of New Orleans, in 1812, with his wife and six children, and located upon the northwest quarter of section 6. Finding, after a time, that he would not be able to pay for the whole of it, he disposed of half of it to Angus McDonald. Upon that portion Malcolm Cameron now lives, and upon the portion retained by Evan McPherson his son, Richard McPherson, resides.

In the same ship with Evan McPherson, Alex. Dallas and David Rose came over from Scotland. They stopped some time, however, at New York, but settled eventually in Washington,—Dallas where William Garside now lives, and Rose upon the Rose place, at Highlandtown.

ORGANIZATION.

Washington was organized in 1816 as Saline township, and, upon the erection of Carroll County in 1832, a portion of Saline township being set off to that county and the name retained there, that portion remaining in Columbiana was renamed and called Washington in 1833, when, on the 3d of June, the county commissioners remodeled the township of Wayne and fractional townships of Franklin and Saline. To the latter, altered to Washington township, additions were made of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36.

from Wayne township. The first township election after the reorganization was held at the residence of Squire Gilson.

The obtainable list of officers who have served the township dates from 1837, as follows:

- 1837.—Trustees, Daniel D. McIntosh, Thomas Ward, Wm. Milner; Clerk, Hugh Clark; Treasurer, Richard Gilson.
- 1838.—Trustees, Daniel D. McIntosh, James Hoge, George James; Clerk, Wm. Farmer; Treasurer, Richard Gilson.
- 1839.—Trustees, Alanson Clark, James Hoge, James McLaughlin; Clerk, Hugh Clark; Treasurer, Richard Gilson.
- 1840.—Trustees, D. D. McIntosh, Joseph Williams, William Milner; Clerk, John Sharp; Treasurer, Richard Gilson.
- 1841.—Trustees, D. D. McIntosh, John Thompson, Henry Paul; Clerk, Peter Dallas; Treasurer, Samuel Paisley.
- 1842.—Trustees, James Sharp, Wm. Milner, Stephen Clark; Clerk, Peter Dallas; Treasurer, James Farmer.
- 1843.—Trustees, Wm. Milner, Stephen Clark, George Farmer; Clerk, Peter Dallas; Treasurer, James Sharp.
- 1844.—Trustees, Stephen Clark, John Farmer, Alexander Boyle; Clerk, Peter Dallas; Treasurer, James Sharp.
- 1845.—Trustees, Alexander Boyle, William Sharp, John S. Hart; Clerk, Peter Dallas; Treasurer, James Sharp.
- 1846.—Trustees, John S. Hart, Alexander Boyle, Thomas Creighton; Clerk, Joseph Milner; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1847.—Trustees, Alexander Boyle, D. D. McIntosh, John S. Hart; Clerk, Rodney Ogle; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1848.—Trustees, D. D. McIntosh, Alexander Boyle, Alanson Clark; Clerk, James McGonagle; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1849.—Trustees, James Spears, John Fogo, Alexander Boyle; Clerk, Joseph F. Williams; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1850.—Trustees, John Fogo, Abner Gore, Alexander Boyle; Clerk, R. W. Milner; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1851.—Trustees, E. B. Maple, William Garside, Richard McPherson; Clerk, Abner Gore; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1852.—Trustees, E. B. Maple, William Garside, William Milner; Clerk, James McGonagle; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1853.—Trustees, E. B. Maple, William Garside, William Milner; Clerk, John Conner; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1854.—Trustees, William Milner, William Paul, J. B. Milner; Clerk, John Conner; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1855.—Trustees, William Paul, William Gilson, P. G. Clark; Clerk, William McGillivray; Treasurer, S. Clark.
- 1856.—Trustees, P. G. Clark, William Gilson, Charles Morrow; Clerk, Benjamin Johnson; Treasurer, S. Clark.
- 1857.—Trustees, Charles Morrow, Hiram Kellogg, William Sharp; Clerk, Lewis Weaver; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1858.—Trustees, William Sharp, Charles Morrow, Edward Pumphrey; Clerk, Lewis Weaver; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1859.—Trustees, Edward Pumphrey, Hugh McPherson, Hugh Watson; Clerk, Lewis Weaver; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1860.—Trustees, Hugh McPherson, Hugh Watson, Thomas Coburn; Clerk, George D. Clark; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1861.—Trustees, A. Baker, James Hoge, A. McGonagle; Clerk, Geo. D. Clark; Treasurer, Stephen Clark.
- 1862.—Trustees, A. Baker, James McGonagle, James Hoge; Clerk, J. M. Bayless; Treasurer, H. McPherson.
- 1863.—Trustees, Edward Pumphrey, A. Baker, James Sharp; Clerk, H. C. Robins; Treasurer, Hugh McPherson.
- 1864.—Trustees, Edward Pumphrey, John Weaver, Isaac Potts; Clerk, James Carter; Treasurer, H. McPherson.
- 1865.—Trustees, Edward Pumphrey, Edmond Ward, A. Baker; Clerk, John Hoey; Treasurer, Hugh McPherson.
- 1866.—Trustees, Edward Pumphrey, Edmond Ward, A. Baker; Clerk, John H. Gilson; Treasurer, Hugh McPherson.
- 1867-68.—Trustees, James Sharp, James Bussell, Daniel Smith; Clerk, John H. Gilson; Treasurer, J. G. Lacoock.
- 1869.—Trustees, James Sharp, James Bussell, James Carter; Clerk, John H. Gilson; Treasurer, J. G. Lacoock.
- 1870.—Trustees, James Sharp, James Bussell, James Carter; Clerk, William Gilson; Treasurer, J. G. Lacoock.
- 1871.—Trustees, James Sharp, James Bussell, William McGillivray; Clerk, John Weaver; Treasurer, J. G. Lacoock.

- 1872-74.—Trustees, Edward Pumphrey, Isaac Kirk, Wm. McGillivray; Clerk, John Weaver; Treasurer, J. G. Lacoock.
- 1875-76.—Trustees, Edward Pumphrey, Isaac Kirk, William McGillivray; Clerk, John Weaver; Treasurer, J. G. Lacoock.
- 1877.—Trustees, Edward Pumphrey, Isaac Kirk, Wm. McGillivray; Clerk, Joseph Bell, Jr.; Treasurer, J. G. Lacoock.
- 1878.—Trustees, William McGillivray, J. H. McGillivray, Edward Pumphrey; Clerk, Jos. Bell, Jr.; Treasurer, J. G. Lacoock.
- 1879.—Trustees, William McGillivray, J. H. McGillivray, Edward Pumphrey; Clerk, James Carter; Treasurer, J. G. Lacoock.

VILLAGES.

SALINEVILLE.

Salineville, a thriving, flourishing place, is the only important village in the township, and contains a population of about two thousand five hundred. It was laid out by John and James Farmer, in 1839, and incorporated in 1848, but did not begin to show much advancement in growth until 1852, when the completion of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad and the subsequent development of the coal-mining interests created sources of a substantial prosperity, which has steadily improved since that time.

When the village was first laid out, its eastern limit was at the second bridge, east of Lacoock's mill, nor was there much of the village east of that until the completion of the railway, in 1852.

The discovery of salt on Yellow Creek drew settlers to Salineville, and the salt-boilers soon formed a numerous as well as a sometimes boisterous community, for salt-boilers were generally a mercurial people, and considered it one of the moral obligations of existence that it should be kept in a state of proper and lively agitation.

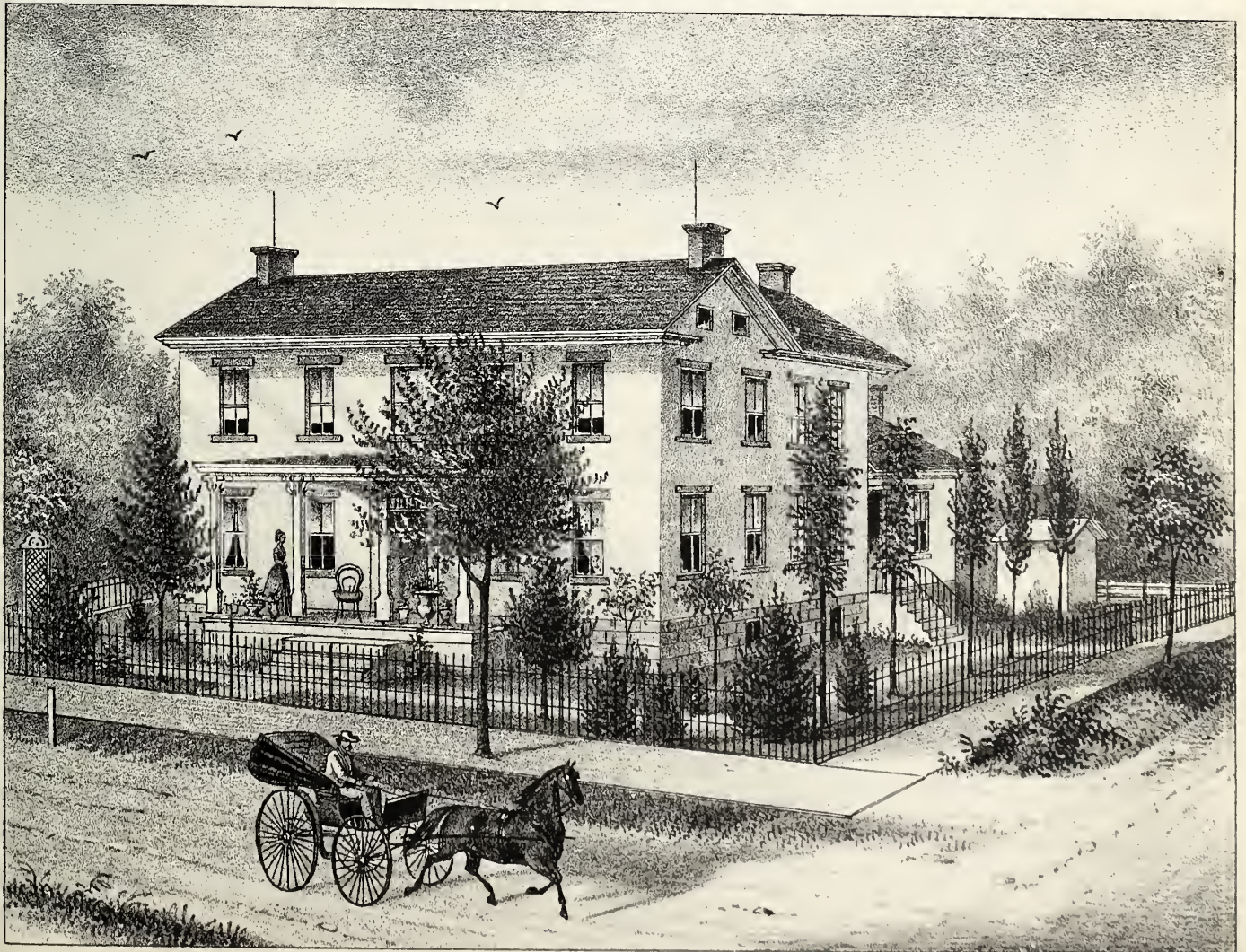
Salineville was incorporated in 1848; it retained upon incorporation the name by which it was first known, and which the discovery of salt at that place gave to it. It contains but one street proper, which extends west from the railway station about two miles. The coal shipments at this point are important, and it is from the coal-mining interest that the village derives its chief business support, although there are also several manufacturing establishments in the town.

Appended is a list of those who have served as village officials since 1848:

- 1848.—Mayor, John Tasker; Recorder, Geo. W. Boring; Trustees, Jas. Penrose, Isaac Kirk, Nathan Davis, John S. Desellems, Dearman Williams.
- 1849.—Mayor, Isaac Kirk; Recorder, Dearman Williams; Trustees, David Johnston, Jas. Crew, Patrick Call, John S. Desellems, Oliver Cope.
- 1850.—Mayor, John Beard; Recorder, Jas. Crew; Trustees, John Desellems, Jas. Penrose, David Johnston, Patrick Call, Oliver Cope.
- 1851.—Mayor, Isaac Kirk; Recorder, Jos. G. Lacoock; Councilmen, John S. Desellems, Oliver Cope, Henry Barcus, John Haldeman, Jas. Penrose.
- 1852.—Mayor, Benj. Johnson; Recorder, J. G. Lacoock; Councilmen, John S. Desellems, Jas. Penrose, Oliver Cope, Henry Robbins, Thos. Hale.
- 1853.—Mayor, Henry C. Robbins; Recorder, Geo. W. Farmer; Councilmen, Jas. Penrose, J. S. Desellems, Oliver Cope, Thomas Hale, John Haldeman.
- 1854.—Mayor, Benj. Johnson; Recorder, T. Jesop; Councilmen, John Johns, J. R. Arter, J. C. Hostetter, Wm. Farmer, J. C. Bracken.



JOHN T. DYSART.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN T. DYSART, SALINEVILLE, COLUMBIANA C^o.

- 1855.—Mayor, Wm. S. Braeken; Recorder, J. R. Arter; Councilmen, John S. Johns, G. W. Boring, Isaac Kirk, Oliver Cope, William Phillips.
- 1856.—Mayor, G. W. Boring; Recorder, J. W. Duffield; Councilmen, Thos. Hale, J. W. Vinacke, S. S. Robertson, Wm. Baxter, Oliver Cope.
- 1857.—Mayor, Jas. M. Irwin; Recorder, S. S. Robertson; Councilmen, Oliver Cope, Henry Nixon, Thos. Coburn, J. W. Vinacke, Isaac Kirk.
- 1858.—Mayor, Hiram Croxton; Recorder, Ralph Thompson; Councilmen, Oliver Cope, Jos. Walton, Benjamin Manifold, George Paisley, Wm. Braeken.
- 1859.—Mayor, Hiram Croxton; Recorder, Ralph Thompson; Councilmen, Benjamin Manifold, Isaac Kirk, J. G. Lacoek, Henry Nixon, Thos. Coburn.
- 1860.—Mayor, G. W. Boring; Recorder, Geo. W. Farmer; Councilmen, George Paisley, George Milner, R. Thompson, S. Bunn, J. R. Arter.
- 1861.—Mayor, G. W. Boring; Recorder, Wm. T. Cope; Councilmen, Edgar Pool, James Lindsay, John Thompson, W. W. Irwin, Ralph Thompson.
- 1862.—Mayor, Henry C. Robbins; Recorder, R. B. Foutts; Councilmen, Hiram Croxton, J. C. Baird, J. B. Milner, J. G. Lacoek, J. M. Irwin.
- 1863.—Mayor, H. C. Robbins; Recorder, R. B. Foutts; Councilmen, J. G. Lacoek, J. B. Milner, Frank Ryers, Wm. Devinney, George Paisley.
- 1864.—Mayor, H. C. Robbins; Recorder, S. S. Robertson; Councilmen, George Paisley, Alex. Stitt, L. Bright, Levi Johns, J. D. Kilgore.
- 1865.—Mayor, H. C. Robbins; Recorder, S. S. Robertson; Councilmen, Geo. Paisley, Levi Johns, Leonard Bright, F. Rogers, J. D. Kilgore.
- 1866.—Mayor, H. C. Robbins; Recorder, S. S. Robertson; Councilmen, James Black, Thomas Hill, J. G. Lacoek, S. Bunn, L. C. Dailas.
- 1867.—Mayor, H. C. Robbins; Recorder, A. Moore; Councilmen, J. G. Lacoek, S. Herron, James Black, Thomas Hill, S. Bunn.
- 1868.—Mayor, John F. Dysart; Recorder, Abram Moore; Councilmen, S. Herron, Thomas Francis, Stephen Bunn, J. G. Lacoek, George Guess.
- 1869.—Mayor, G. W. Boring; Recorder, A. Moore; Councilmen, J. G. Lacoek, Thomas Francis, George Guess, George Burnside, Alex. Stitt.
- 1870.—Mayor, G. W. Boring; Recorder, T. B. Cope; Councilmen, J. G. Lacoek, Thomas Francis, Milo Pumphrey, J. F. Dysart, I. W. Potts, John McGillivray.
- 1871.—Mayor, G. W. Boring; Recorder, T. B. Cope; Councilmen, J. G. Lacoek, Thomas Francis, Milo Pumphrey, I. W. Potts, Arthur Thompson, James Carter.
- 1872.—Mayor, Joseph Caruthers; Clerk, William A. Rhodes; Councilmen, I. W. Potts, Arthur Thompson, James Carter, Nicholas Randolph, John Tolson, S. S. Carnahan.
- 1873.—Mayor, John Weaver; Clerk, R. B. Howell; Councilmen, Nicholas Randolph, S. S. Carnahan, John Tolson, J. G. Lacoek, Sampson Sharp, Robert Raffle.
- 1874.—Mayor, John Weaver; Clerk, R. B. Howell; Councilmen, J. G. Lacoek, Sampson Sharp, Robert Raffle, John Kirk, John Maley, John Thompson.
- 1875.—Mayor, John Weaver; Clerk, R. B. Howell; Councilmen, John Kirk, John Maley, John Thompson, Robert Raffle, S. M. Sexton, Thomas Thompson.
- 1876.—Mayor, John Weaver; Clerk, R. B. Howell; Councilmen, Thomas Thompson, Robert Raffle, J. J. Kirk, J. G. Lacoek, John T. Dysart, W. W. Pumphrey.
- 1877.—Mayor, John Weaver; Clerk, R. B. Howell; Councilmen, W. W. Pumphrey, John T. Dysart, J. G. Lacoek, Alexander Stitt, John Tolson, J. J. Kirk.
- 1878.—Mayor, H. C. Robbins; Clerk, R. B. Howell; Councilmen, John T. Dysart, W. W. Pumphrey, S. S. Carnahan, Alexander Stitt, J. G. Lacoek, John Tolson.
- 1879.—Mayor, John Moridith; Clerk, H. E. Yengst; Councilmen, John T. Dysart, W. W. Pumphrey, S. S. Carnahan, John Tolson, George Paisley, Stephen Bunn.

HIGHLANDTOWN.

This small village, in the eastern part of the township, was laid out in 1834, by Angus McDonald, then owner of the tract it now occupies. Alexander Chisholm opened the first store there, and was also the first postmaster at that place, which, as a post-office, is and always has been known as Inverness.

CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SALINEVILLE was organized previous to 1840, but the loss of the records containing positive intelligence upon that head leaves the matter to conjecture. In that year and afterwards the Methodists of Salineville enjoyed occasional preaching in a school-house on the hill north of the town. Rev. Hosea McCall was among the preachers who ministered to them, and about that time the church had a membership of 30. In 1850 the church built a frame house of worship upon a site in the rear of the present brick edifice, erected in 1870 at a cost of \$10,500, including lot. In the old church-building, which is now used as a tenement-house, the preachers were Revs. Archibald, Thorne, Rogers, Stevens, Petty, Grant, Hollingshead. In the new church the pastors have been Revs. Huston, Lane, Johnson, Hollister, and E. R. Jones. Mr. Jones was in charge June, 1879, when the church had a membership of 250.

The present trustees of the church are F. Rogers, Thos. Walkins, Milo Pumphrey, Abraham Hartley, John Weaver, George Paisley, Washington Morrison, Samuel S. Carnahan, Edward Pumphrey.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

What is known as the United Presbyterian church of Salineville is the result of an amalgamation of the Free Presbyterian and United Presbyterian congregations, both of which, although worshiping together and being to all intents and purposes one congregation, have separate corporate capacities, the title to the church property being vested in the Free Presbyterian society.

The Associate Reformed congregation (afterwards the United Presbyterians) was organized in 1837 or 1838, at Strain's Mills (now Clark's Mills), in Washington township, when James Martin and Daniel D. McIntosh were chosen elders. Preaching was conducted in private residences until 1846, when a church was built at Strain's Mills. Among the early supplies were Revs. William Lorrimer, James Wilson, and Samuel Clark. The pastors who served the church were Revs. John Donaldson, W. H. Jamison, James Golden, Joseph Boyd.

In 1866 the congregation, having in 1858 changed its designation to that of United Presbyterian, discussed the project of building a new church, when there was some difference of opinion as to where it should be located, and the result of the discussion was that the church organization was dissolved, one portion thereof joining a congregation at Grant's Hill, and the other effecting a union with the Free Presbyterians at Salineville, after having separate worship in the church of the latter until 1869, to which year Rev. Joseph Boyd preached for them.

The Free Presbyterian church of Salineville was organ-

ized Jan. 28, 1850, with the following members: William D. Norris, Isabel Norris, John Thompson, Massie Thompson, J. K. Snodgrass, Susan W. Snodgrass, Alanson Clark, Benjamin Manifold, Susan Manifold, William Paul, Mary Jane Tasker, John Haldeman, Rachael C. F. Haldeman, Rebecca Ann Haldeman, Lucretia S. Haldeman, Mary Jane Graham, Susan Graham, Elizabeth J. Graham. John Thompson was chosen ruling elder, and Rev. James Robertson moderator, at the first session. Rev. James Robertson was the first preacher, and in May, 1850, he administered the first communion. After him the preachers were Revs. — Gordon, A. B. Bradford, V. M. King, David Waugh, Geo. McElhany, William Moffat, and — Bingham. The elders after Mr. Thompson were John Haldeman, Benjamin Manifold, James Crumley, Ralph Thompson, John Hunter, and W. J. Dallas.

To 1851 public worship was conducted in the town school-house. In that year a frame church was built, and used until 1866, when the present house was erected. In 1869, as already noted, the Free Presbyterians and United Presbyterians joined in worship, with Rev. W. H. Jamison as their minister.

The first stated pastor was Rev. S. M. Coon, who entered upon his charge in 1871, and still continues therein. The combined membership of the church is 92.

Upon the amalgamation of the congregations, the elders chosen were James Sharp and Alex. Hart for the United Presbyterians, and Ralph Thompson, John Hunter, and Wm. J. Dallas for the Free Presbyterians. The elders at present are the above, with the addition of Arthur J. Thompson.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HIGHLANDTOWN.

In 1819 a Methodist class was organized at the house of Jacob S. Desellems, near the head-waters of Little Yellow Creek, in Wayne township. In that class were 13 members, named as follows: Jacob S. Desellems and wife, Wm. Pumphrey and wife, David Scattergood and wife, John Davis and wife, Francis Bussell and wife, Eleanor McMullen, Catharine Johnson, and Mrs. Mary S. Hoey, Jacob S. Desellems being appointed class-leader. Preaching was held in the school-house and the dwellings of the members until 1841 by Revs. Nathan Callender, John Sharp, B. O. Plimpton, J. P. Kent, Martin Ruyter, J. Crum, J. McMahan, John Crawford, Ira Edda, Geo. McCaskey, Jos. Montgomery, C. H. Jackson, W. Tipton, J. Crump, R. Armstrong, John McLain, Alcuius Young, P. S. Ruyter, Wm. Henderson, Joshua Monroe. In 1841 a church-edifice was erected on Little Yellow Creek, in Washington, upon land owned by David Scattergood. The congregation was in the Hanover circuit, and in the new church the preachers were Revs. J. K. Mills, Samuel Day, M. L. Weekly, Thos. Winstanley, Simon Elliott, G. A. Lowman, W. Brown, T. C. McClure, J. H. White, W. W. Roup, C. Thorn, W. Deveny, John Houston, J. Ansley, L. Petty, John Grant, D. B. Campbell, J. H. Rogers, Henry Long. The second church-building was put up at Highlandtown, and in it the pastors have been Revs. J. Archibald, M. McGarrett, John Stephens, Z. S. Weller, John Conner, Jos. Hollingshead, R. Jordan, J. R. Roller,

W. Johnson, A. B. Castle, J. C. Russell, J. M. Bray, Jr., C. Thorn, John Houston, A. J. Lane, J. W. McAbre, G. W. Johnson, J. E. Hollister, and E. R. Jones, the latter being the pastor June 1, 1849, when the church membership was 80.

In 1865 the Highlandtown and Salineville Methodist Episcopal churches became an independent circuit. The present leaders are James Bussell, B. F. Hart, W. R. Wilson, A. Hannum.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of New Lisbon, April 26, 1864, a committee, consisting of Revs. Robert Hays, S. R. Dundas, D.D., James N. Swan, and Mr. James Welch, ruling elder of Bethel church, was appointed "to visit Salineville, and, if the way be clear, to organize a Presbyterian church in that village." The committee met May 19, 1864, in a building previously used as a town school-house, but then the property of a few Presbyterians, and organized a church. Twenty-six members were accepted, and Joseph F. Williams and Edward Burnside chosen ruling elders. The names of the original members are given as follows:

Joseph F. Williams, Margaret Hunter, Mary Williams, Joseph B. Williams, Martha Jane Williams, Mary Ann Williams, John Smith, Margaret Smith, Hezekiah Sheehan, Mary McCoy, Sarah McCoy, Lucretia Farmer, Lucy Ann Farmer, Samuel Faloon, Rebecca Faloon, Sarah Connell, Martha Farmer, Caroline Williams, George Edwards, Jane Edwards, Elizabeth J. Boring, Mary J. Smith, Edward Burnside, Catharine A. Burnside, Emma Smith.

Rev. Robert Hays, of Bethel church, in Wayne, preached occasionally for about a year previous to the church organization, having been originally requested by the Presbyterians of Salineville to preach for them, in reply to certain itinerant preachers who had been delivering discourses there. Rev. Robert Johnson preached also previous to the organization of the church.

Mr. Hays was the church's pastor from 1864 to 1874, and was succeeded by Rev. S. B. Stevenson, who was followed by the present pastor, Rev. J. R. Dundas, D.D. The present membership is 130. The original house of worship, in which the organization was effected, is still used.

THE DISCIPLES CHURCH

was organized Feb. 4, 1856, in the Free Presbyterian meeting-house, by thirty-six of the members formerly attached to the Berea congregation. Benjamin Johnson, Jehu B. Milner, and Nicholas Wierbaugh were the elders, Thomas Jessop and Nimrod Burson the deacons, and Wm. Burson the clerk.

The names of the thirty-six original members are given here, as follows: Rebecca Bennett, Irene Bennett, Mary Burson, Nimrod Burson, William Burson, Susan Call, John Fickes, Jr., John Godard, Isabella Godard, Maria Godard, Mary Clark, Benjamin Grocey, Clarissa Grocey, Thomas Jessop, Margaret Jessop, Benjamin Johnson, Cynthia Johnson, Elizabeth McMillan, Mary Ann McDaniel, William Milner, Sr., William Milner, Jr., Jehu B. Milner, William Potts, Sarah Potts, George Potts, Ann Jane Potts, John Randolph, Elizabeth Randolph, Frances Randolph, Sophia

Sheckler, John Simpson, Sarah Simpson, Nicholas Wierbaugh, Julia Ann Wierbaugh, Matilda McMillan, John Burson. Nov. 4, 1856, the congregation first occupied the edifice formerly known as the Friends' meeting-house, which they purchased for \$1000 from James Farmer, who, with his father (both Friends), had years before built the house for the religious use of the Society of Friends. This church is the one now in use by the Disciples. The first minister was Wesley Lanphear, who was succeeded by Mr. Beaumont, S. B. Teegarden, McBride, Kemp, Abisha Way, Joseph King, Gardner, Picket, Thomas Henry, J. White, Terry, E. L. Allen, Joseph Walters, and W. W. Hayden, the latter being now in charge. The church began to flourish directly after organization, and in 1857 numbered 89 members. Its present membership is 140.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Primitive Methodist church of Salineville was organized in 1869 by Rev. Geo. Parker, at which time 60 persons were received into membership. Previous to the organization, and after that, worship was held in dwellings and school-houses, but after the organization chiefly in the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches. A church-edifice was erected in 1873, and was to be dedicated in 1874, but the unsettled state of the country put off the proposed ceremony, which remains to this day unperformed. The preachers who have served the church have been Revs. James Herbert, Joseph Emerson, Geo. Parker, T. C. Bache, Joseph Reid, W. C. Bache, and — Borie. The dependence at present is upon supplies. Latterly, through removals of members, the church membership has declined to about 20.

ST. PATRICK'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

Previous to 1872 the Catholics at Salineville held occasional public worship in the houses of members of that faith, preaching being supplied by the priest stationed at Summitville. In the year named, under the direction of Rev. P. J. McGuire, a brick church was erected, and since that time Salineville and Summitville have been a joint charge, under the successive ministrations of Revs. P. J. McGuire, B. B. Kelly, and E. J. Murphy. About sixty families are at present attached to the congregation of St. Patrick's.

SCHOOLS.

The history of the early schools of Washington township offers no features of peculiar interest apart from the educational experiences of kindred townships. There was less opportunity for gaining book-learning at schools than there was for gaining religious instruction at church, since schools in those days were made available but three months in the year, and even then the distances to be traveled by pupils to reach the school-house frequently placed even the limited advantages at such a premium that they were sometimes illy enjoyed.

Joseph White, a Scotchman, was one of the earliest, and perhaps the first, to teach school in Washington township. The temple of learning wherein he taught the young and rising idea was, of course, a log cabin; but White's teaching, it is said, was of the earnest kind and took deep root.

The township possesses at present excellent union schools. At Salineville the union-school building, a capacious and substantial brick structure, provides, with two additional school-houses, for the educational needs of the town.

SALT-WELLS.

The discovery of the presence of salt in the soil along the banks of Yellow Creek, where it flows through Salineville, led to the first pronounced settlement of the place, and in a brief space of time there was a considerable influx of salt-boilers at the place, and the promise of a rapid growth in population seemed at hand. Salt had been a very rare and expensive commodity, and stories are still extant telling how early settlers in southern Columbiana used to ride many a mile to obtain salt, and how they used to prize it to a degree that seems now absurd, since salt is so plentiful and so cheap. Then it was worth almost "its weight in gold," and one still hears that at table in those days children would invariably cling to the salt-bowl, while the sugar-bowl stood neglected.

Thus it may be understood that the discovery of salt where salt was a luxury was a revelation and wonderfully welcome, and the newly-discovered salt-fields quickly engaged, therefore, the energies of many an eager person, and created an especially lively and profitable industry.

As nearly as can be ascertained, George James, who came from Kentucky, sunk the first well at what is now Salineville. This was probably in 1809, or previous. He obtained strong salt water, but not much salt, although he put down two wells, the first three hundred feet deep (from which there was a strong flow of gas), and the second nine hundred.

Jaacob Sharp sunk three wells about the same time, but only one of them offered a satisfactory yield.

George, Isaiah, and Silas Burson, from Pennsylvania, followed immediately afterwards, and put down several wells. They failed, however, to make the business pay, although they obtained a good yield of salt, and the property soon afterwards passed into the hands of John Farmer, who came over there from New Garden, in Hanover township, and settled at Salineville. Anthony Roof and others were among the early salt-makers, but the most successful was John Farmer, who continued to prosper in the undertaking continuously until 1853, when he disposed of his interest to Isaac Kirk, who, with more or less success, made salt until 1865, when competition elsewhere, which had long been lessening the value of the salt interest at Salineville, pushed it aside and out of existence altogether, Mr. Kirk being the last one, in 1865, to make salt at that point. During Mr. Farmer's time many others were engaged in the salt business on Yellow Creek, and at one time, within the limits of Salineville, there were upwards of twenty salt-wells in process of operation. When the yield of his well was at its best, Mr. Farmer obtained from forty to fifty barrels per week.

When the salt business was at its height,—in 1835 or thereabouts, when there were twenty or more wells on Yellow Creek,—an attempt was made to start a bank, and the project was so far pushed that a company was organized with Moses Marshall as president, a log house on the

creek selected for a banking-house, handsome-looking notes printed with the name of "Yellow Creek Bank" conspicuous thereon, and matters generally trimmed to catch a favorable breeze. Somehow or other, prospective stockholders got the idea that the bank was a speculation organized by a few shrewd ones, who might leave creditors in the lurch at the first favorable opportunity, and so, stock subscriptions being withheld, the bank never started, while its fascinating bank-notes were retired to the shades of Nowhere.

THE COAL INTEREST.

Salineville finds the chief element of its support in the possession of numerous coal mines, the working of which provides employment for several hundred people, and contributes very largely to the business interests of the place.

Coal was found at this point long before 1852, but the lack of transportation facilities precluded the shipment of it, and so the only use to which it was devoted was the supplying of the needs of the citizens. When, however, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was completed in 1852, coal mining upon an enlarged scale set in, and, having steadily increased in extent since that time, the business now amounts to upwards of two millions of dollars annually, as to value of product.

Mr. James Penrose is said to have been the first person to ship coal from Salineville. He took coal out of a mine now operated by the Ohio and Pittsburgh Coal Company, at the upper end of Salineville. In 1853, John Thompson opened a "three-foot vein," and at the same time Jehu Milner opened a mine opposite Thompson's, where the Columbian Coal Company are now mining. Mathew Brown and Hayes & Hussey were mining-firms about this time, and began to bring the coal interests into prominence.

The sharpest impetus to these interests was furnished, however, when the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company was organized, in 1867, and began operations at Salineville in that year. They absorbed at first six coal mines in that locality, and entered briskly upon the work of developing a profitable industry to a degree far in advance of efforts previously made.

The company controlled, June 1, 1879, six coal mines at Salineville, and from them took an average of about eight hundred tons of coal daily, employing in the labor from two hundred and fifty to two hundred and seventy-five persons. Of the company's six mines, five are "drifts," or "banks," and one only a "shaft." The latter, it may be remarked, is the only "shaft" among all the mines in Salineville, the residue being what are known as "drifts," or horizontal openings into the side-hills,—a style of mining much less expensive than the shaft. The company has a capital of \$84,000; its president is James F. Clark, its superintendent Daniel McGarry, and its treasurer J. R. Conrad.

The kinds of coal taken out at Salineville are known as the "Columbiana" and the "strip" vein, the latter being but slightly impregnated with sulphur, costing more to mine than the Columbiana, and of course of more value in the market.

The Ohio and Pittsburgh Company's mines average veins of from three feet to six and a half feet in thickness, and the length of the mines from three hundred to seventeen

hundred yards. The shaft reaches down to a depth of but fifty feet.

THE MANUFACTURERS' COAL COMPANY,

controlled by James Farmer and the firm of Crannage & Anderson, began to mine in 1872, and are now operating a mine of Columbiana coal about one thousand yards in length and having an average thickness of vein of five and a half feet. They are also working a strip-vein mine of a similar length, and in both mines (employing seventy-six men) obtaining about one hundred and four tons of coal daily, although the ordinary yield is thrice that amount.

THE COLUMBIANA COAL COMPANY,

operated by Morris Foster, of Pittsburgh, have two "banks," which they have been working since 1877, and now take out about two hundred and seventy-five tons of coal daily, employing eighty-five men. Each bank has depth of about three thousand feet, and in the larger vein the thickness is claimed to be an average of seven and one-half feet.

This company mine also fire-clay in the "strip-vein" mine and hard clay in a clay-bank, their shipments of clay averaging about seventy tons per month.

John Hayes, one of the early miners at Salineville, has a mine from which about one hundred tons of coal daily have been taken, but work therein has for some time been suspended, although likely to be speedily renewed.

When the coal trade is brisk and the mines at Salineville are pushed to their extreme productive capacity, they give employment to as many as six hundred persons, and yield for shipment from twelve to thirteen hundred tons of coal daily.

MANUFACTURES.

The Salineville Woolen-Mills, owned and operated by J. A. & R. Montgomery, occupy in Salineville the buildings erected, in 1845, by James Farmer for a flaxseed-oil mill. Mr. Farmer continued to make oil there a number of years, and then, changing the manufactory to a woolen-mill, thus conducted it until 1856, when he sold it to John Montgomery, who manufactured woolen goods on his individual account until 1867, when he took in his son, J. A., as a partner. John Montgomery died in 1877, when, by the accession of R. Montgomery, the firm became as at present constituted.

The mill-building, constructed of brick, is what is known as a "one-set mill," and, run by steam-power, manufactures woolen flannels, blankets, hosiery, stocking-yarn, jeans, etc., and does, besides, considerable custom-work. The employees number eight.

L. Bright has a tannery at Salineville, where Henry Nixon, the first tanner in the town, began the business in 1849; he disposed of it, in 1866, to Mr. Bright. About one thousand hides are tanned yearly. Steam is the motive-power, and seven the number of hands employed.

J. G. Laeock & Co. have a large steam grist-mill at Salineville, with five run of buhrs. The mill—the first in Salineville—was built, in 1838, by James Farmer and Isaac Kirk, and was run by water-power until 1839, when steam was added. In 1856 the firm-name was changed to

Farmer, Lacock & Co., and in 1877 to its present title. The mill has a large run of custom-work, and a capacity for producing sixteen thousand barrels of flour yearly.

McGarry, Black & Co. operate a fine steam grist-mill near the railroad station. It was built in 1877, is three stories in height, has two run of buhrs, and a productive capacity of twenty barrels of flour for every ten hours.

The Ohio Flouring-Mills, run by steam-power, were started by Faloon Bros. in 1877. They have two run of wheat-buhrs and one chopping-buhr, with a manufacturing capacity of thirty barrels of flour every ten hours. The mill employs two hands, and has a brisk custom trade.

William Faloon & Co. operate a steam planing-mill at Salineville, and manufacture doors, sash, blinds, and building material. In the mill-building they make also farm-bells, plow-points, and general castings. The mill was set in motion in 1869, and employs, in busy times, from ten to fifteen men.

N. & O. Cope opened an extensive foundry and machine-shop in Salineville about 1849, and continued it until 1869, when it passed into the possession of W. W. Orr, who had had an interest in it for some time. Mr. Orr carried on the foundry until 1873, when he converted it into a planing-mill, which he discontinued in 1878.

THE SALINEVILLE BANKING COMPANY,

a private corporation, is the first and only banking institution Salineville has had. It was organized March 1, 1873, with J. G. Lacock as president, W. T. Cope as cashier, and directors as follows: J. G. Lacock, Isaac Kirk, Robert George, H. A. Thompson, Edward Pumphrey, L. Bright, W. T. Cope. The officers and directors in 1879 were the same as above given. The capital, which was originally \$30,000, was in 1877 reduced to \$20,000.

SECRET ORDERS.

SALINEVILLE LODGE, NO. 348, F. AND A. M.,

was organized October, 1864, with 10 charter-members, as follows: A. H. Battin, W. M.; W. W. Orr, S. W.; S. S. Robertson, J. W.; and James Russell, James Criss, John Moore, J. G. Lacock, J. C. Baird, J. M. Irwin, and Samuel Lindesmith.

The Lodge has now 68 members and the following officers: William Deveny, W. M.; J. F. Lacock, S. W.; Charles H. Spencer, J. W.

STAR OF PROMISE LODGE, NO. 435, I. O. O. F.,

was organized Aug. 8, 1869, with 10 charter-members and the following officers: M. E. Detemple, N. G.; I. W. Potts, V. G.; ——— Huston, Sec.; George Bowden, Treas. The present membership is 60, and the officers, J. B. Hayes, N. G.; James Cordingley, V. G.; David Finnegan, Sec.; John Kirk, Treas.

SALINE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 159, I. O. O. F.,

was organized Aug. 6, 1872, with 7 charter-members, as follows: Charles Cameron, S. M. Sexton, C. C. Kleinfelder, Edward Roberts, John Kirk, George Bowden, George Dysart. There are now 40 members and the following officers: Daniel Herbert, C. P.; William Gold, S. W.;

William Wierbaugh, J. W.; David Finnegan, H. P.; Ralph Woodward, Treas.

RAILWAYS.

Salineville is an important station on the main line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, over which trains were first run in 1852. Shipments of coal from this station average from seventy-five to eighty cars per day, and form no small item in the freight business of the road. John K. Lloyd was the first railroad agent appointed for this point, and he served from 1852 to 1853. J. P. Farmer was the agent from 1853 to 1856, when F. Rogers was appointed, and, resigning in 1866, was followed by John Hoey, and he in turn by F. Rogers, the present agent, who was reappointed in 1872.

In 1854 the Salineville Railroad Company, of which James Farmer is the head, built a railway, about two miles in length, from Salineville, along the course of a fork of Big Yellow Creek to the Carroll County line, for the transportation of coal from the mines along the line to Salineville.

NEWSPAPERS.

Salineville's first newspaper was the *Salineville Era*, which was published during 1870, in Wellsville, by J. E. Porter, and lasted less than a year.

James M. Reese, whose office of publication was likewise at Wellsville, issued, in 1871, the *Salineville Miner*, but it was a short-lived publication, and passed away after an existence of a few months.

May 2, 1872, J. W. and J. F. Lacock issued the first number of the *Salineville Index*, a twenty-eight-column paper. The *Index* was published at Salineville, was independent in politics, and flourished until the fall of 1878, when, passing into the hands of William Jackson, its name was changed to the *Salineville Herald*, and as such it is still continued by him. It has a circulation of about 700, and is published every Thursday.

POST-OFFICES.

Washington has two postal stations,—Salineville and Highlandtown. The first postmaster at Salineville was James Farmer, who was appointed about 1835. He kept a store at the time, and, in 1840, Jos. G. Lacock, entering as Mr. Farmer's clerk, took active charge of the post-office, although Mr. Farmer continued to be postmaster. Mr. Farmer's successors were G. W. Boring, Wm. J. Dallas, and L. C. Dallas. The latter is the present incumbent, and has occupied the office since 1860.

The business of the money-order department of the office for March, 1879, was a profitable one, embracing the receipt of \$3769 for money-orders issued, and the payment of \$740 on orders received. The receipts for the sale of stamps during the quarter ending April 1, 1879, amounted to \$369.22. The office receives and forwards three daily mails,—one tri-weekly and one semi-weekly mail.

The first postmaster at Highlandtown was Alex. Chisholm, after whom the appointee was Albert Welch, of Wayne township, for whom John Russell, storekeeper at the village, transacted the office business. Russell removed, subsequently, to Iowa, and was chosen speaker of the House of Representatives. After Welch, the postmasters were Wm.

Nicholson, Andrew Douglass, a blacksmith, David Rose, John McGillivray, and John Hannum, the present incumbent.

When the post-office at Highlandtown was first established, the post-office department directed the name of Inverness to be given to it, since there was already a postal station called Highlandtown. Commonly, the village is known as Highlandtown, but as a postal station it is known as Inverness.

CEMETERIES.

The public burial-ground at Salineville is known as Woodland Cemetery, and occupies a handsome elevation north of the town. The tract is about ten acres in extent, and was purchased by the town in 1870 for \$600. In that year it was opened for public use, and since has been so improved that it is regarded as one of the finest cemeteries in the county. The first board of cemetery trustees, chosen when the ground was purchased, was composed of Thomas B. Cope, J. G. Lacock, and Thomas Francis.

Previous to the purchase of "Woodland," the town used a burial-ground originally designed for the private graveyard of the Farmer family, but subsequently devoted to public use.

WASHINGTON'S WAR-RECORD.

Under the call for three months' men, upon the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1861, Salineville furnished for the company raised by Capt. Henry Cope, of Wellsville, and afterwards attached as Company K to the Third Ohio, the following: Laughlin Dallas, John McCullough, John S. Thompson, David Jacobs, Wilson Nixon, James Campbell, R. J. Gould, Edward McGaffick, Henry Barcus, J. J. Donahoe, B. Rigdon, J. K. Farmer, S. N. Irwin, Benjamin Gresbaugh.

Under the call for one hundred days' men, Washington township provided a full company, called Company A of the One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio Volunteers.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL C. KERR.

This gentleman's ancestors were as follows: James Kerr, his grandfather, was a native of Berkeley Co., W. Va.; emigrated to Allegheny Co., Pa., about 1790, and to Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1808; died in 1810.

William Kerr, his father, was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., Feb. 12, 1795; came to Washington township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, in 1808. He was in many respects an extraordinary man. Although enjoying but very limited opportunities for school education, he was the *business* man of his neighborhood, writing letters, deeds, etc. He filled various positions of trust and honor, served thirty-six years as justice of the peace, and nine years as commissioner of Jefferson County. His occupation was that of a farmer. He married, May, 1826, Miss Eleanor Clark. They had ten children,—James P., Jane, Samuel C., Hannah, Sarah

L., Mary M., Leah B., Delilah C., William M., and Fayette, all living except Fayette, who died Sept. 10, 1850.

On his mother's side his grandfather, Samuel Clark, was a native of Pennsylvania; came to Columbiana Co., Ohio, about 1798, settling on the north fork of Yellow Creek, in what is now Washington township. His mother, Eleanor Clark Kerr, was born in 1805; is residing now in Brush Creek township, Jefferson Co., Ohio.



SAMUEL C. KERR.

Samuel C. Kerr, the subject of this sketch, was born Jan. 13, 1831, in what was then Saline township, Columbiana County, now Brush Creek township, Jefferson County. He received only a common-school education, and learned the stone-cutting trade, following that occupation and assisting on the farm in the summer and teaching school in the winter.

He married, Nov. 3, 1859, Miss Frances J. Milner, daughter of William and Lydia Milner,—all natives of Columbiana County. Mrs. Kerr died Dec. 17, 1860, aged twenty years. Mr. Kerr was again married, on the 22d of October, 1868, to Miss Mary Clark, daughter of Stephen and Rachel Clark, natives of Columbiana County, and both born in 1804. Mr. Clark died in 1873; Mrs. Clark in 1878. Mrs. Kerr was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church for twenty-five years. She died April 22, 1875, at the age of forty-four years. Of this marriage was born one child, John Fayette Kerr, Nov. 22, 1869.

During the war Mr. Kerr was a member of Co. D, 126th Ohio Volunteers, enlisting as a private, Aug. 11, 1862. He was promoted successively to second lieutenant, to first lieutenant, and to captain; was honorably discharged May 15, 1865. He was in the battles of Martinsburgh, Waupon Heights, Brandy Station, Bealton, Locust Grove, Mine Run, and the Wilderness. He also experienced ten months' confinement in the rebel prisons at Macon, Ga., Charleston and Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Kerr was a representative from Jefferson County in the Ohio Legislature four years, from 1866 to 1870. He

* See "Military History," in this volume.

came to Columbiana County in 1869, since which time he has followed farming. He was elected from Columbiana County in 1877 a representative in the State Legislature for two years; was renominated for the same office. Is a Republican, as shown by his ballot for President, which was cast for Scott, Fremont, Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1856.

JOHN T. DYSART

was born in Scotland, Sept. 2, 1839. His father (James Dysart) came to America in 1844. He settled first in Carroll County. In 1847 he removed to Columbiana County, where he remained until his death, which occurred Aug. 24, 1870. James Dysart's family consisted of thirteen children,—twelve sons and one daughter. Eight of that number are deceased. The subject of this sketch remained at home until he was fourteen years old; he then went to the West, where he remained four years. When the Rebellion broke out he was one of the first to respond to the call to arms, entering the service June 6, 1861, as a private in the 3d Ohio Infantry Regiment, going immediately to the seat of war. This regiment was captured by the enemy near Rome, Ga., and was held three months as prisoners of war, and during that time were in prison in the following places: Belle Island, Atlanta, Knoxville, and Danville. This regiment was in twelve engagements and twenty-three skirmishes. Mr. Dysart was present at all these engagements, and went through safely, with the exception of a slight wound, which he received Aug. 28, 1863, while guarding a wagon-train near Stevenson, Ala. After the discharge of the regiment Mr. Dysart selected Chattanooga, Tenn., as a place in which to engage in the mercantile business; after about six months he returned to Salineville, where he engaged as a clerk in a store. August, 1867, he began business for himself, in the mercantile line, also buying and selling real estate and coal. Mr. Dysart has a partner, and the firm is known as Dysart & Cameron. Mr. Dysart has always taken an active part in developing the mineral resources of this and other States, having spent much time and money to accomplish his object. He has a fine geological collection gathered from this and other States. He is in politics a Republican, and, while never having sought political preferment, has always earnestly served the best interests of the party when chosen by it to fill any office. He was elected mayor of his town in 1866, and has been a member of the council for thirteen years; has represented his party as a delegate to various conventions. Is a liberal in his religious views.

Mr. Dysart remains unmarried, and is now in the prime of life. Long may he live to enjoy the fruits of his industrious youth and busy manhood! And we feel confident that he will maintain the good character he has won, and retain to the last the respect and the esteem of those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

JAMES FARMER

is a native of Georgia, having been born near Augusta, on the 19th of July, 1802. During the early part of the sev-

enteenth century his ancestors came from England, where they have honorable mention since the days of Henry VII., and especially so during the time of Charles II. His grandfather took an active part in the stirring times of the Revolution, participating in the various battles that were fought in Georgia and the Carolinas. His father, on account of slavery, decided to leave the South, and removed, in 1805, to the newly-admitted State of Ohio, settling upon a tract of land in Columbiana County, where he remained until the fall of 1818, when he removed to what is now known as Salineville, in the same county. Here young Farmer grew to manhood, availing himself of such opportunities as then existed for acquiring an education while devoting a large share of his time to assisting on the farm and aiding in the manufacture of salt, which his father had commenced in 1824. At the age of twenty-two he leased his father's salt-works, and having so enlarged them as to make a more profitable business, devoted himself for years to this industry. In 1828, however, he concluded to extend his business enterprises, and so crossed the mountains to Philadelphia, and purchased a stock of goods suitable to the demands of a new country, and this laid the foundation of a mercantile business which he continued for nearly thirty years. In 1834, Mr. Farmer was married to Miss Meribah Butler, a young lady of English parentage, who had, with her parents, previously removed to Ohio from Philadelphia. In 1838 he built what was for those times a large flouring-mill, thus increasing his business by purchasing wheat and manufacturing it into flour, which he shipped to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and New Orleans. In pursuance of this business, therefore, Mr. Farmer had occasion to travel very considerably, which brought him into contact with the larger commercial interests of the country, and into business relations with a large circle of wealthy and influential business-men. Before the era of railways in Ohio, when the great commercial business was transacted entirely by water, Mr. Farmer, in 1844, built a fine steamer for the profitable traffic at that time carried on upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and employed it for some years in the trade between Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and New Orleans. In the year 1846 he, with his usual enterprise, was foremost in securing a charter for a railroad from the Ohio River to Lake Erie, and entered with determination upon the building of the same. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad thus came into existence. Mr. Farmer was made president of the company, devoting his time, energy, and money to the enterprise, and under his able management the road was completed from Cleveland to the Ohio River in about five years. This road opened up a large tract of mineral wealth, and gave a great stimulus to Cleveland, especially to the coal trade of that lake city. In 1856, Mr. Farmer removed with his family to the Forest City and engaged in the coal trade, having mines of his own which he has worked successfully for the past twenty years. Since arriving in Cleveland he has identified himself with the manufacture of iron, and the banking interests of the city. In 1858, Mr. Farmer was again called to the presidency of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and in order to facilitate its management the superintendency was also assigned him, and it

was thus mainly through his wise and economical administration of the company's affairs that the road was kept from falling into the hands of its bondholders,—a fate that befell many corporations after the disastrous financial crash of 1857. In 1859, Mr. Farmer, feeling that the company he had served was again upon a safe footing, retired to the management of his private business, yet still remained a member of the board of directors for some years longer, when he resigned entirely, having served the company in all nearly twenty years. Although devoting himself to his own business interests, Mr. Farmer ever kept those of Cleveland in view, and, as he was convinced that the city's greatness was founded upon its manufacturing interests, determined upon a new railway line to the nearest coal-fields. Thus in 1870 he began, through the press and otherwise, the agitation of the subject as one of vital importance to the future prosperity of the city. In 1871 a company was organized, known as the Valley Railway Company, whose object was to build a road, by way of Akron and Canton, into the very heart of the great coal and iron fields of Ohio. Mr. Farmer was chosen president of the company, and the work of construction began in the spring of 1873, but, owing to the great financial crash in the fall of that year, work was suspended, the company's affairs being kept in such trim, however, that in 1878 the first rails were laid and machinery put on, so that at the present time the road is nearly completed to Canton, a distance of sixty miles, and its entire

success fully assured. Mr. Farmer has thus been the organizer of the two railways that give to Cleveland her commercial importance so far as great mineral and manufacturing interests, founded upon an inexhaustible and cheap coal supply, contribute to that end. Mr. Farmer is now seventy-seven years of age, but is still hale and hearty, has the companionship of his wife and five children, and, with his children's children around him, still looks forward to years of useful life. He is an honored member of the Society of Friends; has never sought political honor, but gone quietly forth in the business walks of life, devoting his time and energy towards enterprises for the public good, believing that a man has higher duties in life than the simple acquisition of wealth; that he who lives to benefit mankind has ennobled his own soul, and may well rest when life's labor is done. He possesses a well-balanced mind, maturing all his plans by careful consideration; has a calm judgment; is serene in disposition, and charitable to the failings of others. He is genial as a friend, kind and indulgent as a husband and father, and is generally esteemed, respected, and beloved. With a mechanical turn of mind, he is a close observer of both men and things in the world around, and may be said to be wholly the architect of his own fortunes. He possesses a strong will, that has carried him over all obstacles. In his business enterprises he has lived to see his efforts for the public good crowned with success, and is entitled to enjoy the honorable old age that is his.

W A Y N E.

WAYNE, numbered 13 in the list of townships, and occupying range 3, contains an area of five miles square, and is one of the seven townships forming the southern tier of Columbiana. Its boundaries are Centre township on the north, Washington on the south, Madison on the east, and Franklin on the west.

The west fork of Beaver Creek flows through the township from the northwest corner to the middle of the eastern boundary, and affords good water-power.

Coal-beds are plentiful, but the lack of railway facilities confines the value of the mineral to the limits of a small home consumption. The same reference may be made to deposits of limestone, fire-clay, iron-ore, sandstone, and flagstone. The latter, found in the Sloan flag quarry, upon the farm occupied by Mrs. Eliza McCord, is said to yield flagstones of a superior quality.

Wayne is a productive farming region, and is noted for its picturesque scenic endowments. High elevations dot the surface in every part, and from their summits views of a wide sweep of fertile hill and plain, relieved by woodland scenes, are presented in a particularly engaging form.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Aaron Hull is said to have been the first white inhabitant of Wayne township. He located in 1802 on section 16, and

was for some time a lonely settler in a howling wilderness, until, early in 1803, new-comers began to gather in the township. Among them were Adam Poe, father of the Indian-fighting Poe family, who built his cabin near where Samuel Ewing now lives; John T. Parker, who was the first justice of the peace in the township; James Hoge, a government surveyor; Patrick McKaig, the Thompsons, Armstrongs, Hutchinsous, Sheehans, and McLaughlins.

In 1804, Gideon Gaver settled the place known as the Gaver farm, where is now Gaver post-office; John Armstrong and William King, upon that part of Wayne now included in Franklin township. In 1805, James Figley occupied the place now owned by John Meister, and James Donaldson the farm upon which James, his son, resides.

John Fleming, who moved into Wayne in 1815, purchased the farm on section 9 entered by John T. Parker, and upon that farm his son John still lives. His nearest neighbors were Gideon Gaver, on the east, in section 10; James Donaldson, on the west; James Armstrong, on the north, upon section 4; and James Hoge, who, with Donaldson, lived on section 8.

Section 7, now in Franklin, but then in Wayne, was in 1804 settled by William King, who came in from Pennsylvania with his wife, two daughters, and three sons, John, Hugh, and Thomas. Besides entering other land, Patrick

McKaig entered section 7 with William King. When the latter settler located, there was no settler on the west between his place and the Tuscarawas River.

Wm. Grafton (who died in 1878, aged ninety-four), with his brother William, came in from Maryland, and settled, in 1813, upon land entered by one Leiper, upon section 14. Leiper owned a small tract of 22 acres, now owned by Rev. Robert Hayes, and situated in Wayne. This he sold to Geo. McLeest for a pair of ear-rings, McLeest, who was a dealer in jewelry, finding that method of payment much more to his liking than the disbursement of money.

Following close upon the advent of the Graftons came the Pattersons, McCords, Morgans, Dessellems, and McMillins.

Patrick McKaig, already alluded to, was the pioneer miller in Wayne, albeit his mill was a primitive affair.

One Starkey is said to have led the van in the matter of sturdy service at the forge, and was accounted a blacksmith of more than ordinary excellence and of marvelous physical strength.

An early settler was Capt. James Wornington, who died in Wayne at the age of one hundred and three, and who claimed that sixty years of his life had been passed upon the sea in the naval and merchant-marine services.

Gottlieb Nothdurft and John Meister were time-honored citizens, natives of France, and boasted of having fought under the first Napoleon, with whom, Meister related, he shared the terrors of the famous retreat from Moscow.

Many of the early settlers in Wayne were from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and were generally people of more than ordinary energy and thrift, while they were as a rule intelligent and warm advocates of religious worship, which they took speedy measures to secure for the settlement as soon as practicable. There were some, too, who belonged to the rougher class of backwoodsmen; who prided themselves especially on their physical prowess; were ambitious to be known as "scalp-lifters;" regarded civilization and its refinements as fit only for women; always went attired in the traditional buckskin breeches, hunting-shirt, and skin cap, and were, in short, a wild and boisterous band of free-lances, who rejoiced in their freedom from conventionalities and in a roving existence.

Indians were plentiful, but not dangerous. They roamed about at will, and, although they were never troublesome, beyond being thieves and beggars, their presence was always attended with apprehensive fears among the settlers, and the atmosphere always seemed easier to breathe when the red-skins were not about.

Many stories are still extant of the superstitious prevalent among the early settlers, and of the ceremonies observed in warding off the evils which were foretold by persons claiming to be versed in the knowledge of dispelling the influences of witchcraft; but this superstitious belief, it is but justice to believe, obtained only among a few of the most ignorant, and never passed current among the intelligent members of the community.

Wild and savage animals roamed the forests in those days, and their prowlings and frequent ravages occasioned frequent and serious alarm to the settlers. The yell of the panther and the mournful howl of wolves were familiar

sounds to the pioneer ear, and the protection at night of the household from the probable attack of the one, as well as special guarding of domestic animals from the approach of the other, exercised the watchful concern of the settler, and gave him no end of anxious fear. The last panther killed in the township was in 1832,—and hunting such and kindred animals had frequently engaged the attention of the bold backwoodsman,—when in a grand rally by a half-dozen hunters the beast fell by the hand of Daniel Lindesmith, a noted deer-slayer and an unerring rifle-shot. Deer-slaying was a favorite pastime, and bear-hunting much affected, while the pursuit of the venomous rattlesnake, although a dangerous sport, was a not uncommon pastime.

It is told that even as late as 1832, John McLeest owned the only cart in his neighborhood, and that he also owned the first wagon seen in the township. The calls upon him for the use of those articles were frequent from all sides, and left him but little opportunity to serve with them his own needs. So also was it with the first grain-eradle brought into the township, and owned by William Grafton.

The farmers struggled hard and diligently to eke out a living, but that work in a new country is a slow and difficult process, and it is still a saying in Wayne that no sooner had a farmer paid his taxes for one year than he began directly to save all the money he could make to pay taxes for the next. Squire John T. Parker, of whom mention has already been made, performed, in 1808, the first marriage ceremony known in Wayne, the parties married being Thomas Culbertson and Betsey Porter. Marriage ceremonies in those days were neither brilliant nor stylish affairs, but they were joyous occasions nevertheless, and, although the bridegroom might appear in shirt sleeves, barefoot, and with but one suspender supporting his pantaloons, and the bride in home-spun frock, they were happily content and with their friends made the time a jolly one.

Wayne sprang promptly to the rescue upon the outbreak of the war of 1812, and many of her best citizens gave their services in the conflict. It was during the progress of the war, when the people were keenly alive to alarms and apprehensions, that a rapidly-spread report of a threatened Indian incursion into the township caused feverish excitement and the rapid flight of many families to places of better security. The alarm proved happily a false one, and after a brief absence the refugees returned, but it was long before they settled into a peaceful conviction that the day of trouble was past.

The first justice of the peace, as has been noted, was John T. Parker, who was elected upon the organization of the township, and after him Patrick McKaig, chosen in 1809, Thomas Roseburg, in 1812, and John Shivers were the pioneer justices.

Wayne is a strictly temperance township, and in 1832 organized a temperance society, which was followed directly afterwards by the organization, at Bethel church, of a similar society. Such good fruit did these movements bear that since 1850 not a drop of liquor has been sold within the limits of the township, as goes the report.

Of the men who were born and reared in Wayne, Thos. J. McKaig, Wm. W. McKaig, Wm. Armstrong, and Jos. F. Williams, have served as State legislators; Clement V. Mc-

Kaig and M. Travis entered the ministry; John Armstrong served as the treasurer of Columbiana County three consecutive terms; Wm. Armstrong was associate county judge; Hiram Gaver was county commissioner for ten years; Joshua S. Sloan probate judge and county treasurer in Iowa, his brother Robert judge of the court of common pleas, and Geo. J. Luckey superintendent of public schools in Pittsburgh.

ORGANIZATION.

Wayne was organized in 1806, and included originally a territory of six miles square, embracing thirty-six sections. Upon the erection of Carroll County, in 1832, Wayne lost a row of sections to Washington on the south, and one to Franklin on the west, so that its area of territory is now included within twenty-five sections, measuring five miles square.

The first tax levy in Wayne township was \$28; in 1821 the levy was \$53.75.

For the years 1807 to 1816 there are no existing township records; from the latter date to 1879 they are, however, complete, and the list of township trustees, clerks, and treasurers who have served during that period is here given:

- 1816.—Trustees, Patrick McKaig, Francis Gardner, John Fleming; Clerk, Thomas C. King; Treasurer, Hugh King.
- 1817.—Trustees, Patrick McKaig, John Fleming, Joshua Coupland; Clerk, Thomas C. King; Treasurer, Gideon Gaver.
- 1818.—Trustees, James Beer, John Shivers, Henry Beck; Clerk, James Sharp; Treasurer, Gideon Gaver.
- 1819.—Trustees, John Fleming, John Shivers, Henry Beck; Clerk, James Sharp; Treasurer, Benjamin Scattergood.
- 1820.—Trustees, John Fleming, Henry Beck, Samuel Sloan; Clerk, James Sharp; Treasurer, James Donaldson.
- 1821.—Trustees, John Fleming, Henry Beck, Wm. Grafton; Clerk, John McKaig; Treasurer, James Donaldson.
- 1822.—Trustees, Hugh King, Wm. Grafton, Joseph Watson; Clerk, Thomas C. King; Treasurer, Samuel Grafton.
- 1823.—Trustees, Hugh King, Henry Beck, Thomas Patterson; Clerk, Thomas C. King; Treasurer, Samuel Grafton.
- 1824.—Trustees, Henry Beck, James Welsh, Martin Armstrong; Clerk, Thomas C. King; Treasurer, James Beer.
- 1825-27.—Trustees, Henry Beck, James Sharp, Martin Armstrong; Clerk, Thomas C. King; Treasurer, James Beer.
- 1828.—Trustees, William Grafton, Thomas Roseburg, Martin Armstrong; Clerk, John McKaig; Treasurer, John Hughey.
- 1829.—Trustees, Wm. Grafton, Thomas Roseburg, Martin Armstrong; Clerk, William McHarg; Treasurer, Robert L. Fleming.
- 1830.—Trustees, Wm. Grafton, Thomas Roseburg, Martin Armstrong; Clerk, John Fleming; Treasurer, R. L. Fleming.
- 1831.—Trustees, William Grafton, Isaac Morgan, Joshua Coupland; Clerk, John Fleming; Treasurer, James McCord.
- 1832.—Trustees, William Grafton, Isaac Morgan, Joshua Coupland; Clerk, Jesse Phillips; Treasurer, R. L. Fleming.
- 1833-34.—Trustees, James McCord, Mathew Black, George Burns; Clerk, Jesse Phillips; Treasurer, R. L. Fleming.
- 1835.—Trustees, James McCord, Samuel McLaughlin, John McKaig; Clerk, Robert Sloan; Treasurer, R. L. Fleming.
- 1836.—Trustees, Samuel McLaughlin, John McKaig, Joseph Williams; Clerk, James Tritt; Treasurer, Robert Sloan.
- 1837.—Trustees, Samuel McLaughlin, Joseph Williams, Washington Gaver; Clerk, James Tritt; Treasurer, Robert Sloan.
- 1838.—Trustees, Washington Gaver, Samuel McLaughlin, James McLaughlin; Clerk, Hugh McCord; Treasurer, Robert Sloan.
- 1839.—Trustees, Samuel McLaughlin, Joseph McLaughlin, John Fleming; Clerk, Henry H. Phillips; Treasurer, Robert Sloan.
- 1840.—Trustees, Samuel McLaughlin, Jos. McLaughlin, Jas. McCullough; Clerk, Hugh McCord; Treasurer, Robert Sloan.
- 1841.—Trustees, Jas. McCullough, Jos. McLaughlin, Mathew Lowden; Clerk, Jesse Phillips; Treasurer, Gottlieb Nothdurft.

- 1842.—Trustees, Jas. McCullough, Mathew Lowden, Robert Sloan; Clerk, Jesse Phillips; Treasurer, G. Nothdurft.
- 1843.—Trustees, Jas. McCullough, John Fleming, Jas. McCord; Clerk, Jas. B. Morrison; Treasurer, G. Nothdurft.
- 1844.—Trustees, Jas. McCord, John Fleming, John Fife; Clerk, J. S. Sloan; Treasurer, G. Nothdurft.
- 1845.—Trustees, George Burns, Mathew Anderson, John Morgan; Clerk, J. S. Sloan; Treasurer, G. Nothdurft.
- 1846.—Trustees, John Morgan, Mathew Anderson, Robert Travis; Clerk, Edward Gaver; Treasurer, G. Nothdurft.
- 1847.—Trustees, John Morgan, Mathew Anderson, Henry Kepner; Clerk, Peter Tritt; Treasurer, G. Nothdurft.
- 1848.—Trustees, John Morgan, Jas. B. Morrison, Thos. Roseburg; Clerk, Peter Tritt; Treasurer, G. Nothdurft.
- 1849.—Trustees, Jas. McCullough, John Fleming, John Brown; Clerk, Peter Tritt; Treasurer, G. Nothdurft.
- 1850.—Trustees, John Fleming, Jas. McCullough, Hugh McCord; Clerk, J. S. Sloan; Treasurer, G. Nothdurft.
- 1851-52.—Trustees, John Fleming, Jas. McCullough, Henry Kepner; Clerk, Hiram Nothdurft; Treasurer, G. Nothdurft.
- 1853.—Trustees, Jas. McCullough, John Brown, Peter Tritt; Clerk, Hiram Nothdurft; Treasurer, G. Nothdurft.
- 1854.—Trustees, James McCullough, John Brown, Wm. Ferguson; Clerk, Peter Tritt; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1855-56.—Trustees, John Fleming, Wm. Ferguson, Michael Curran; Clerk, John Robinson; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1857.—Trustees, John Fleming, Wm. Ferguson, Michael Curran; Clerk, John Nothdurft; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1858.—Trustees, Jas. McCullough, Thos. McCord, Thos. F. Patterson; Clerk, John Nothdurft; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1859.—Trustees, George McLaughlin, Thos. McCord, Thos. F. Patterson; Clerk, Robert Morrow; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1860-62.—No record.
- 1863.—Trustees, Jos. L. Forbes, Lewis Williams, John McMillin; Clerk, John Nothdurft; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1864.—Trustees, Wm. Todd, John McMillin, David Patterson; Clerk, John Nothdurft; Treasurer, Thos. D. Stuart.
- 1865-66.—Trustees, Thos. McCord, Jos. L. Forbes, Geo. McLaughlin; Clerk, John Nothdurft; Treasurer, T. D. Stewart.
- 1867-68.—Trustees, Alex. C. Roley, Jos. Benner, John Kerr; Clerk, Wm. A. Sheehan; Treasurer, Hugh McCord.
- 1869.—Trustees, Thos. D. Stewart, Lewis Williams, James G. Donaldson; Clerk, Wm. A. Sheehan; Treasurer, Hugh McCord.
- 1870.—Trustees, Thos. D. Stewart, Lewis C. Williams, James G. Donaldson; Clerk, Wm. A. Sheehan; Treasurer, James G. Donaldson.
- 1871.—Trustees, James G. Donaldson, Wm. Ferguson, T. B. Patterson; Clerk, William A. Sheehan; Treasurer, James G. Donaldson.
- 1872.—Trustees, Thomas D. Stewart, David Patterson, Lewis C. Williams; Clerk, Harvey Davis; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1873.—Trustees, Israel Irwin, John Fleming, Lewis Williams; Clerk, David Todd; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1874.—Trustees, Hugh McCord, John Fleming, Israel Irwin; Clerk, D. W. Todd; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1875.—Trustees, T. D. Stewart, Israel Irwin, Thos. Fleming; Clerk, D. W. Todd; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1876.—Trustees, Alex. Roley, T. B. Patterson, Israel Irwin; Clerk, Thos. Fleming; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1877-78.—Trustees, T. B. Patterson, Jos. Benner, Israel Irwin; Clerk, Thos. Fleming; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.
- 1879.—Trustees, T. B. Patterson, Jos. Benner, Israel Irwin; Clerk, Thos. Fleming; Treasurer, Samuel Ewing.

VOTERS IN 1828.

From an old record has been compiled the following list of voters in Wayne township in 1828: John McPherson, James Hoge, John Davis, James Sharp, David Scattergood, Robert Urquhart, Allen McLain, Alexander Hoey, James Johnston, Francis Russell, William Coburn, James Coburn, Samuel Hunter, James Hunter, Patrick McManus, Benjamin Scattergood, Thomas Patterson, Sr., Thomas Patterson, Jr., Samuel Grafton, William McClure, William Grafton,

Patrick McElhore, Henry Hull, William Hull, Peter Wilson, Nathan Mener, Alexander McGun, William Pumphrey, Jacob Desselens, Alexander Flowers, John Roley, Robert Sloan, James Welch, Joshua Patterson, Samuel Sloan, Joseph Campbell, Gottlieb Nothdurft, John Allbright, John Shivers, James McCord, Peter Tritt, John Hutcheson, John Hull, James Jamison, James Morrison, Cornelius Sheehan, Edward Williams, James Sloan, John McGaffick, Richard Davis, Hugh Ree, Lot Todd, Joseph Fox, Charles Close, John Hoey, William Milligan, Andrew Smith, David Rose, Samuel Hull, John Nille, Samuel McCoy, John Phelps, Alexander Dallas, James Brannon, Peter Dallas, James Rogers, Oliver Hutcheson, Richard Carey, William Wallace, Abram Daniels, Abram Figley, Bernard Murphy, Christopher Lesnet, Joseph Hutcheson, John Patterson, Martin Chink, Francis Luey, Robert Wallace, Mathias Smith, George Corcoran, James Stuart, Robert Long, William MeHarg, Daniel Sheehan, Simon Figley, Mathew Black, Patrick McKaig, Gideon Gaver, Thomas Glass, James Donaldson, Alexander McGarry, John McKaig, Peter Coss, John McMillan, George McNelence, James Armstrong, Samuel Ramsay, Philip Ameck, Daniel Knepfer, Martin Armstrong, Joshua Coupland, Daniel McAllister, Hector McAllister, Alexander Shields, Henry Benner, John Farmer, Benjamin Todd, Isaac Morgan, James Beer, Sr., James Beer, Jr., John Gilmore, Thomas Roseburg, William Morgan, John Morgan, Benjamin Daws, David McDivitt, Mathias Loudon, J. R. Stodgrass, William Forbus, Henry Beck, Peter Kountz, William Douglass, Samuel Kuffle, Iehabod Davis, Samuel Banks, Joseph Williard, William Amen, Anthony Amen, George Farmer, Jacob Ellwell, Thomas Pollock, Christopher Williams, Alexander Todd, Samuel Shivers, William Crawford.

CHURCHES.

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian minister to perform stated labor in Wayne township was Rev. James Robertson, a graduate of St. Andrew's University, Edinburgh, Scotland, who began in 1818 to preach within the present bounds of the Bethel congregation. He preached two Sabbaths in each month, occupying a tent for public worship in the summer, and dwelling-houses in the winter. The tent was put up on a field now owned by Rev. Robert Hays, and then near where William Grafton lived. Mr. Robertson was an earnest, faithful worker, and labored with much success against such inconveniences as a want of church organization, extended journeys over bad roads, and a generally crude condition of civilization.

In 1821 a church organization was effected as a branch of the Yellow Creek congregation of Madison township. The early church records having been lost, a list of the original members is not obtainable, but it is known that Andrew Adams, Thomas Patterson, James Welch, and Richard Gilson were the ruling elders chosen at the organization.

Directly upon that event, it was of course deemed necessary to have a house of worship, and, Thomas Patterson donating two acres of land for a grave-yard and church site, a double-bewed log house was, by the united efforts of

the members of the congregation, erected upon the spot now occupied by Bethel church.

Oct. 22, 1823, in response to a petition of the Bethel congregation, the Presbytery of Hartford adopted a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the congregation of Yellow Creek be divided, and that that part of the congregation where the new meeting-house is built be known by the name of Bethel congregation, and that Rev. James Robertson be considered the stated pastor of that congregation."

The name of Bethel was originally chosen in honor of a church of that name in the Pittsburgh Presbytery, and Mr. Robertson, who was called, had all along been preaching for the congregation. He organized the church of Bethesda, in Franklin township, and until 1827 preached for that and Bethel congregation. The joint membership of the two churches was 202 in the year 1825, previous to which there had been spirited revivals and liberal accessions to the church membership. Mr. Robertson retired from the pastoral charge at Bethel in 1827, and, continuing his ministry elsewhere until 1848, retired from active life in that year, and in 1856 died, in the eightieth year of his age, at the house of his son-in-law, George Sloan, with whom he had passed his declining days. From 1827 to 1835 the church depended upon stated supplies and such as could be best obtained. Revs. John Cook, Thomas Hughes, Nims, Dunlap, Harper, John B. Graham, James Cahoon, and others occupied the pulpit to 1848, Mr. Graham having served as pastor for thirteen years. In 1843, Robert Travis and John McDonald were added to the eldership, which included also the four elders who were selected at the church organization in 1821. Following Mr. Graham, the preachers at Bethel were Revs. M. E. Johnson, who labored from 1848 to 1849, and Rev. Robert Hays, the present pastor, who was settled in 1850, and who for a period of thirty years has uninterruptedly served the congregation.

In 1852 the old church-building was succeeded by the substantial frame edifice now in use. In 1854, the church membership, which in 1850 was but 30, had risen to nearly 100. In that year, John Roley, Angus Noble, Richard Gilson, and Andrew S. McIntosh were added to the eldership; in 1865 the additions were Alexander McIntosh, Daniel Grafton, Daniel Rose, Hiram Nothdurft, Alexander Roley; and in 1871, William Gilson, John Nims, Thomas B. Patterson, and William T. Cameron. The church has now a membership of 230, and is exceedingly prosperous.

LEBANON UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Upon an application being made to the Monongahela Presbytery for one of their number to administer the Lord's Supper and organize an Associate Reformed congregation in Wayne township, Rev. James Brown was delegated, and Aug. 12, 1831, in a grove near Mrs. Fleuning's house, in Wayne township, the organization of Lebanon congregation Associate Reformed church was formed. The Session consisted of Rev. James Brown as moderator, and Elders William Miller, John Homer, Isaac Buchanan, John Walker, and John Collins. The following persons were then admitted to communion: David McKinley, Charles and

Elizabeth Spence, James and Mary Jamison, Andrew Scott, John and Mary Black, Samuel McCoy, Alonzo and Mary McLain, Samuel and Jane Hunter, Abigail Fleming, Elizabeth and Mary Black, William and Harriet Armstrong, Elizabeth and Hannah McCoy, Anna, Elizabeth, and Anna Maria McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. William Bindsley, William Wallace, Margaret Bindsley, Margaret Patterson, Mrs. McCoy. Aug. 15, 1831, James Jamison and William Armstrong were chosen elders. At the second communion, held at the house of the Widow Fleming, Thomas and Elizabeth McQuoid, John and Margaret Bindsley, and William and Jean Robertson were admitted to membership.

The first preachers were Rev. James Brown and James Walker, and the first called pastor Rev. John Donaldson. William Bindsley was chosen an elder in 1838, and in 1842 the additions were John Young and John McMillan.

The second stated pastor was Rev. Wm. H. Jamison, and after him Revs. James Golden, I. N. White, and H. H. Brownlee, the latter being in charge June, 1879, when the membership was 60.

Preaching was for some time held in a grove and at Mrs. Fleming's house, until the erection of a small frame church, near the site of the present edifice, which was erected in 1858. The present elders are John McMillan, Robert McQuoid, D. D. McIntosh, Samuel Ewing.

PLEASANT GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1837, Joseph Paxton, a blacksmith of Elk Run township, began to preach occasionally at the house of Thomas Cross, in Wayne township, to a company of people who worshiped as members of the United Brethren church. Cross lived north of John Fleming's, where John Patterson now resides. Paxton, Alexander Biddle, and others preached at Cross' house about two years, and then changed the place of worship to the house of Peter Coss, who lived upon the place now occupied by John Rule. Isaac Crubaugh was the first class-leader of the United Brethren organization, which, not long after the transfer to the house of Peter Coss, was reorganized as a Methodist Episcopal congregation, with Peter Coss as class-leader. A log church was built upon the latter's farm, and there services were held until 1848, when the present church-building was put up. Latterly the congregation has not met for worship at the church, save at irregular and lengthened periods, owing to the difficulty of obtaining preachers in a circuit (the Hanover) already taxing to its utmost the powers of the preachers assigned thereto.

The present trustees are John McGeehan, David McDevitt, Samuel Williams, Wm. Patterson, and Wm. McGaffick. The last class-leader was Harrison Benson.

The first Methodist Episcopal preaching in Wayne was held in 1825, at the house of Gideon Gaver, now occupied by Joseph Bindsley. There was preaching there every fortnight until about 1840, when the members of the congregation generally joined the Pleasant Grove congregation.

SCHOOLS.

Schools were properly regarded as necessities, and soon after settlers began to multiply measures were taken to look after the education of the young.

The first teachers were McClurg, Hugh Lee, David Hoit, and David McDonald; after whom came Hugh Reid, Wm. Dunn, Joseph Hunter, Erastus Lee, a deaf man, and Jessie Robertson. Mr. Lee was noted as an excellent teacher and a wonderfully accomplished penman. A famous school-teacher was "old man Powell," a white-haired, white-bearded old man, who taught in 1827. Besides his duties as pedagogue, he followed also the business of making walking-sticks, which he supplied in considerable numbers to his aged neighbors.

Wayne now enjoys liberal educational advantages, and six district schools provide for the rising generation an abundant fund of preliminary education.

POST-OFFICES.

Gaver and West Beaver are the two post-offices in the township. At the first named, Robert L. Fleming was the first postmaster, and after him officiated Samuel Ewing, George Elliott, Wm. O. McCord, and Jas. Trunick.

The post-office at West Beaver was established in 1849, when Wm. Phillips was appointed postmaster, after whom the appointees were David McLean, John Robinson (1853 to 1861,) Robert Morrow, and John Robinson (present incumbent, second term), from 1863 to this time, and still in office.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial-ground laid out for public use was the one now adjacent to Bethel church, for which Thomas Patterson gave the land in 1821. The first white person who died in the township was James Armstrong, who, in 1807, lost his life by a congestive chill, consequent upon a bath in the creek.

A solitary grave, marked now by a clump of bushes, near where the first township school-house stood, is where John Roley buried a child in 1820. The land has been plowed times without number, but that spot has remained undisturbed all these years.

The first person buried in Bethel church-yard was one McCartney, a crazy man, who after a roaming existence of careless freedom, died in the confinement which his symptoms of violence demanded.

Besides the cemetery at Bethel church, there are cemeteries also at the Methodist Episcopal and Lebanon United Presbyterian churches.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The justices of the peace who have served in Wayne from the organization to the present time, 1879, have been John T. Parker, Patrick McKaig, Thomas Roseburg, John Shivers, Isaac Morgan, James McCord, John Robiusion, Samuel Ewing, and David W. Todd.

VILLAGES.

Wayne has within its limits no villages, although there are two postal stations, known as Gavers and West Beaver. Gavers, named in honor of Gideon Gaver, an early settler, has a store, but with that its semblance to a village ceases, since the neighboring dwellings are all farm-houses.



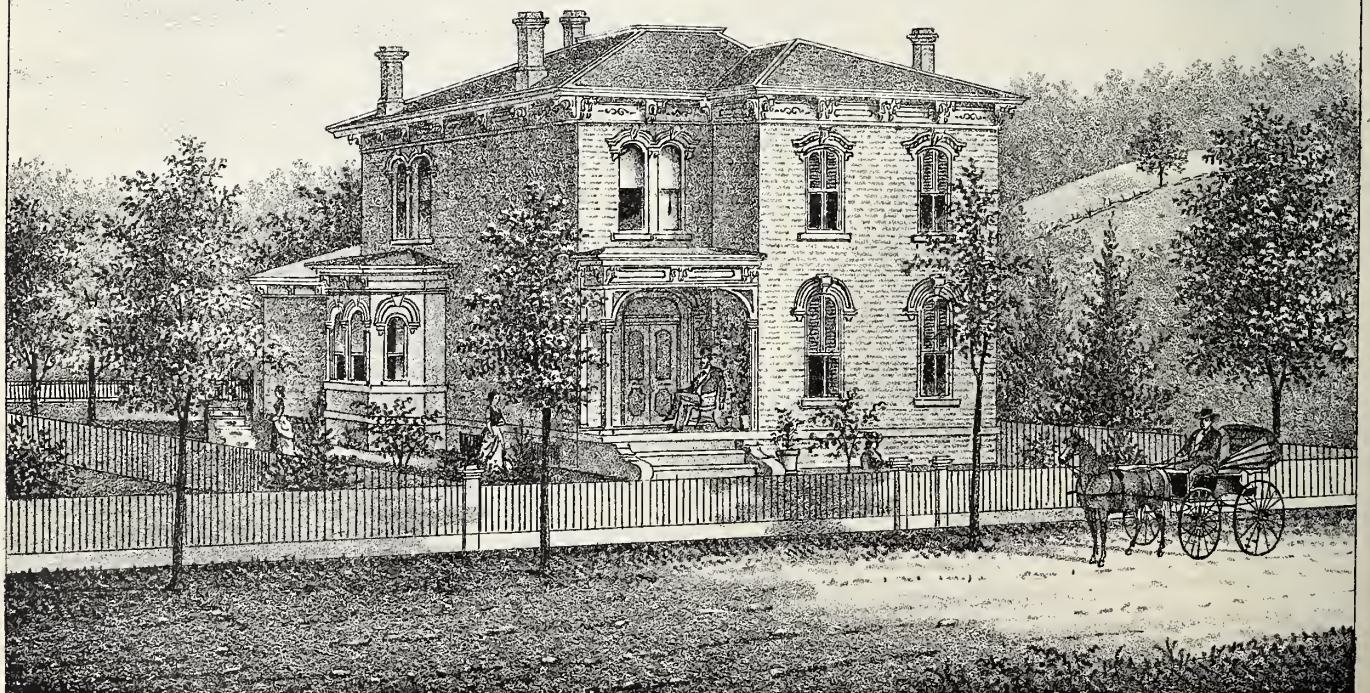
JABEZ COULSON.



MRS. JOSEPH COULSON



Joseph Coulson



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH COULSON, WEST TP, COLUMBIANA Co., O.

WEST.

LOCATION—NATURAL FEATURES.

THE township of West, No. 16 north, range 5 east, is bounded as follows: north, by Knox township; east, by Hanover township; south, by Carroll County; and west, by Stark County. Among the natural curiosities of the township is the watershed which separates the waters of the Tuscarawas and Mahoning Rivers. On the farm of James Reed are several springs, from the principal of which the family obtain their supply of water. It is located in the cellar of his dwelling. Thence the water takes an easterly course for nearly half a mile to what is known as "Ginlet Hill," near Chambersburg. At the foot of the hill the water separates, about one-half of its volume coursing southward, joining the Big Sandy, thence the Tuscarawas, and eventually reaching the Ohio River through Muskingum at Marietta. The other branch flows northeasterly through North Georgetown, Alliance, Warren, Trumbull County; thence *via* Youngstown to the Ohio, near Beaver, Pa.

The whole township is well drained by the Mahoning River and its numerous branches on the north, the Big Sandy and tributaries of the Tuscarawas on the west and south. The surface of the land is undulating, and in some localities quite hilly, but not sufficiently so to be termed mountainous. The greatest elevation is attained in the vicinity of Chambersburg, on sections 9, 10, 15, and 16.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Of the pioneer families of West township, that of Michael Sanor was the first in the northern part. He was a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., and came to West early in the spring of 1804. In his family were eleven children,—Julia, who married Daniel Mathias; Catharine, who married Jacob Lower; Jacob; Mary, who married John Sentz; Michael; Susan, who married Christian Whiteleather; Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Wolff; George; William; Sarah, who married Adam Hahn; and John. Michael Sanor the elder was a Revolutionary soldier, and served under Gen. Washington.

John Ruff, also a native of Westmoreland Co., Pa., purchased lands in section 3, and settled there in the spring of 1804, soon after the arrival of the Sanor family. The children were thirteen in number, nine of whom came with the family. They were Anthony, Christopher, Sarah, Jacob, Isabella, John, Polly, Jonas, and Daniel. Those born since the settlement in West were Samuel, Matilda, Nancy, and David.

Another Westmoreland County family was that of Henry King, who settled on section 4 in 1804. His children were David; William; Christina, who married Abner Sheetz; Henry; Elizabeth, who married John Sanor; and Samuel.

David Smith entered and settled on section 11 in 1804. In his family were ten children, viz.: Susan, who married Frederick Zepernick; Barbara, who married George Frederick; Nancy; Catharine, who married George Reamer; John; David; Jacob; Mary, who married George Catt; Hettie, who married John Snyder; and Betsey, who married Henry Thomas.

On the 5th day of May, 1805, John Hahn, Jr., a native of Maryland, with two hired men, John Roger and Ludwick Bates, settled on section 8. Mr. Hahn brought a wife, but no children, to the township. They have had born to them since that time fourteen sons and daughters, most of whom died in infancy. John, the only surviving child of the family, lives at Moultrie, in West township.

In 1806, Isaac Davis, a Virginian, came to West with a wife and four children,—Isaac, Jr., Mary, Eleanor, and David. Isaac, Jr., married Edith Richards; Mary married Thos. Emmons; Eleanor married Gilbert Blanchon; David married Rachel John. Eleanor (Davis) Blanchon lives in Iowa, aged ninety-two years, and is the only child of Isaac Davis, the pioneer, now living. Rachel, the widow of David, still lives in West, aged eighty-eight years.

In 1808 three families settled in West. These pioneers were William Harrison, John Freed, and John Hahn, Sr., father of John Hahn, Jr., above mentioned.

William Harrison came from Monmouth Co., N. J., and located in Centre township in 1804, where he remained until 1808, when he removed to West, and settled on section 13. In his family were nine children,—Elizabeth, Rachel, Richard, Matilda and Edilda (twins), Achsa, and Mariam, all of whom came to West with their parents, and Susanna and William Henry, who were born in the township.

Richard and William Henry Harrison both live in West. The children of Richard are Isaac, Edilda, Thomas, Ann, William, Edward, Rachel, John, and Joseph. The children of William Henry are Samantha, who married Milton Bahner; John, Benjamin E., Mary Ann, who married John Nagle; William D., Janet, who married William Elton; Frances E., who became the wife of David Fultze; Susanna, who became Mrs. George Reamer; Sarah E., Jeremiah, Samuel Grant, and one who died in infancy.

John Freed was a native of Fayette Co., Pa., and came to West township in 1808, with a family of children, as follows: Abram, Henry, John, Barbara, who married Joseph Messimore, Peter, Nancy, who married Jacob Freed, Betsey, who married Jacob Smith, and Jacob.

John Hahn, Sr., a native of Maryland, settled in West township in 1808, bringing three children,—Caleb, Eve, who became the wife of Samuel Hiner, and Elizabeth.

Jehu Coulson was a native of Virginia, but removed

from that State to Fayette Co., Pa., at an early day. In 1811, Mr. Coulson, with a family of eight children, emigrated from Fayette County to Columbiana Co., Ohio, and settled in West township. The children were Uriah, Jehu, Jr., David, Jabez, Rachel, who married Benjamin Young, Jesse, Amos, Harvey, and Catharine, who married Samuel Smith. The last named three were step-children. Jabez Coulson is the only child of Jehu Coulson now living in the township. His age is eighty-two years. Jabez Coulson's children were Rachel, who became the wife of Jesse Bowersock, Joseph, Benjamin, Pine, who died in 1839, and John.

Nathan Pine, John Messimore, and Philip Wolff settled in West township in 1812. Nathan Pine was a native of Chester Co., Pa., and settled on lands in section 12. Four children came with the family,—Garrett, Isaac, who died in 1861, Lydia, who died in 1843, and Enos. There have been born, since the settlement in West, Lewis and Nathan. Of this family of children, Nathan alone now lives in the township. He married Hannah, daughter of David Davis.

John Messimore came to West from York Co., Pa., bringing a wife and six children, viz.: John, Joseph, Jacob, Henry, George, and Catharine. Henry, the fourth and only son living, still resides in the township, and is the father of four children,—Elizabeth, who married Simon Bernard; Julia, who married Abram Wyman and died in 1868; Lavinia, who married Ephraim Crowl; and Jesse, who married Annie Gamble.

Philip Wolff entered lands purchased from the government on section 13. He raised a family of several sons and daughters, all of whom were natives of the township.

Philip Brenner, a former resident of Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, settled in West in 1813, bringing with him a family of children, viz.: Michael, Philip, Jr., Jacob, Polly, Peggy, John, and Samuel. Of these Michael and John live with their families in the township.

Isaac Willis, the second son of Joseph Willis, came to West township in 1819. In the latter part of the same year he went to Carroll Co., Ohio, where he died soon after his arrival. By his first wife he had five and by his second ten children. John Willis, his son, is the oldest living representative of the family in Columbiana County. John Willis married, first, Cynthia Shepherd, by whom he had one child. His second wife was Mary Crago, by whom he had six children. His third wife was Elizabeth Kelley, who bore him ten children, all of whom are now living.

Among the pioneers of the township, whose settlement dates prior to 1820, there should be mentioned the following names: Andrew Barnes, Jacob Lower, Henry Betts, John Zepernick, Henry Barnes, Jacob Redmond, John Foulks, whose father built the first cabin on the present site of New Lisbon, and possibly others whose names have been forgotten, or who have long since removed from the township, concerning whom no reliable information or accurate date of settlement or removal can be obtained.

Jacob Koffel, a native of Maryland, settled in West in 1823. In the family were several children,—George, John, Jonathan, Samuel, Sally, who married Henry Messimore; Barbara, who married Abram Roose; and Betsey, who married Jacob Lozier.

Joseph Summers settled in West in 1825. His children were Solomon, Daniel, Hannah, who became the wife of Eli S. Hoover; John, and Annie, who married Simon Sturkey. Of these Solomon, Daniel, and John Summers still live in the township.

Joseph Willis, and Joseph, Jr., his son, settled in West in 1822. John Clark, with a family, settled on section 9 in 1831. Nicholas Kurtz settled in Centre township in 1808, where he lived until 1832. He then removed to West. He married Margaret Wiley, and brought to Columbiana County one child, David, who died in 1874. The children born since the settlement were Michael, who died in 1832; Nancy, who married David Crowl, and died in 1865; Jacob, now living in Illinois; Thomas; Susanna, who died in 1842; Daniel, who died in 1875; John, who died in 1849; Charles and William, both of whom are in the Western States.

Taylor Wooley, of Chester Co., Pa., came to West in the spring of 1833 with his wife and two children, Rachel, who married Oliver Taylor, and George.

In the latter part of 1833, Thomas Hawkins, of Washington Co., Pa., located in West. He raised a family of ten children, four of whom are now living. Two of these children, George, and Mary Ann Smith, wife of David Smith, still live in the township. Joseph H. Taylor, with his wife and one child, came to West in 1834. Mr. Taylor still lives at Rochester, and is seventy-five years of age.

John Snyder became a resident of West in 1834.

Eli Taylor came to the township in 1835. He married Susan Wooley, and raised a family of children.

The only representative of New York State among the early settlers of West township was Lewis McCoy, a former resident of Dutchess County. He came to the township in 1836. Mr. McCoy married Elizabeth Essick, daughter of Jacob Essick, of West township, by whom he had five children,—Hannah, who married Henry Smith, and died in 1877; Jacob E., Mordecai O., William L., and Samuel B.

ORGANIZATION.

West was added to the list of townships of Columbiana County in 1816. The clerk's minute-book of proceedings shows the record of elections only since 1823. The records prior to this time were made and kept on loose pieces of paper, which have been lost or destroyed. At an election held April 7, 1823, Jacob Ruff, John Sanor, and Jacob Smith were judges; David and William King, clerks. The trustees elected were Jacob Smith, Jacob Sanor, and Daniel Evans; lister of property, William King. Since 1823 the clerks and treasurers have been as follows:

CLERKS.

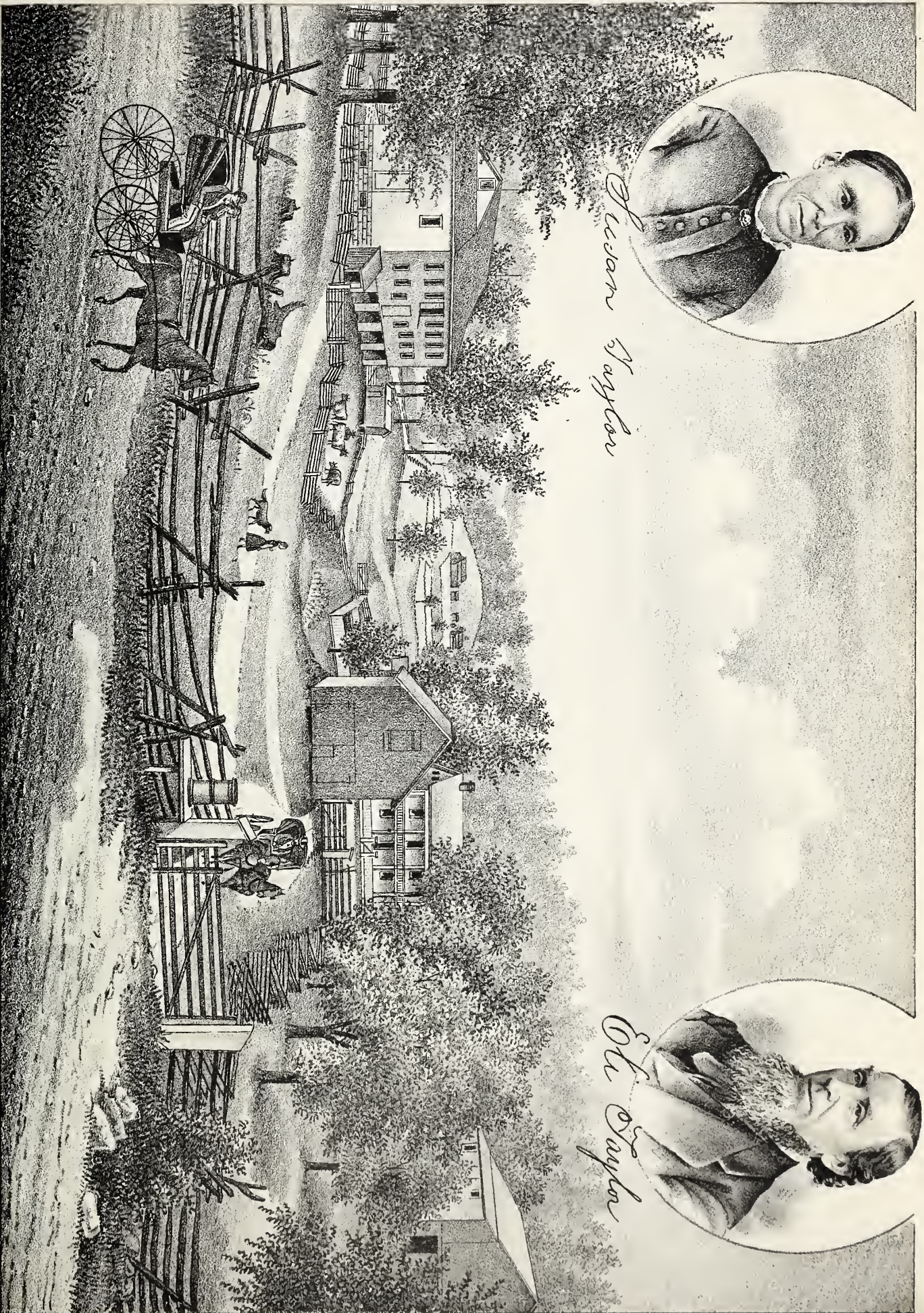
David King, 1823; William King, 1824-26; George Reamer, 1836; Jesse Van Matre, 1837-38; William King, 1839-46; J. R. Arter, 1846; Samuel Hershberger, 1847-48; Lewis McCoy, 1849; E. M. Colstoek, 1850; James Sleutz, 1851-52; Mordecai H. Logue, 1853; William Weaver, 1854; Ira Jennings, 1855; Philip Thoman, 1856; J. P. Thoman, 1857-59; B. A. Whiteleather, 1860; Jonathan Weaver, 1861-62; J. H. Weaver, 1863; J. H. Miller, 1864; Eli Taylor, 1865-72; John L. Heim, 1872-73; Albert C. Smith, 1874; Eli Taylor, 1875; D. M. Burger, 1876-77; Jonah Wickersham, 1878-79.



Susan Taylor



Eli Taylor



RESIDENCE OF ELI TAYLOR, WEST T^P, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO.

TREASURERS.

George McNally, 1823; David King, 1824; Jesse Van Mater, 1825-34; Isaac Davis, 1834-35; John W. Davis, 1836; George Reamer, 1837; David Zepernick, 1838-39; Hugh Lee, 1840-41; David Zepernick, 1842-47; John Curry, 1847-51; Moses Davis, 1851-52; John Miller, 1853; John L. Hime, 1854; Henry Weaver, 1855; John L. Hime, 1856; William Essick, 1857; John L. Hime, 1858-61; Henry Sanor, 1861-62; G. S. Bentley, 1863-64; Levi King, 1865; Granville S. Bentley, 1866-72; Joseph H. Taylor, 1872-79; Harrison Emmons, 1879.

ASSESSORS.

Assessors were not elected until 1842, since which time they have been as follows :

Alexander Anderson, 1842; John Orrison, 1843; John McDonough, 1844; James Cooper, 1845-46; Alexander Anderson, 1847-48; John Foulks, 1849; John Miller, 1850-53; James Sheetz, 1853-54; John Walters, 1855; Henry Bates, 1856; Robert Crist, 1857-58; David F. Lower, 1859; Robert Crist, 1860; David F. Lower, 1861; David Essick, 1862; Robert Crist, 1863; R. H. Garrigues, 1864; John Walters, 1865-66; La Fayette Foulks, 1867-69; John Walters, 1870-71; La Fayette Foulks, 1872; John Pieren, 1873; David Emmons, 1874-75; William McCoy, 1876-77; William Mitchell, 1878-79.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

NEW ALEXANDER.

Probably the oldest hamlet in West township is the little village of New Alexander. No positive record of its platting exists, but it must have been laid out about the year 1812. Originally, it comprised twenty acres of land, owned by David Smith, a pioneer of the township. A hotel was built there in 1818 and run by John Ritz. The sign of the Black Bear is still in the memory of some of the older inhabitants. John Ritz died about the year 1840. New Alexander was on the old stage-line road, and a halting-place of considerable note in its early days. The place has about fifty houses and a population of about 200.

CHAMBERSBURG.

Chambersburg was originally platted and laid out on the 20th day of December, 1828, under the proprietorship of Michael Coxsen, David Myers, George Ball, and William McMillon. As laid out it comprised the southeast quarter of section 9 and the southwest quarter of section 10. The map or plat was recorded Dec. 22, 1828. In June, 1842, the village plat was enlarged by including lands of Jonathan D. Koffel.

Chambersburg is situated about three miles west from New Alexander, and is on the old stage-road of fifty years ago. An old hotel stood on the site of the village before it was laid out. It was kept by Samuel Miller until burned, about 1830. Mr. Koffel then built and ran a hotel at the village. At present Chambersburg has a tavern, store, and blacksmith-shop. Its population is about 100.

ROCHESTER.

The village of Rochester, before it was formally laid out, was a post-office station known as "Emmons Cross-Roads." Jacob St. Clair was postmaster there as early as 1828 or 1829. On the 25th of December, 1834, J. G. Williard, surveyor of Columbiana County, platted the original village of Rochester, under the proprietorship of Thomas Emmons

and Isaac Davis. An addition was made April 20, 1854, under the direction of George Sloan, who made a further addition April 19, 1862. The post-office and station at this place, since its laying out, has been known as "East Rochester," to distinguish it from another place of the same name. The village is known as "Rochester," although it is also frequently designated East Rochester. The first store was kept by Jacob St. Clair, when the village was known as "Emmons Cross-Roads." It has but one general store at present. Joseph Coulson is postmaster and station-agent.

LYNCHBURG.

Lynchburg owes its existence to the construction of the Sandy and Beaver Canal. It is a namesake of the city of Lynchburg, Va. Eli Wickersham and Amos Preston were the original landholders, under whose direction the village was laid out. The first plat was made Dec. 4, 1834. An addition was made Dec. 26th of the same year by Amos Preston, William Hall, and Philip Wickersham. From the time of the abandonment of the canal Lynchburg dates its decline. On the 6th day of May, 1845, upon the petition of Owen Stackhouse, the Court of Common Pleas of Columbiana County ordered that forty-six lots, then within the village limits, be vacated. At present it has but little more to boast than a name. The village has a population of about 50.

MOULTRIE.

The hamlet of Moultrie was laid out in sections 7 and 8, Feb. 7, 1853. The survey was made in September, 1851. It comprised twenty-four lots, each 60 by 120 feet in size. John Foulks was proprietor of the lands; the survey was made by J. G. Williard. The village is located on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, to the erection of which it is indebted for its being. A store, mill, blacksmith-and wagon-shop comprise the business industries of the place. Its population is about 75.

BAYARD.

The village of Bayard is situate at the junction of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh with the Tuscarawas Branch Railroad. It was laid out and surveyed in April, 1852, under the direction of Cyrus Prentiss and James Farmer, who purchased the lands for the purpose. The village has two hotels,—the "Valley House," built about 1861, by John B. Milner, and now kept by John H. Huth, and the "St. Charles Hotel," built about 1867, by James M. Leith, and now conducted by Charles Blythe. Although Bayard has no manufacturing interests within its platted limits, it is a place of considerable importance as a post-office and a railroad transfer station. Alfred Jones is postmaster and station-agent. The village has a population of about 125.

CHURCHES.

West township has nine church societies, some of which held informal meetings prior to 1820, yet there is found but one church-building erected before that time. This was the old log church and school-house built for all public purposes in the year 1810 at New Alexander. This old pioneer building was torn down in 1840. The

members of the Society of Friends met for worship in the old log school-house on section 35 as early as 1815.

The Plains Disciples church, so called, about a mile southwest from Bayard, was built about 1830. Its location in that part of the township known as "the Plains" gave it this distinguishing title. The building was removed about 1845.

Meetings of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Disciples, Lutheran, and other societies were held at different places and at irregular intervals, since which church societies have been formed, but no written or accurate record exists from which any reliable account of their organization can be obtained.

MENNONITE CHURCH.

This society dates its organization from about the year 1840, but had no place of worship until 1858. The church building is a small wooden structure on section 9. The society is small, having but about 15 members.

BIBLE-CHRISTIANS CHURCH.

The society of the Bible-Christians Church at New Alexander was organized about 1840 by a few persons then living in the vicinity of that village. The church-edifice was erected near the site of the old church and school-house built in 1810. Among the early pastors of the society were Revs. Robert Hawkins and John Sechrist.

THE HIME'S CHURCH.

This church was built and named in honor of John Hime, the donor of the land upon which it was erected. The premises were deeded to three trustees as representatives of the Presbyterian, Lutheran, and German Reformed societies, to be used by them in common. The first church was erected in 1842, but not sufficiently large to accommodate the growing societies. In 1873 the edifice was rebuilt. In connection with the church is a cemetery, which was laid out about the time the building was erected.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal society at Rochester was organized in 1851. The early meetings were held in the old school-house in district No. 8. Among the early members of the society were John De Ford, John Hunter, David Bashaw, and Benjamin Haldeman. John De Ford was class-leader. This society continued about ten years, and then became extinct. In 1875 the new church-edifice, and the only one ever erected at Rochester, was built, and the society reorganized with Rev. Charles B. Henthorn as pastor.

THE BIBLE-CHRISTIANS CHURCH SOCIETY.

This society is practically a branch of the Bible-Christians Church, with a slight modification in the name to distinguish it from the mother-church. This church society, numbering about forty persons, was organized in 1876, and holds its meetings in the old school-house near Rochester, that building having been fitted up for this purpose.

DISCIPLES CHURCH.

The Disciples society at New Alexander built their first church-edifice in 1870, although the church was organized

prior to that time. Their early meetings were held informally, and no record of them was kept. The society at present numbers about 60 persons.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

This society still exists in West, although it has no church-edifice in the township. A greater part of its members worship in the adjoining townships. The number of members of the Society of Friends in West is about 60.

CEMETERIES.

The oldest cemetery in West is the Friends' burying-ground, in the south part of the township. It derives its name from the Society of Friends, by whom it was platted and laid out about 1815, although it has never been held for the exclusive use of that society. Nathan Pine, Sr., was buried there in the autumn of 1816.

The New Alexander Cemetery was laid out in 1816, at about the same time that West was made a township. David Smith, a pioneer, donated the land for this purpose. The cemetery is about two acres in extent.

The Plains Cemetery or burying-ground derives its name from its location on what is known as "the Plains," southwest of Bayard. It was laid out about the same time that the Plains church was erected, 1830.

The Hime's Church Cemetery was platted at the time of the erection of the church-edifice. The land was donated by John Hime for the purpose. John Hahn was buried there in 1842. This was the first interment.

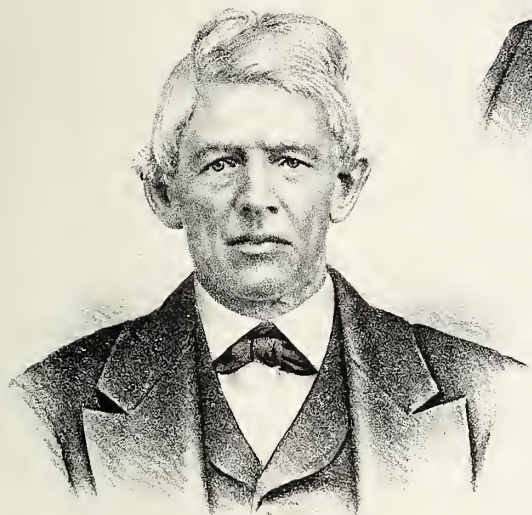
Taylor Wooley reserved a quarter of an acre of land on his farm near Rochester for the purpose of a burying-ground. It was called the Wooley Burying-ground, and intended to be used for the family interments. It was laid out in 1854. Mr. Wooley was the first person buried there. This cemetery has not been kept private, and many persons not members of the family have been interred there.

SCHOOLS.

One of the first schools in West township was located on section 35, in 1811, or before. In 1812, Nathan Pine, the pioneer, taught the school. It was at the same time used for church purposes. In the Sanor neighborhood, so called, was a log school-house in 1816. The township school districts have been frequently changed since their original division. The greatest number at any one time was fourteen. The present number is nine. Each district comprises four square miles of land, so joined as to form a square. The school-house is located as nearly as may be in the geographical centre of each square. The buildings themselves are, with but one or two exceptions, substantial structures, and especially adapted to the use intended. The fund derived from section 16 has been devoted to the improvement and enlargement of the buildings and property. The annual expense of maintenance is about \$3000. Nearly \$1000 of this amount is received from the State and the revenue derived from section 16.

INDUSTRIES.

The township of West contains over 22,000 acres of farm and grazing lands. Its many streams and excellent natural



JOHN HIME.



JOHN CRISINGER.



J. L. Hime



RESIDENCE OF J. L. HIME, WEST TP., COLUMBIANA CO., O.

drainage offer inducements to stock-growing that but few of the other townships of the county can approach. The water-privileges have also led to the erection of several saw- and grist-mills. The Davis mill, so called, north of Rochester, was built about 1820, by David Davis, son of Isaac Davis, the pioneer. This is one of the best-appointed saw- and grist-mills in Columbiana County. Mr. Davis for many years supplied the people of West and adjoining townships with flour and plaster made at the mill. The surplus over the amount needed for home consumption was sent to Cleveland, and there found a market. The property after many years passed into the hands of Baxter & Marshall. In 1878, Henry Wilhelm and Owen Stackhouse became proprietors of the mill.

Milbourn's saw-mill, on section 9, was built in 1831, by Joseph Milbourn and Jacob Thomas. In 1878 the mill was rebuilt, but still retains its original name of "Milbourn's Mill." The present owners are Kelly & Albright.

The tannery at Chambersburg was built about 1843, by J. D. Koffel. The changes in its ownership have been frequent. At present it is owned by Peter Cline. Snyder's mill, so called, was built on section 17 in 1845, by Jacob Snyder. It is now owned and operated by Messrs. Coldsnow & Miller, of West township.

The Moultrie flour-mill was built by John Wide and George W. Newmacher in 1875.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN L. HIME

was born Oct. 4, 1823, in Guilford township, Franklin Co., Pa.; assisted his father (who was a blacksmith) at intervals in and about the shop from a very early age until in his seventeenth year. In the year 1840, the family, in company with those of three of his uncles, emigrated to Ohio. John Hime (the father) purchased 72 acres of what was then commonly called Hahn's section (section 8), in West township, Columbiana Co., where the subject of this sketch assisted in clearing up the farm, going to the district school during the winter term. When in his twentieth year, at the urgent request and solicitation of his father, but against his own inclination and desire, he went to Andrew Deppen, of New Franklin, Stark Co., to learn the trade of saddle- and harness-making; he served two years and nine months for the sum of sixty dollars, washing, mending, and two weeks free each harvest. After learning his trade he taught school two terms of three months each in Paris township, Stark Co., and one term of four and one-half months in West township, Columbiana Co.

Married Judith Crisinger, Oct. 20, 1849. Of this union were born two children, viz.: Mary E. and Anna S. Mary E. is married to a Mr. Burger. In 1849, John L. Hime located in New Chambersburg, and engaged in the saddle and harness business until the spring of 1864, when he moved on the northwest quarter of section 15, having purchased it two years previous of George Messimore. Has been postmaster at New Chambersburg from September,

1853, to April, 1864; has held the office of township treasurer five years, and clerk of the township two years. In politics is a Republican. The father of Mrs. Hime (John Crisinger) was born Jan. 8, 1806, in Somerset Co., Pa. Within a year after his birth his father moved to Columbiana Co., Ohio, and settled near Dungannon, on section 35, in Hanover township. John Crisinger resided here with his father until 1840, when he purchased one hundred acres of land in the northwest part of section 33, in Knox township, Columbiana Co., and resided there until 1873; he then sold his farm and purchased a house and lot in Moultrie, where he died of paralysis, August, 1874, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. During his residence in Knox township he held the offices of township trustee and township treasurer. In the early part of his life he united with the Lutheran church; in later life he joined the Presbyterian. Politically a Democrat. In 1826 he married Salome Lindesmith, who is yet living. Had seven children,—four sons and three daughters,—two sons and three daughters yet living.

The father of Mr. Hime (John Hime) was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 24, 1794, and although his father was a school-teacher, the son was in school only four weeks, and that in a German school,—the German language being used exclusively in that neighborhood until within the last fifty years. John Hime worked on his father's farm, which was poor and rocky, until he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. After working at his trade four or five years he took to tramping, with a view of seeing more of the world, and settled in Franklin Co., Pa., where he subsequently married, and bought five acres of land and a house for nine hundred dollars. At the time of purchasing he had not one dollar to pay for his property, yet he managed to pay for it and save some money besides. Worked at blacksmithing for twenty-six years. Married three times,—first wife a Miss Burkholder, who died shortly after marriage; second wife Catharine Lehman, who died in 1834, the mother of six children, two of whom survive, viz.: J. L. Hime and Mary Hahn; third wife, Martha Burkholder, who died in 1854, the mother of five children, one only living at this time, viz.: Elizabeth Knight. John Hime died of paralysis in November, 1870, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was in politics a Democrat; in religion a Lutheran.

JOHN WALTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Adams Co., Pa., near Gettysburg, in 1811. He was the oldest son of Jacob Walter.

Jacob Walter was married to Susannah, daughter of Jacob Rumble, in 1810; came from Pennsylvania about 1826, and settled in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co.; he afterwards removed to Jay Co., Ind. Jacob Walter's family consisted of John (who inserts this sketch), Henry, Elizabeth, Peter, David, William, Catharine, Mary, Daniel, Washington, and Sarah. Of this large family all are living.

John and Henry are living in West township, Columbiana Co., one in Kansas, and the other members of the family

are in Jay Co., Ind. Jacob Walter is of German descent. John Walter married Rebecca Willet, Feb. 1, 1835. By this union were born four children, viz.: Mary Ann, Benezette, Harriet, and Elizabeth. All living except Elizabeth, who died in 1871.

Mrs. Rebecca Walter died April 23, 1844. John Walter married for his second wife Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Essick, Nov. 14, 1844. Their children were Sarah, Susan, John, William, Maria, Margaret, and Ella, all living. All married except two.

John Walter has held the office of assessor and township trustee in the township in which he resides. He is a member of the Disciples church, and for many years has maintained his Christian profession with uniform consistency.

In politics he is a steadfast and earnest Republican. John Walter remained at home with his father until he was twenty-two, working on the farm, and received during that time a common-school education. His first purchase was a lot in New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., where he built a house and lived until 1841. He then removed to West township, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres of land; to this he has added from time to time, until he now has a beautiful farm of one hundred and eighty-eight acres.

John Walter has spent the greater part of his life as a farmer; for four or five years he worked at the weaving business. He is an industrious and economical farmer, fair and honest in his dealings with others, and one of whom it can be said he is a good citizen and neighbor.

YELLOW CREEK.

THE township of Yellow Creek, lying partly upon the Ohio River, where that stream describes its great northerly bend, occupies range 2, is known as township 9, and contains nineteen full sections and four fractional sections, the latter lying upon the river.

The boundaries are, Madison township on the north, Jefferson County on the south, Liverpool township and the Ohio River on the east, and Washington township and Jefferson County on the west.

Except upon the river, the surface of the township is hilly and uneven, but the soil upon the highlands is fruitful, and richly-yielding farms are numerous. The interior streams are Big Yellow Creek and Little Yellow Creek, the former of which flows across the southwest corner, while the latter, a good mill-stream, crosses from northwest southeasterly and empties into the Ohio at Wellsville.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, following the river's course, touches at Wellsville, and emerges at the south, to re-enter the township in the southwest, where it passes diagonally across.

Coal, iron-ore, fire-clay, water-lime, white sandstone, and flag- or building-stone are found in the township, and in many instances profitably utilized.

In this region Nature has been profusely lavish in scattering the fruits of her most skillful handiwork, and on the hills and valleys which adorn the prospect the eye of the traveler may, in the pleasant seasons of the year, rest without wearying.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The land now occupied by the township of Yellow Creek was surveyed under government authority, together with adjoining tracts, by one Robert Johnston shortly previous to 1788. Johnston was to have \$6 per day for his services, and at a government sale of Ohio lands, held in New York in 1788, he took some of the lands in payment of his account, which amounted to \$600. He received about thirty

townships in payment thereof, at the rate of 100 acres for \$6.

In 1795, James Clarke, of Washington Co., Pa., purchased of Johnston, at \$6 per acre, 304 acres, upon which the village of Wellsville is now located.

About this time Richard Vaughn and his son-in-law, George Clarke, "squatted" upon that part of James Clarke's purchase known as "the bottom," and put up the first log cabin built in the township (on what is now Sugar Street). James Clarke, finding himself unable to meet the payments on his land-purchase, transferred it to his son-in-law, William Wells, in 1796. Mr. Wells lived in Washington Co., Pa., and in 1797 moved with his family to his new lands in Ohio.

James Clarke retained about one-half of his original purchase until 1798, when he exchanged it with Mr. Wells for adjacent land which the latter had previously purchased. Before that event Clarke built a shingle-roof log house on what is the middle of Third Street, near its junction with Water, that house being the first of its kind built in the township. His first log cabin was the one built by Richard Vaughn on "the bottom" in 1795, and which Vaughn vacated when Clarke bought the land. Mr. Clarke was chosen to the Legislature in 1809, and continued to reside in the township until his death, which took place while he was visiting friends in Eldersville, W. Va., at which time he had reached his one hundred and fourth year.

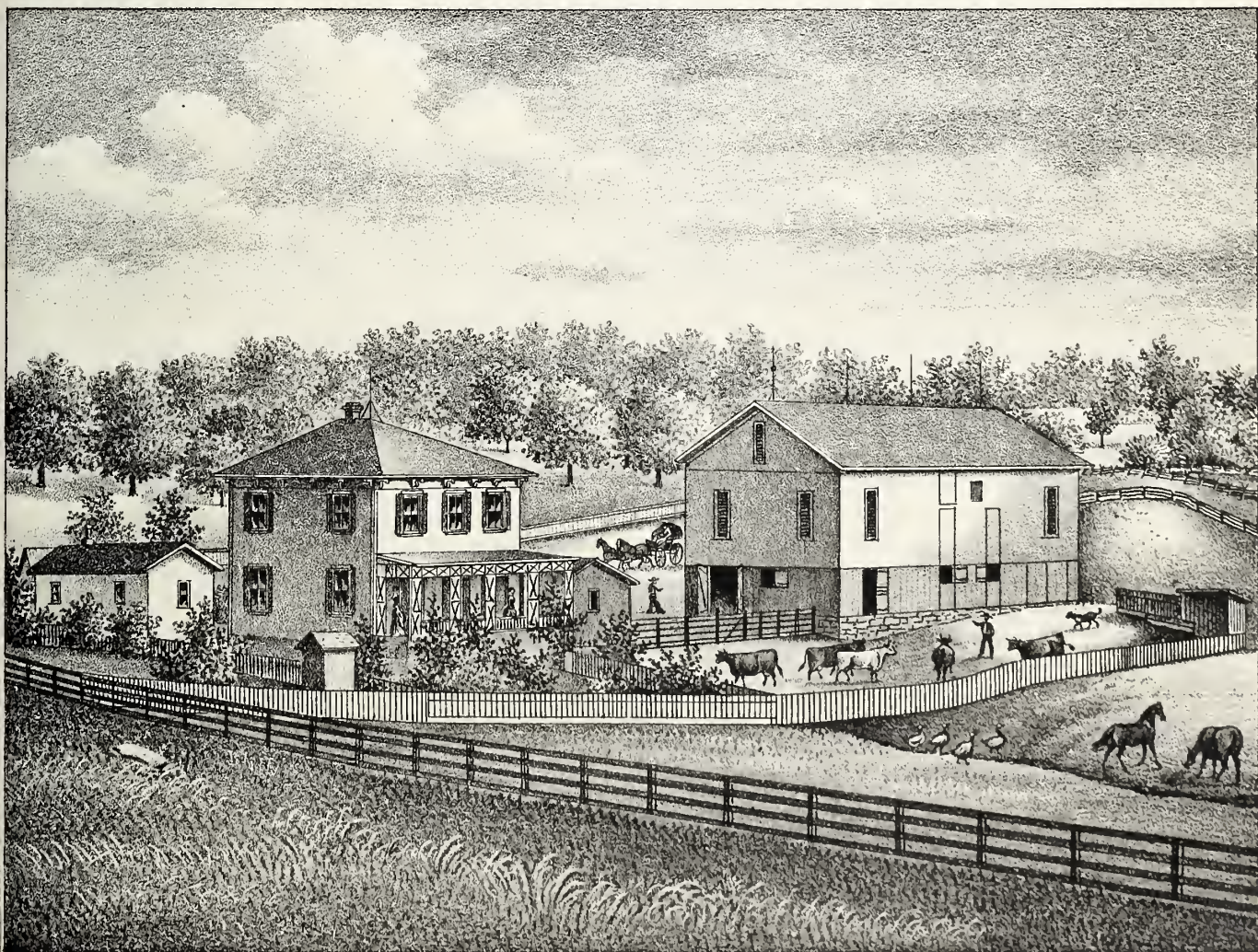
Before Mr. Wells took possession several persons besides Vaughn and George Clarke "squatted" upon James Clarke's land, among them being one James Watson, who raised a crop of corn, and one George Hill, who was the father of eighteen children. Hill located upon a small tract near where the car-shops of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Railroad Company are, but neither he nor Watson settled, since they—as well as some others, whose names are not attainable—simply passed the days upon the land in tilling it, and at night



John Walter



MRS. JOHN WALTER.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTER, WEST TP., COLUMBIANA CO., O.

crossed to the Virginia side of the river, where, in the government block-house, they took shelter.

This block-house stood upon the site now occupied by the Arbuckle mansion, opposite Wellsville, and was one of the necessities, during and even after the Indian campaign which closed in 1795, to the protection of settlers against the approach of savages.

Mr. Wells entered with a will upon the improvement of his lands, and July 15, 1797, received a commission as justice of the peace, signed by "Arthur St. Clair, governor and commander-in-chief of the territory northwest of the Ohio," his jurisdiction extending from the Muskingum on the west to Lake Erie on the north. He lived for years in a log house that stood in Wellsville, near the residence now occupied by John Burnet, corner of Sugar and Seventh Streets. Shortly after Mr. Wells' occupation, settlements were made by Adam Hickman, on the farm now occupied by the widow of J. A. McBane, Robert Doyce, adjoining Hickman, Alex. McDonald, on the farm now occupied by John McDonald, Thomas Swearingen, near the present car-shops, Dawson Swearingen, where Spring Hill Cemetery at Wellsville now is, and Robert Dobbins, upon the place now known as the Beane farm, and occupied by Richard Beane.

Dobbins, who came from Beaver Co., Pa., was a machinist by trade, and directly after settling in Yellow Creek became a Methodist class-leader and exhorter, and shortly afterwards, as a Methodist preacher, rode the "circuit," upon which he remained until he reached his ninety-second year.

The next settlements were made on the hills west of the river by Samuel Flowers, Daniel Maylone, Robert Strain, — Hooten, and his son James. Near Yellow Creek the settlers were John Scott, "Fighting Bill Wells," John Parsons, — Bassett, and — Knapp, the most of whom were salt-boilers. Knapp was a powerfully-built fellow, and when he first located, being forced into a fight with a person high in repute as a bruiser, he acquired a high standard of citizenship by completely crushing his opponent, and became thereafter much noted as a great fighter. In those days muscle commanded respect, and occasionally frolics, followed by a general knock-down fight, while they only briefly disturbed the harmony of the community of salt-boilers, called for the display of pugilistic abilities of no mean order, and a consequent high regard for men who could hit hardest. Salt-boiling on Yellow Creek was, in 1812, quite an industry, and in that year as many as twenty wells were sunk there, but more profitable discoveries elsewhere ended the business after a brief existence.

Jacob Neisley, of Virginia, was among the early purchasers of land on Yellow Creek. He bought a tract in 1798 and gave it to his son, Jacob, who became a settler, although the elder Neisley always remained a citizen of Virginia. Nathaniel Meyers settled on Yellow Creek in 1798, as did — Emmons on "big bottom," upon a place subsequently owned by his son Isaac. About that time Robert Martin became a settler upon a farm bought by Richard Vaughn, after the latter's retirement from the land owned by James Clarke.

About 1800 a few people came over to America from the Highlands of Scotland, and made settlements upon the tract now known as the Scotch settlement, covering a tract about

ten miles in length and from three to five miles in width. The major portion of this tract is in Madison township, and a small part in Yellow Creek. Upon the portion in Yellow Creek the early settlers were Andrew McPherson (who lived to be ninety-nine), Alexander McBane, and one McLean, known as "the Prophet." McLean considered himself called to preach to all mankind the doctrine of the Covenanters, and by the exercise of his energies in that direction he managed to divide the members of the Scotch settlement upon religious questions, and for a time the Covenanters and Presbyterians were stirred by dissensions through the efforts of Prophet McLean, the Presbyterians having the benefit of the religious teachings of the Rev. Mr. Hughes.

Andrew Smith, who was a justice of the peace, lived on the line between Yellow Creek and Madison, and was a man of much prominence. He was also a school-teacher, and taught school in a log school-house on Little Yellow Creek.

"Big Billy McIntosh," who was an early settler, was famous as a fighter, and of him it is told that, in a fit of resentful fury for some fancied injury, he armed himself with a fence rail, went into West Beaver, and routed the entire community, whose members fled before the approaching vengeance of Billy's fence rail like chaff before the wind.

Daniel Swearingen purchased considerable land in the township, but never settled. He gave a tract to each of his sons, and of their descendants the only one now living in Yellow Creek is George, his grandson.

Abel Geer, an early settler, was known as "the crop-eared Yankee." He lost one of his ears in Connecticut under the law of that State requiring a man's ear as the penalty for certain misdeeds, and it is related of him that, being in a store in Ohio one day, he asked the storekeeper how much he would take for tobacco enough to reach "from ear to ear." The merchant thought ten cents would be about fair, whereupon Geer exclaimed, "Here's my right ear" (pointing to it), "and my left is nailed to a post in Connecticut; now measure your tobacco." How the merchant got out of the bargain, tradition fails to explain.

ORGANIZATION.

Yellow Creek township was organized in 1805, in which year the tax levy was \$57.60. The territory originally set apart to the township embraced, besides the tract now within the township limits, a row of sections on the south, which, in 1832, upon the erection of Carroll County, were apportioned to Jefferson County, to compensate the latter for the loss of territory set off from it to Carroll County.

The early and subsequent township records are lost, and the list of persons who have served the township as trustees, treasurers, and clerks includes, therefore, only those who have acted from 1815 to 1835, and from 1856 to 1879, as follows:

- 1815.—Trustees, Wm. Wells, Daniel Smith, Moses Marshall; Clerk, Moses Marshall; Treasurer, Robert Martin.
 1816.—Trustees, George Clark, John Ogilvie, Moses Marshall; Clerk, Moses Marshall; Treasurer, — — —.
 1817.—Trustees, George Clark, John Ogilvie, Henry Aten; Clerk, John Ogilvie; Treasurer, Robert Martin.
 1818.—Trustees, Moses Marshall, Henry Aten, Isaiah Burson; Clerk, John Ogilvie; Treasurer, Robert Martin.

- 1819.—Trustees, Thomas Gillingham, Richard Boyce, Henry Aten; Clerk, Richard Boyce; Treasurer, Robert Martin.
- 1820.—Trustees, Richard Boyce, Samuel Swearingen, William Smith; Clerk, Richard Boyce; Treasurer, Robert Martin.
- 1821.—Trustees, Elimelech Swearingen, Henry Aten, Daniel Smith; Clerk, Daniel Smith; Treasurer, Robert Martin.
- 1822.—Trustees, Henry Aten, James Marshall, William McCullough; Clerk, E. Swearingen; Treasurer, James Wells.
- 1823.—Trustees, James Marshall, Henry Aten, E. Swearingen; Clerk, Elimelech Swearingen; Treasurer, James Wells.
- 1824.—Trustees, Wm. McCullough, Wm. Workman, Philip Smith; Clerk, E. Swearingen; Treasurer, James Wells.
- 1825.—Trustees, Wm. Workman, James Norton, Joseph Strain; Clerk, E. Swearingen; Treasurer, James Wells.
- 1826-27.—Trustees, Wm. Workman, Joseph Strain, Nathaniel Myre; Clerk, E. Swearingen; Treasurer, James Wells.
- 1828.—Trustees, Joseph Strain, John M. Jenkins, Robert Boyce; Clerk, John S. Orin; Treasurer, James Marshall.
- 1829-30.—Trustees, Nathaniel Myre, William McIntosh, Henry Aten; Clerk, E. Swearingen; Treasurer, James Marshall.
- 1831.—Trustees, John M. Jenkins, Samuel Swearingen, Daniel Smith; Clerk, A. G. Maylone; Treasurer, James Marshall.
- 1832.—Trustees, Nathaniel Myre, Thomas Swearingen, Allen McDonald; Clerk, A. G. Maylone; Treasurer, James Marshall.
- 1833.—Trustees, John M. Jenkins, Daniel Smith, Samuel Swearingen; Clerk, N. D. Swearingen; Treasurer, James Marshall.
- 1834.—Trustees, E. Swearingen, Wm. Workman, Allen McDonald; Clerk, B. Crowl; Treasurer, James Marshall.
- 1835.—Trustees, Allen McDonald, Philip Smith, John M. Jenkins; Clerk, A. G. Maylone; Treasurer, James Marshall.
- * * * * *
- 1856.—Trustees, John Noble, John House, Henry Cope; Clerk, Wm. G. Murdock; Treasurer, John S. McIntosh.
- 1857.—Trustees, Harmar Blackburn, John Noble, John House; Clerk, Wm. G. Murdock; Treasurer, Samuel Cope.
- 1858.—Trustees, John Noble, John House, H. Blackburn; Clerk, Wm. G. Murdock; Treasurer, Samuel Cope.
- 1859.—Trustees, John Noble, John House, H. Blackburn; Clerk, Wm. P. Carpenter; Treasurer, Samuel Cope.
- 1860.—Trustees, H. Blackburn, John Noble, Henry Cope; Clerk, Wm. P. Carpenter; Treasurer, Samuel Cope.
- 1861.—Trustees, Harmar Blackburn, Henry Cope, John House; Clerk, J. G. Buchanan; Treasurer, Gillis McGregor.
- 1862.—Trustees, Harmar Blackburn, Henry Cope, John House; Clerk, Wm. G. Murdock; Treasurer, Gillis McGregor.
- 1863.—Trustees, Duncan Smith, Alexander Denham, T. R. Vantyne; Clerk, Wm. P. Carpenter; Treasurer, Samuel Cope.
- 1864.—Trustees, Duncan Smith, Alexander Rogers, Wallace Fogo; Clerk, Wm. P. Carpenter; Treasurer, Samuel Cope.
- 1865-66.—Trustees, Duncan Smith, Alexander Rogers, Wallace Fogo; Clerk, Wm. G. Foster; Treasurer, Samuel Cope.
- 1867.—Trustees, Wallace Fogo, Alexander Rogers, W. C. Smith; Clerk, W. G. Foster; Treasurer, Samuel Cope.
- 1868-71.—Trustees, Wallace Fogo, Alexander Rogers, W. C. Smith; Clerk, W. G. Foster; Treasurer, S. S. Cope.
- 1872.—Trustees, Wallace Fogo, Alex. Rogers, Wm. C. Smith; Clerk, Daniel S. Noble; Treasurer, S. S. Cope.
- 1873.—Trustees, Wm. C. Smith, Wallace Fogo, Samuel Pollock; Clerk, D. S. Noble; Treasurer, Samuel S. Cope.
- 1874.—Trustees, Wm. C. Smith, Harmar Blackburn, A. S. Fogo; Clerk, D. S. Noble; Treasurer, S. S. Cope.
- 1875.—Trustees, Michael Bowers, Harmar Blackburn, A. S. Fogo; Clerk, T. R. Andrews; Treasurer, S. S. Cope.
- 1876.—Trustees, Harmar Blackburn, J. C. Smith, A. S. Fogo; Clerk, T. R. Andrews.
- 1877.—Trustees, C. W. Paisley, A. S. Fogo, J. C. Smith; Clerk, T. R. Andrews; Treasurer, J. R. Martin.
- 1878-79.—Trustees, J. C. Smith, C. W. Paisley, H. Blackburn; Clerk, T. K. Andrews; Treasurer, J. R. Martin.

WELLSVILLE.

The village of Wellsville, charmingly situated upon the Ohio, which at this point flows towards the southwest, is

the only incorporated village in the township of Yellow Creek, and indeed the only place where there is a collected settlement.

It was here that the first settlers in the township located, and here William Wells bought the tract upon which the village now rests. Mr. Wells owned 304 acres, which reached from where the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad ear-shops now are to the mouth of Little Yellow Creek, but did not lay out the town until 1820, when he named it Wellsville; and, making sale of a number of building-lots, upon which several substantial dwellings were erected soon afterwards, the outlook for future prosperity was promising.

Mr. Wells, besides serving as justice of the peace, was also a judge of the county court at Steubenville until 1803. He was devoted chiefly to his farming interests, and in the early days of his settlement practiced the art of "bleeding" upon such of the pioneers as required the exercise of that feature of medical skill, although his ventures as a physician never went beyond that simple performance.

In 1815, with his son James,—who still resides in Wellsville, aged ninety,—he built on Little Yellow Creek the first saw-mill in the township, near where James Wells now lives.

Previous to that date,—in 1806,—Daniel Swearingen built a grist-mill on Little Yellow Creek, upon the farm of his son Elimelech; and in 1810, higher up on the same stream, Joseph Ritter built a grist-mill, upon the present site of John C. Smith's mill. A grist-mill was built in 1827 by Gwinn & Neff, near where Benjamin Way now lives, on Water Street. Gwinn had failed in a cotton-mill venture at Steubenville, and succeeded no better with his Wellsville grist-mill. Afterwards he achieved considerable distinction as a civil engineer in constructing the first railway built in Russia.

In 1815, Robert Skillinger opened a ship-yard and began to build flat-boats. In 1817 the hull of the steam-boat "Robert Thompson" was laid there, and boat-building became an important element in the industry of the place, flat-boats being the principal production.

James, the son of Wm. Wells, followed the river and farmed occasionally, and was a hardy, industrious pioneer. Now, at the age of ninety, he is hearty, hale, and active, looking like a man of seventy instead of ninety, and it is his boast that he has never drunk ardent spirits, never used tobacco in any form, and that for seventy years sunrise has never found him abed. With his father, he established the first ferry at Wellsville, and operated it many years.

In 1814 a "mud turnpike" was constructed from Wellsville to New Lisbon, and that event led directly thereafter to a material increase of business at the former point. There the river was nearer the lake than at any other place, and, the opening of the turnpike affording means of convenient transportation from the interior to the Ohio of produce intended for shipment to market-towns, it was not long before Wellsville grew to be a busy, bustling depot, where large quantities of supplies were received from the country for shipment to river-points above or below. Flour was an important article of manufacture in the neighboring country, where grist-mills were plentiful, and in some years as high as 50,000 barrels annually were received at

Wellsville for transshipment. Mr. Joseph Wells says he remembers having seen as many as 150 loaded wagons at Wellsville in a day, waiting turn to discharge freight for the river and to reload with merchandise for the interior. The height of business prosperity was enjoyed between the years 1832 and 1842, during which period the town controlled a large share of the river business of fifteen Ohio counties, including the Western Reserve, with its important cheese trade.

To go back to early days, it may be noted that the first store in Wellsville was kept by Sanford C. Hill—afterwards a prominent citizen of East Liverpool—from 1814 to 1819. This store was at first an exceedingly small affair, and contained—to use an expression of an aged pioneer—“about as many goods as a man could carry in a basket.” The next store, and the first one of any magnitude, was opened by Feehan & Shearman, who came down from Pittsburgh, both of whom were subsequently postmasters at Wellsville. George Wells had a large warehouse, measuring 200 feet in length, where William R. Wells' store now stands on Third Street, and for years transacted a heavy business in receiving and shipping freight.

Robert Ralston was a steamboat-builder at Wellsville, and had three sons, one of whom became famous in after-life as William Chapman Ralston, the great California banker, whose tragic end was one of the sensations of the day. He and his two brothers attended school in the basement of the Methodist Protestant church, and were conspicuous as exceptionally bright lads.

The first lumber-yard in Wellsville was opened by Allen McDonald; and the first tavern by Jonathan Whittaker, in 1800, on the line of the old State road (now Third Street), under the hill. The same tavern was afterwards kept by — Belden, who was a famous landlord for miles around, while his wife was thought to be one of the best cooks in the State. Belden was subsequently a Cleveland hotel-keeper of great repute.

Upon the termination of the war of 1812, one McLean, who had been a surgeon in the service, settled in Wellsville as a medical practitioner, and was the first settled physician the town had. Earlier in life he was a Presbyterian preacher, and was accounted a fine orator. Before his time Drs. Curry, Long, and others practiced occasionally in Wellsville.

The first blacksmith-shop in the township, and the second one in the county, was kept by John Robbins, and stood on Robert Dobbins' farm. The first blacksmith in Wellsville was one Jared Long, whose shop was at the east end of the town.

William Wells, the founder of Wellsville, and from whom the town took its name, remained one of its prominent and most honored citizens until his death, in April, 1852, at the age of eighty-eight. He lived long enough to see Wellsville, the wilderness of 1798, a thriving and populous town, and in his later years enjoyed the comfortable ease to which the labors of his early manhood had entitled him.

Wellsville had, for some years, between 1832 and 1842, a daily line of steamboat packets plying to Pittsburgh, and, in 1834, a daily stage connection with Fairport, on Lake Erie. The Ohio has at Wellsville, at all times, a fine

stage of water of an average depth of 20 feet. The excellent landing-place afforded by the town contributed in no little degree towards making it a favored shipping-point.

The population of the village in 1878 was about 2500, and, although the place has probably reached its greatest growth, it possesses elements that make that growth a substantial one. As a place of residence it is an exceedingly inviting spot. It has, upon the Ohio, a water-front of upwards of a mile, and, viewed from the stream or from the Virginia side, the village is most attractive. Water Street, upon the river's bank, is a prettily-shaded avenue, and is adorned with many handsome residences. From any portion of this thoroughfare the natural prospect is one of singular beauty. The green hills of Virginia frame in graceful form and color the picture of the silvery river, while above and below the town the course of the stream may be traced as it flows at the feet of the foliage-crowned elevations that shut it in upon either side.

Wellsville is an important station on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, which at this point has a branch line reaching from Wellsville to Wheeling, W. Va. The village contains seven churches, three hotels, a large pottery, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad car-shops, iron-foundries, a terra-cotta works and minor manufactories, a weekly newspaper, and a large number of stores of various kinds, of which some are large and well-appointed business houses. Main Street, which is the chief business thoroughfare, is also, below the business centre, embellished with numerous attractive residences. Wellsville was incorporated as a village Feb. 6, 1833. The early village records being lost, the obtainable list of mayors, recorders, and trustees who have served the village dates from 1855, and is as follows :

- 1855.—Mayor, Benjamin Evans; Recorder, George Baker; Trustees, H. S. Wilson, N. K. McKenzie, David Ralston, Levi Hull, J. F. Moore.
- 1856.—Mayor, N. U. Walker; Recorder, George Baker; Trustees, J. F. Moore, H. S. Wilson, N. K. McKenzie, Jacob Stewart, P. F. Geisse.
- 1857.—Mayor, N. U. Walker; Recorder, William L. Clarke; Trustees, P. F. Geisse, J. F. Moore, H. S. Wilson, Jacob Stewart, Thomas P. Leonard.
- 1858-59.—Mayor, N. U. Walker; Recorder, W. P. Carpenter; Trustees, Alexander Smith, H. S. Wilson, P. F. Geisse, William Blakely, Jacob Stewart.
- 1860.—Mayor, Jacob Gibbons; Recorder, W. P. Carpenter; Trustees, William Blakely, Alexander Smith, William A. McIntosh, Alexander Denham, John Lawrence.
- 1861.—Mayor, William G. Wells; Recorder, William M. Hamilton; Trustees, Alexander Denham, Alexander Smith, John Lawrence, William Blakely, W. A. McIntosh.
- 1862.—Mayor, William G. Murdock; Recorder, William M. Hamilton; Trustees, Alexander Denham, Alexander Smith, William Blakely, J. A. Riddle, F. R. Vantyne.
- 1863.—Mayor, Asa H. Battin; Recorder, John R. Stokes; Trustees, William Blakely, William Bright, James T. Smith, Samuel Stevenson, H. S. Wilson.
- 1864.—Mayor, Asa H. Battin; Recorder, Laughlin McLean; Trustees, J. A. Riddle, James T. Smith, Samuel Stevenson, F. R. Vantyne, John W. Vinacke.
- 1865.—Mayor, A. H. Battin; Recorder, E. H. Ayers; Trustees, J. W. Riddle, P. F. Geisse, Alexander Smith, O. L. Lodge, W. Lawrence.
- 1866.—Mayor, S. B. McKenzie; Recorder, William G. Torrance; Trustees, W. G. Wells, William Blakely, Cyrus Bartholomew, John N. Burnett, Alexander Smith.

- 1867.—Mayor, S. B. McKenzie; Recorder, W. G. Torrance; Trustees, W. G. Wells, William Blakely, John N. Burnett, Alexander Smith, Cyrus Bartholomew.
- 1868.—Mayor, S. B. McKenzie; Recorder, William G. Torrance; Trustees, William G. Wells, Cyrus Bartholomew, O. L. Lodge, J. W. Hammond, James F. Smith.
- 1869.—Mayor, John C. Long; Recorder, W. G. Torrance; Trustees, Giles McGregor, William Blakely, J. R. Stoakes, John Saltsman, Alexander Denham.
- 1870.—Mayor, J. C. Long; Clerk, W. G. Torrance; Councilmen, J. R. Stoakes, Alexander Denham, Gillis McGregor, William Blakely, John Saltsman, Harmer Blackburn.
- 1871.—Mayor, J. C. Long; Clerk, W. G. Torrance; Councilmen, Wm. Blakely, T. B. Stevenson, John Saltsman, Harmer Blackburn, Philip Frazer, Gillis McGregor.
- 1872.—Mayor, W. G. Wells; Clerk, W. G. Torrance; Councilmen, T. B. Stevenson, Philip Frazer, Gillis McGregor, E. S. Maylone, J. R. Stoakes, H. Blackburn.
- 1873.—Mayor, W. G. Wells; Clerk, W. G. Torrance; Councilmen, J. R. Stoakes, H. Blackburn, E. S. Maylone, Thomas B. Stevenson, Wm. M. Hamilton, J. W. Stevens.
- 1874.—Mayor, Samuel L. Fisher; Clerk, W. G. Torrance; Councilmen, Thomas B. Stevenson, Wm. M. Hamilton, J. W. Stevens, George B. Aten, George B. Cooper, T. G. Hammond.
- 1875.—Mayor, Samuel L. Fisher; Clerk, W. G. Torrance; Councilmen, T. G. Hammond, George B. Cooper, George B. Aten, John R. Martin, John C. Catlett, Philip Bruner.
- 1876.—Mayor, Samuel L. Fisher; Clerk, W. G. Torrance; Councilmen, Philip Bruner, John C. Catlett, John R. Martin, G. B. Aten, George B. Cooper, O. C. Sinclair.
- 1877.—Mayor, Samuel L. Fisher; Clerk, W. G. Torrance; Councilmen, O. C. Sinclair, George B. Cooper, George B. Aten, Philip Bruner, John C. Catlett, John R. Martin.
- 1878.—Mayor, John C. Catlett; Clerks, W. G. Torrance and D. D. Davidson; Councilmen, John R. Martin, Philip Bruner, J. T. Smith, O. C. Sinclair, George B. Cooper, George W. Menough.
- 1879.—Mayor, John C. Catlett; Clerk, D. S. Brookman; Councilmen, Philip Bruner, J. T. Smith, J. R. Martin, O. C. Sinclair, George B. Cooper, George W. Menough.

CHURCHES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At a very early date the Presbyterians of what is now Wellsville—as early as 1800—enjoyed occasional preaching, and among the first preachers they heard was Rev. George Scott, one of the first Presbyterian ministers known to the region west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Scott, and perhaps others, preached in the house of Mr. George Wilhelm, on the Virginia side of the river, opposite Wellsville, and at a later date Thomas E. Hughes, Mr. Hale, and other occasional supplies preached at Wellsville, in the woods and in tents during the summer seasons, and in winter in the school-houses.

The brick school-house erected on Main Street in 1829 was used in common by all religious denominations, and in 1833 the First Presbyterian society built a brick house of worship, on the river bank where McGregor's saw-mill now stands, which house they occupied until they built a new brick church, in 1852, on the site of the present one.

The old house was afterwards used by John Urie for a machine-shop and threshing-machine factory, and was destroyed by fire. The second church-building was burned Aug. 27, 1869, and on the following day the erection of the present fine temple of worship was commenced.

The church was organized October, 1832, in the town school-house. The original members were Mary and Eliza

Hughes, John McLain, Sarah A. Jackson, Nancy Murdock, Elizabeth Creaton, Sarah Noble, Jane Anderson, H. J. and Elizabeth Hamilton, William and Maria Workman, William McCullough, William Travis, Elsie Travis, Polly Webber, Thomas B. Jones, William and Margaret Hibbits, Pleasant Rough, Jacob McDevitt, John and Mary Allison, Mary Aten, Robert Martin, Mary Hibbits, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hamilton, Margaret Hibbits, Ann Putnam, Penelope Ray, Isaae Putnam, Matilda Wilhelm, James Martin, and the first elders, Alexander McBeth, John Mitchell, and George Johnson.

The stated pastors of the church have been Revs. Thomas E. Hughes, William Orr, Thomas Magill, John M. Lowry, Thomas B. Gordon, William W. Lafferty, Thomas McCurdy, J. Wickoff, John Meloy, and S. M. Davis, the latter being now the pastor,—May, 1879. The church has a membership of 300, and owns, besides the church-building, which cost \$18,000, a fine parsonage, erected at an expense of \$4500. The society was incorporated Jan. 11, 1833. The first trustees were William McCullough, H. J. Hamilton, Wm. G. Murdock, Henry Aten, and Wm. Hibbits.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WELLSVILLE was founded upon a class that was organized about the year 1800 by Rev. John Callahan, who, sent out by the Baltimore Conference, had preached to the Methodists shortly before the date of organization. The organization took place in the house of William Wells, and among the original members were William and Ann Wells, Robert and Jane Dobbins, Samuel and Eliza Flowers, and William and Margaret Richardson. This class is supposed to have been the first one organized in Ohio. Among the early preachers were Revs. Benjamin Essex, Jesse Stoneman, Geo. Askins (a lame man), James Reid (a very popular young preacher), James Charles, Thomas Chureh, James Watts, Henry Baker, and John Seisel. The earliest class-leaders were William Wells and Robert Dobbins. Preaching was for some years held in Mr. Wells' residence, and in a shingle-roof log house built by James Clark. Later on, the circuit preachers who tarried at Wellsville were Revs. William Knox, Joseph Hall, and John Desellems.

The active progress of church matters was irregular and feeble until 1826, when Rev. B. O. Plympton responded to a call, and early in that year held services in the potter's shop of Joseph Wells, where a class of ten persons was organized, among them being George and Sarah Gibbons and George Kearns and his wife. Mr. Wells' shop was used as a place of public worship until 1827, when, in common with other denominations, the Methodists occupied a brick school-house erected by the town that year.

In 1833, William Wells donated to the society a lot, and upon it in that year a plain but substantial edifice was erected. The second church, a structure of considerable architectural pretensions, and said to have been the largest church-building in Wellsville, was dedicated Oct. 25, 1877, the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Barrows, president of the Pittsburgh Female College. In 1874 the church was enlarged and remodeled, at a cost of \$3000, into its present form.

The pastors who have served the church since 1833 are

named as follows: Revs. Aleinus Young, — Mahon, Marcellus Ruyter, David Sharp, John White, J. J. Swazee, Lewis Burton, John Spencer, Thomas McGrath, N. Callender, Cornelius Jackson, M. P. Jamison, J. Gibson, T. McCleary, G. A. Lowman, E. T. Fletcher, A. L. Petty, A. J. Endsley, Edward Burket, Samuel Babeock, Stephen Minor, James Henderson, J. M. Carr, H. Hollingshead, J. Conkle, Lewis Payne, the latter being the present pastor.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This church was organized, in 1829, in the house of Mr. Joseph Wells, by Rev. Geo. Brown. Of the ten original members, the names of eight are as follow: Joseph and Hezekiah Wells, Christopher and Sarah Murray, Nicholas Murray, Wm. Senter, George and Sarah Gibbons.

In 1833, the congregation having previously worshiped in the town school-house, a house of worship was built which, as enlarged and improved in 1878, is the one now used. Mr. Joseph Wells, in whose house the church was organized, and who is one of the original members, rang the church-bell and swept the church every day for a space of forty years, and is still living in Wellsville at the age of eighty-one. He is an active and zealous member of the congregation.

The pastors who served the church while it was in the circuit were Rev. Wm. Reeves, Mrs. Wm. Reeves, his wife (who occupied the pulpit once each month during her husband's ministry), Rufus Richardson, Edward Poulton, and Jeremiah Browning. Then the church became a mission point, and the subsequent pastors were Revs. W. W. Arnot, Washington Maynard, Thomas Cullen, Joseph Ray, Wm. Hastings, Charles Callahan, Wm. Case, — Sears, John Hodgkinson, J. B. Wilkin, Wm. Baldwin, and David Truman, the latter being the present pastor. The church membership is now 120.

THE DISCIPLES CHURCH OF WELLSVILLE

was organized probably as early as 1838. The loss of early records leaves the matter of fixing the date of organization to partial conjecture, but it seems agreed that 1838 was about the time. Certain it is that there was preaching at that time and before, by Elder Mahlon Martin, about two miles north of Wellsville, in the dwellings of a few inhabitants.

Among the original members at the organization in 1838 were George and Naomi Martin, Mahlon Martin and wife, John McDonald, Alexander Campbell and wife, Thomas Orin and wife, and Samuel Allaback and wife. In 1841 a hewn-log church was built upon the farm now occupied by Hiram Cuppy, and then owned by his mother. About that time preaching was provided by William Beaumont, — Roudebush, Eli Ragal, and Mahlon Martin, the latter of whom was a merchant, and supplied when no other preacher could be secured.

In 1845 the society transferred its location to Wellsville, and there in that year built a brick church, which in 1874 was replaced upon the same site by the present church. In addition to the preachers already named, the church has been served by Elders Israel Belton, George Luey, Thomas Dyer, Thomas Hillock, D. J. White, Henry White, William Baxter, C. P. Cone, J. M. Van Horn, and N. P. Hayden. The church membership numbers 130.

THE OAK RIDGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

having a domicile about four miles west of Wellsville, was organized in 1852, by members of the Yellow Creek church and the Presbyterian church at Wellsville, the reason for the organization of the new church being a desire for a house of worship nearer the homes of the members than were the two churches named. A church-building was erected in 1850, or two years before the church was organized, the original idea being to have a convenient house of worship, without any immediate reference to organization.

The organization was effected by a session composed of Rev. John Price, as moderator, and Elders John McKenzie and John Huston. There were about 25 original members, of whom James Martin, Wm. C. Smith, and Wm. Workman were chosen elders. Previous to 1852 preaching was supplied from Wellsville and other points. The first settled pastor, in 1852, was Rev. John Price, who was succeeded by Revs. John Arthur, Dr. Brown, and David Hargest, who has been the pastor since 1872. The church has now a membership of 75.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first religious services held in Yellow Creek by members of the Associate Reformed church, in connection with which the members of the United Presbyterian congregation worshiped, took place probably in January, 1847, although the absence of records bearing upon the matter leaves the fixing of the date to the uncertain authority of tradition. Before the organization of the church there were two communions, the first being held Aug. 17, 1847, and the second April 1, 1848.

The former was conducted by a session appointed by the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Steubenville, and composed of Rev. Joseph Clokey (now D.D.) as moderator, and Elders D. D. McIntosh, Thomas Warren, and John Crawford. The members admitted to communion were sixteen in number, as follows: James and Hannah J. Stevenson, Alexander and Mary Denham, Robert and Harriet Ralston, David and Eliza Ralston, John and Sarah Crane, Alexander Rose and wife, John Robinson and wife, Thomas Robinson and wife. At the second communion, Thomas Arbuckle and wife, Isabella Smith, and Wallace Fogo were received as members; and these, with the sixteen above named,—except John and Thomas Robinson and their wives,—were the members of the congregation upon the organization of the church, May 12, 1848. The organization was effected in the Methodist Protestant church-edifice by the election of Alex. Rose, Wallace Fogo, and Robert Ralston as elders, and on the 29th of the same month the organization was completed by the ordination and installation of the elders named. The Session which officiated at the organization was composed of Rev. John M. Galloway as moderator, and Elders Thomas Warren, John Crawford, and D. D. McIntosh.

The congregation bore the name of the First Associate Reformed congregation of Wellsville, until the union of the Associate Reformed and Associate Presbyterian churches in 1858, since which time it has been known as the First United Presbyterian church of Wellsville.

The first pastor was Rev. J. C. Campbell, who began

his labors in 1849, and since his time Revs. Joseph Andrews, J. D. Brown, and J. A. Bailey have been the settled pastors. Mr. Bailey, now in charge, entered upon his term of service in 1877.

After the organization, in 1848, worship was held in the Methodist Protestant church until 1850, when a church edifice, begun in 1849, was completed, the site being the one now occupied by the United Presbyterian church. The first church was a plain brick structure, which cost about \$1500. The one now used replaced it in 1872, and cost \$16,000. The church membership on April 1, 1879, was 206. In addition to the elders already noted, those subsequently elected were George Imbrie and David Ralston in 1851, Wallace Fogo, James McKenzie, Sr., and James Stewart in 1858 (when the church was reorganized), William Urquhart in 1859, James McKenzie, Jr., in 1866, John McCarrell, and Noah Ellis in 1867, and Thomas B. Kerr, D. H. Harper, James L. McDonald, and J. R. Stoakes in 1874. The present elders are James L. McDonald, J. R. Stoakes, Wallace Fogo, James McKenzie, Jr., John McCarrell, Noah Ellis, T. B. Kerr, and D. H. Harper.

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (EPISCOPAL)

was organized in 1863 in the Methodist Protestant church, and after that worshiped in a public hall on Main Street, over Bright's drug-store. Previous to that date Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ayer had organized an Episcopal Sunday-school at their residence, and afterwards transferred it to the hall. The school flourished, and in its early history numbered 120 scholars.

The first rector of the church was Rev. John Lee, who was the assistant minister at St. Paul's, at Steubenville. His successors were Revs. — Gilbert, Edward Hubbell, O. T. McMurphy, Thomas K. Coleman, John Long, and Philip McKim, the present rector. The public hall was used until 1870, when the present church-edifice was built, at a cost, for house and lot, of \$6200. The parsonage, built in 1871, cost \$1700. The church owns its house of worship and parsonage, and is clear of debt. An excursion to Cleveland, given for the benefit of the church in June, 1870, carried sixteen hundred people, and netted \$2500.

THE WELLSVILLE CATHOLIC CHURCH

is now enjoying an era of prosperity, and owns, on Main Street, a fine and commodious brick church-structure, which was erected by Rev. P. J. McGuire in 1867.

For many years, dating back to 1840, or earlier, the Catholics of Wellsville were able to enjoy only occasional and irregular worship in private dwellings. About 1850 services began to be held monthly by priests sent from Summitville, until 1876, when Rev. P. J. McGuire, who for ten years had been preaching at Wellsville and East Liverpool, was permanently stationed at East Liverpool, and has since that date been holding services each Sabbath, and at other times as occasion has demanded, in the church at Wellsville.

The first mass held in Wellsville was conducted in the house of Mr. Patrick Butler, about 1838, by Rev. James Conlon, who was sent from Summitville. Mr. Butler's house served as a place of worship until about 1853, after

which, until 1866, the house of Mrs. Oliver Thearman was the place where services were held, about once a month. Besides Rev. Mr. Conlon, above mentioned, preaching was provided in the early days by Revs. Stoker, Kennedy, Tighe, and others.

SCHOOLS

The first school in the township was taught in 1800 by Richard Boyce in a log school-house built by William Wells, Robert Dobbins, and Edward Devore, the latter a colored man and one of the early settlers of Liverpool township. Mr. Wells agreed to contribute the pay for five pupils, and Devore agreed to send four pupils and pay for them. This was the start given to the school, which, be it noted, was located upon Robert Dobbins' farm, and for some years Richard Boyce and his brother Timothy taught it with considerable success.

William Mash, a Welshman, was the next to teach in that school-house, and during his time he achieved a famous reputation as a learned pedagogue and a strict disciplinarian.

After Mash's reign a log school-house was built near the river, and one on the farm owned by Henry Aten, where Alexander Brown was an early teacher. Richard Boyce taught in a school-house on William Foulke's farm, and in 1815 taught a school on the place now owned by John McDonald.

Mention has already been made of one Andrew Smith, a justice of the peace in the Scotch settlement, who taught school on Little Yellow Creek. The school-house stood on Smith's farm, now owned by Kerr.

The union school now located in Wellsville was built in 1850, and was one of the first erected in the State after the passage of the union school law. It is a brick structure containing seven rooms, with a capacity to accommodate 550 scholars, and cost \$7000. At a popular election in May, 1879, it was decided that the town should have a new union school building, to cost \$40,000, and to be completed early in 1880.

According to the report of the township board of education for the year 1878, the township raised in that year \$2617.60 for school purposes, owned \$4000 worth of school property, and provided instruction for a daily average attendance of 125 scholars.

NEWSPAPERS.

In the autumn of 1835, Lewis Caton, who had been publishing the *Snow Hill Messenger*, in Worcester County, Md., was persuaded by James L. Vallandigham, through Dr. John F. Patterson, to transfer his office to Wellsville, where, in the year named, he began to publish the *Wellsville Commercial Advertiser*, the pioneer newspaper of the town. Mr. Caton's office of publication was in a little brick building, still standing on Broadway, and known as the "Gibbons brick." He was accompanied from Maryland by Wm. L. Clarke, who had served him there, and Mr. Clarke enjoyed the distinction of setting the first stick of type for the *Advertiser*, and of pulling, from an old Ramage press, the first sheet of the first issue of the *Advertiser*, printed in October, 1835.

The name of the new paper was suggested by the fact that at that time Wellsville was an important shipping-

point for the interior and occupied a place of considerable commercial prominence. After conducting the *Advertiser* until 1838, Caton disposed of the paper to Joshua Hart, and removed to Wheeling. Hart sold out in 1840 to McCartney & MeBane, and, in 1841, MeBane, purchasing McCartney's interest, changed the name of the paper to the *American Patriot*.

In 1842, Wm. L. Clarke, who had been briefly engaged elsewhere, returned to Wellsville and bought out MeBane. He called the paper the *Wellsville Patriot*, and published it successfully for a period of twenty-four years, or until 1866, when he discontinued it and removed to Maryland, where he published a paper until 1873, and then returned to Wellsville, where he now resides in retirement.

Early in 1866, Geo. W. Foster came up from Steubenville and started the *Wellsville Union*, which in 1872 he sold to W. B. McCord, who in turn disposed of it in September, 1878, to Wiggins & McKillip, then largely engaged in the publication of Ohio directories.

Meanwhile, in 1870, D. B. Martin began the publication of the *Wellsville Local*, which he continued until 1871, when he started the *East Liverpool Gazette*.

The *Wellsville Union*, a thirty-six-column paper with a circulation of about 800, is still published by J. B. Wiggins, whose partner, McKillip, died in 1878. In connection with the paper, Mr. Wiggins also continues the directory business of Wiggins & McKillip, and issues annually a half-score or more of directories.

POST-OFFICE.

The Wellsville post-office was established about 1816, and its first incumbent was John J. Feehan, after whom the office was occupied by Wm. D. Peters, Robert Moore, John M. Jenkins, Wm. S. McIntosh, James McQueen, Oliver P. Shearman, Mahalah Crane (who served as post-mistress for sixteen years), and N. K. McKenzie, the present incumbent.

The money-order business at this office for 1879 was nearly double that of 1878, the average receipts for money-orders per month being \$2200.

The receipts for money-orders largely exceed the amount paid out on orders, the actual excess of receipts over payments for nine months ending April 1, 1879, being \$2031.76.

The post-office building is not at all commensurate with the requirements of the business, while it is far from what Wellsville ought to have, as an architectural effect. It has served for a decade the purpose which it serves now, and long enough to have earned retirement in favor of something better.

RAILWAYS.

For some time previous to 1844,—perhaps three years,—Wellsville agitated and discussed the necessity of a convenient highway for travel and transportation between the town and Cleveland. A turnpike was originally canvassed for; but, as the project developed, a desire for the better facilities of a railway began to show itself, and in the year named—1844—it was determined that efforts would be made to build the railway. The public meetings at which the matter had been actively and frequently discussed were

held in the basement of the Methodist Protestant church, and for every one of the meetings Mr. Joseph Wells (now residing in Wellsville), who took a deep interest in promoting the enterprise, rang the church-bell.

When, in 1844, it was resolved to have a railway, a committee, composed of A. G. Cattell, D. T. Lawson, Jas. Stewart, and Henry Cope, was appointed to visit Cleveland and work for the co-operation of capitalists there. They left Wellsville, Dec. 26, 1844, and on December 30th a public meeting was held in Cleveland, and as a quick result was followed by the construction of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad from Cleveland to Wellsville.

Wellsville did yeoman service on behalf of the road, and, as has been seen, was the originator of the project. Upwards of \$50,000 were raised by the town in carrying the matter as far as the organization of the company, and the whole of the amount was expended in the mere preliminaries. The first through train between Cleveland and Wellsville was put on in 1852, and shortly after that the river-road from Wellsville to Wheeling was finished.

Mr. James Stewart, the first president of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, was a resident of Wellsville, and the official now at the head of the company, J. N. McCullough, was a native and long a citizen of the town. It was not until 1856 that the line was completed between Wellsville and Pittsburgh, and meanwhile Wellsville was a point of transhipment to points above on the river.

Although eagerly desired and welcomed, the completion of the railway deprived Wellsville of a vast amount of business which it had for years transacted, it being a place where large quantities of goods were received from the interior for shipment by river, and where river freight for interior points was handled.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

An important manufacturing industry at Wellsville is the foundry of Stephenson & Co., where a force of about twenty men is employed in the production of stationary engines, sewer pipe, machinists' supplies, iron castings, etc.

This foundry was originated in 1836 by Bottenburg & Geisse, when it was a small concern, employing six men. Shortly thereafter P. F. Geisse purchased his partner's interest, materially enlarged the works, and carried them on very successfully until 1870, when he sold out to S. & T. B. Stephenson, who, in 1872, were joined by Alexander Deunham.

Morley & Co. began, in November, 1878, the erection of a fine brick pottery, upon grounds covering nearly an acre, and in May, 1879, were so advanced with the work that July 1st was the date fixed upon as the time when active manufacture would be commenced. The buildings are two stories in height, measure in length four hundred feet, and are supplied with new and improved machinery, including a steam-engine of twenty-four-horse power. The pottery has two kilns of the capacity of three ordinary kilns, will manufacture what is known as iron-stone china, and will employ sixty people. Mr. George H. Morley, the senior partner, was engaged in potting at East Liverpool, as a member of the firm of Morley, Godwin & Flentke, from 1857 to 1878.

Hugh Alexander is engaged at Wellsville in the manufacture of plows, coal-car wheels and axles, iron amalgam (bronzed) bells, etc. He commenced the business at this point in 1865, and for some years thereafter pursued it extensively; but latterly the importance of his works has somewhat declined, owing simply to the increase of similar manufactories.

George W. Menough has a well-appointed foundry near the Wellsville car-shops, and drives a brisk business in the manufacture of castings and general railway supplies, the majority of which are furnished for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. Twelve men are employed, and the industry may be noted as one whose operations add not a little to the prosperous growth of the thriving hamlet which surrounds the car-shops.

THE WELLSVILLE TERRA-COTTA WORKS OF GEORGE JONES

were established in 1867, and have since pursued a profitable business in the manufacture of sewer-pipe, hot-air flues, stove-pipe, parlor vases, lawn vases, smoke-flue linings, chimney-tops, drain-tile, window-caps, and every description of terra-cotta work. From six to twelve hands are employed.

The works are located on Third Street, near the clay-banks whence all the crude material used in the manufactory is drawn.

J. A. Riddle started a tannery in Wellsville in 1831, and operated it uninterruptedly until May 20, 1879, when it was destroyed by fire.

THE WELLSVILLE CAR-SHOPS.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad car-shops, located in the village about a mile below the railroad-station, represent an important element in Wellsville's industries, and furnish employment for upwards of 100 men, all of whom live near the shops, and a number of whom occupy tenements owned by the railroad company at that point.

The first shops were built in 1857, and included a round-house, car-house, car-shop, machine- and blacksmith-shops.

In the years 1865 and 1870 important additions and enlargements of buildings were made, and now upon the extensive grounds there owned by the company are two car-shops for the building and repair of cars, water-tank, the old round-house (used as a storehouse), the new round-house (circular in form, and capable of accommodating thirty-one locomotives), machine-shops, blacksmith-shops, paint-shops, etc.

A vast deal of repairing upon locomotives and cars is done at the works, while iron bridges and many new cars are annually built, and, occasionally, a new locomotive. The appointments are convenient and complete, and the system of management excellent.

Mr. Philip White, the assistant master-mechanic of the road, is in charge, assisted by John Menough, assistant general foreman, and J. B. Gough, in charge of car-shops.

THE WELLSVILLE ROLLING-MILLS.

A collection of large frame structures near the line of the railway, just above Wellsville, is pointed out to the

traveler as what was known by the name of the Wellsville Rolling-Mills, which were set in motion with considerable *éclat* that promised great things in the way of increased business for the town, and which, passing through a brief and chequered existence to eventual abandonment, have stood idle for about two years,—a grim monument to an unfortunate enterprise.

In 1874 a company of Pittsburgh mechanics, of whom a Mr. Morgan was the representative, proposed to the town of Wellsville to set up within her limits a tin-plate manufactory, conditioned upon the town offering certain aid. The town entered eagerly into the compact, and donated in land and money the sum of \$16,000 to a co-operative association, styled the American Tin Plate Company, of which Mr. Morgan, and afterwards A. Marchand, of Alliance, were the presidents.

The company erected the necessary buildings, stocked them with valuable machinery, and, with a represented capital of \$80,000, invested in buildings, machinery, and stock, began, with a force of about fifty men, to manufacture tin plate,—the inaugural enterprise, it is claimed, of the kind in the United States.

The introduction of this important industry at this point was hailed as a cheering and hopeful incident, and general expectation pointed to valuable local results as likely to flow therefrom in the future. Unfortunately, however, for these bright anticipations, the company failed within a year, and the works were closed.

They remained idle until 1877, when Black, Daker & Co., of Pittsburgh, bought them at sheriff's sale for \$10,000, improved them to the extent of \$5000 more, and revived them for the manufacture of steel, the works then being known as the Eureka Steel- and Iron-Works. Unhappily, this venture failed after an existence of less than a twelvemonth, and, as before noted, the works have since then lain idle. There was, in the summer of 1879, some talk of their renewal, with a moderate show of success.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Potting was, in a small way, introduced among the manufacturing interests of Wellsville as early as 1826, when Mr. Joseph Wells made red and stone ware in a little shop attached to his residence, and continued the business for thirty years, or until 1856.

The manufacture of Rockingham- and yellow-ware was attempted before 1850 and later, but, after several efforts without satisfactory results, the various ventures in that direction were abandoned for the alleged reason that the clay obtainable in the vicinity was not well adapted for the purpose. That opinion is, however, not held by potters of to-day, who think that the clay found near Wellsville will make excellent yellow-ware.

In 1850 the firm of Finch & Harvey organized the Wellsville Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of stove-castings, etc., but the enterprise was discontinued after a somewhat unprofitable existence of eight years. Fisher & Dascom then purchased the machinery of the above company, and started a barrel-factory, which, however, was soon closed.

COAL AND SALT.

In common with adjacent townships, Yellow Creek possesses a soil which yields a considerable supply of bituminous coal, and coal-mines more than sufficient for the supply of home wants thickly abound. Veins have been found eight feet in thickness, but such instances are exceptions, the average thickness being from two to three feet.

Salt has likewise been found, but the yield was never great, and for some time past little or no effort has been made to pursue the business of salt-making, chiefly because other points near at hand offer too strong a competition.

Oil-wells have been sunk, but not to much profit, although oil has been obtained in small quantities, and still flows from one or two wells.

Natural gas has been found in some of the salt-wells, but no encouragement has yet been presented to show that it exists in the township to much extent.

BANKS.

The first bank organized in Wellsville was the private bank of D. & D. McDonald, who, in connection therewith, kept also a store in 1848 and 1849.

Hoffstart & Co. opened a private banking-house in 1850, which they continued until 1852, soon after which McIntosh & Co. began to do a banking business, and still later McIntosh & McCullough, and McCullough & Co., operated successfully for four years.

In 1863, the Wellsville Savings-Bank was organized, with directors as follows: E. S. Taylor, Alex. Smith, Alex. Denham, J. A. Riddle, Alex. Wells, Geo. Wells, Wm. Blakely, Donald Davidson, Laughlin McLean. The bank carried a deposited account of about \$80,000, and closing its business in 1865, its stockholders organized the First National Bank of Wellsville, May 1st of that year, with a capital of \$100,000, which, in 1877, was reduced to \$50,000.

Mr. James Henderson is the cashier of this bank, which position he has filled since 1865; he has also been cashier of Wellsville Savings-Bank.

The directors of the First National Bank now are J. W. Riley, President; John McCarrell, Vice-President; Wm. M. Hamilton, A. P. Howard, D. McBane, Henry Aten, D. K. Frazer, J. W. Hammond, J. C. Smith, J. M. Stewart, Robert George, S. S. Cope. The bank's loans and discounts aggregate \$114,000, and its deposit account \$128,000.

RAILWAY READING-ROOM.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Reading-Room Association was organized Jan. 22, 1867, by the employees of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, for the purpose of providing a library and reading-room for the benefit of the railway *attachés*. The first president was J. H. Devereaux; Secretary, S. B. Swaine; and the first board of directors, John Thomas, Thomas Dickson, and B. Rand. Funds were raised by subscription, a library purchased, and a well-appointed reading-room opened in the second story of the railroad-station building at Wellsville. The charge for membership is the nominal one of one dollar yearly, for which members have the privileges of the reading-room and of drawing books. The membership numbers at present about 200, and is restricted to railway employees. The

library has been increased from time to time by donations and purchases, and embraces now 1175 volumes. John Thomas (superintendent of the road) is President; P. Bruner is Secretary and Treasurer; and R. T. Smith, Librarian.

THE VALLEY GAS COMPANY.

In 1872, Conley, Naylor & Co., of Pittsburgh, constructed gas-works at Wellsville, and in that year they were sold to the newly-organized corporation of the Valley Gas Company, to which end, indeed, the enterprise of Conley, Naylor & Co. was originally directed.

The company was chartered with a capital of \$50,000, and had as its first board of directors J. H. Conley, Wm. Bleakley, Samuel Pollock, W. G. Wells, J. H. Martin, and M. Naylor,—J. H. Conley being the first president. In 1873, James H. Riggs was chosen president, and as such has since remained.

The directors for 1879 were James H. Riggs, John McCarroll, Wm. H. Scheets, Wm. M. Hamilton.

Gas was first supplied to the town in the summer of 1873, and since that date public thoroughfares and private dwellings have enjoyed the privilege of a cheap and bright illumination. The coal used by the company in the manufacture of gas is obtained entirely from the hills adjacent to Wellsville.

WATER-WORKS.

Wellsville is likely to be supplied within a short time with a much-needed water-works. The people have already indorsed the project, and the completion of the works awaits but the arrangement of preliminary details. About \$40,000 will be expended in conducting water from the river to an elevation back of the town, to a reservoir, and thence to the town for general distribution.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

WELLSVILLE LODGE, NO. 180, F. AND A. M.,

was organized Oct. 15, 1848, with 8 charter-members and the following officers: J. A. Riddle, W. M.; James S. Connell, S. W.; Wm. Moore, J. W.; B. Smith, S. D.; R. Leslie, J. D.; Thos. Campbell, Sec.; J. Clark, Treas.; Wm. Farmer, Tyler.

The present membership is 85, and the officers are R. B. Williamson, W. M.; F. P. Conn, S. W.; C. W. Paisley, J. W.; C. Prosser, S. D.; Miles Furniss, J. D.; Mat. Gordon, Sec.; John R. Martin, Treas.; H. Bright, Tyler.

WELLSVILLE CHAPTER, NO. 55,

was organized Aug. 18, 1852, with 8 members and the following officers: J. A. Riddle, H. P.; R. Leslie, 1st K. and C.; Thomas Campbell, 1st S. The present membership is 50, and the officers are J. F. Riddle, H. P.; D. Mannist, 1st K. and Comp.; I. Denslow, 1st S.

WELLSVILLE COUNCIL, NO. 37,

was organized Jan. 19, 1864, with 8 members and these officers: C. R. Boyce, 1st T. I. G. M.; F. R. Vantyne, 1st D. I. G. M. and Comp.; C. A. Wells, 1st P. C. O. W. The members now number 40, and the officers are J. A. Riddle, 1st T. I. G. M.; H. Michaels, D. I. G. M. and Comp.; D. Mannist, 1st P. C. O. W.

IRIS LODGE, NO. 125, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized July 22, 1848, with the following charter-members: W. P. Carpenter, Jas. Aten, Thos. D. Hamilton, D. F. Davis, Geo. W. Jones, Chas. W. Atwell, Horace T. Jones, Sam'l W. Warrington.

The membership is now 90, and the officers are C. W. Paisley, N. G.; O. P. Bowers, V. G.; R. C. Anderson, P. S.; M. Bowers, Treas.; Wm. Wooster, R. S.; W. P. King, W.; W. D. Pacey, Host.

The lodge meets in a finely-appointed hall corner of Third and Water Streets.

THE ENGINEERS' BROTHERHOOD.

Wellsville Division, No. 170, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was organized in 1873, when Robert Galvin was Chief Engineer and Abraham McDonald Secretary.

The Division has now 28 members, and has as chief officers Wm. Patterson, C. E., and Chas. Klasgye, Sec'y.

BANDS.

The first musical band in Wellsville was organized, in 1848, by J. W. Reilly (now Gen. Reilly), who was the leader. It was called the Wellsville Band, and was quite a famous organization.

The present band—Wellsville Excelsior Cornet Band, M. Elliott leader—is the one organized by C. C. Van Nostrand, in 1875, with 28 pieces, as the Wellsville Cornet Band, after a division in the ranks of the Wellsville Silver Cornet Band, organized by Billy Davidson.

CEMETERIES.

The first grave-yard laid out in Wellsville was the Wells burying-ground on Main street, which was donated by William Wells. In it lie buried William Wells and many of the early settlers of Wellsville,—the graves within its inclosure numbering now nearly three hundred. The first burial there took place in 1800, when a little child was laid to rest within the consecrated ground. No headstone

ever marked that grave; indeed, headstones for graves were not common in those days, nor can the name of the child now be called to mind. In 1842, Mr. Wells caused the ground to be surrounded with a high stone wall, and upon a tablet let into the wall may now be seen the inscription, "Erected by William Wells in 1842, at a cost of \$750." In his will Mr. Wells provided that the ground should be used only as a burial-place for his blood-relations or descendants, and that it should be a burial-ground forever.

No new graves have, however, been made within its walls for many years, and it has been permitted to lie neglected.

In 1825, Mr. Wells donated to the town an acre of ground, near where the car-shops are, to be used as a burying-ground forever, and that spot was, until 1865, the village cemetery. In the last-named year, the town having purchased a tract of land overlooking Wellsville, dedicated it with appropriate ceremonies as Spring Hill Cemetery, and it has since then been the resting-place for Wellsville's dead.

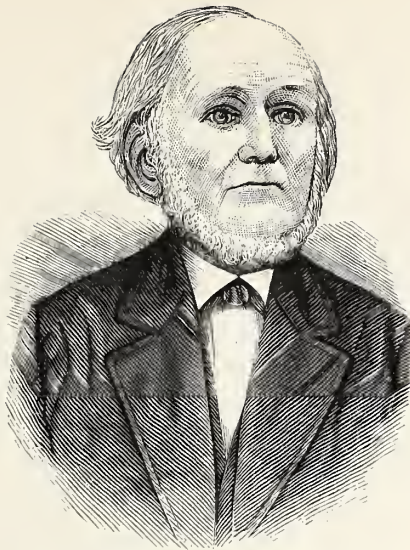
It is a picturesque spot, and from the eminence upon which it rests the eye may view a lovely natural prospect, in which the far-reaching and verdure-clad hills of Virginia and the silently-flowing Ohio, together with the distant and expansive landscape, combine to present a picture of rare attraction. Nature and art have made this "city of the dead" a place to be admired, and it is properly esteemed by the inhabitants as one of the handsomest cemeteries in the county.

FIRE COMPANY.

Wellsville has never had a fire department, nor has it even a fire company now. Some years ago the town bought a fire-engine, and there was some talk of organizing a company, but the engine turning out to be worthless, it was sold, and since then, as before, the citizens' "bucket brigade" has done valiant duty at times of conflagrations, which luckily have never been frequent. When the town completes the proposed water-works, a fire company will probably follow as a consequence.



Henry Aten



Henry Aten

(Taken on the day he was one hundred years old.)



Eliza A. Aten

HENRY ATEN.

This gentleman was a descendant of an old German family who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution, and settled in what is now the State of Maryland, where our subject was born, Sept. 23, 1773. On account of the unsettled state of affairs at that time, he had no opportunity of receiving a good education; in fact, spending only three days in actual study.

He was married in 1804 to Mary Morgan, a native of Pennsylvania. With his young wife, in the same year, he came to the town of Wellsville, Columbiana Co., Ohio, and located on the farm now owned and occupied by his son.

In 1811 he erected a fine stone residence on his property, it being the first one built in the county. The building is still standing in a good state of preservation, but was remodeled and repaired by his son in 1874. He had a family of six children, five of whom are now living, viz.: Charles M., born Aug. 14, 1805, who is a resident lawyer at New Lisbon; Richard, born Jan. 30, 1810, a retired farmer, living at Wellsville; Henry, born Oct. 3, 1814; Catharine A., born Aug. 11, 1817, the widow of Albert G. Cattell, formerly of Wellsville.

Henry Aten was an old-line Whig in politics, but on the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and has never deviated from its principles. In religious belief he was

a prominent member of the First Presbyterian church of Wellsville. He lost his companion Sept. 4, 1846.

He died April 28, 1876. For over a century was he permitted to live. Born a subject of Great Britain under the reign of George III., he witnessed the unsuccessful attempt of that king to subjugate the American colonies, and lived to see established a substantial republic, which has withstood the treason of traitors, and stands paramount to-day among the leading nations of the world.

Henry, the youngest son of this worthy old patriarch, is a native of the county and land of his father's adoption, being born Oct. 3, 1814. His father having been always employed in farming, Henry's attention was early turned to agricultural pursuits, which have been his occupation throughout life, and he is now the possessor of a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, well situated, and one of the best producing in the county. He was married, Jan. 8, 1867, to Eliza A., daughter of John and Ann (Russell) Dever, who emigrated in 1855 to Yellow Creek township, Columbiana Co., from Beaver Co., Pa., she being born at the latter place April 14, 1843. Their family at present consists of three children, viz.: George McConnell, born Nov. 24, 1867; Carrie P., Feb. 2, 1869; Lydia J. F., Feb. 24, 1877. Republican in politics. Himself and wife are both active and useful members of the First Presbyterian church of Wellsville.

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWNSHIPS OF MAHONING COUNTY,

FORMERLY BELONGING TO COLUMBIANA.

THE five towns—Beaver, Goshen, Green, Smith, and Springfield—whose histories are embraced in the following pages formed a part of the county of Columbiana from its organization, in 1803, until the erection of Mahoning County, Feb. 16, 1846, when they became a part of the latter.

These towns are bounded on the north by the forty-first parallel of latitude,—the southern boundary of what is

known as the "Western Reserve,"—east by Pennsylvania, south by the present county of Columbiana, and west by the county of Stark.

Further particulars respecting the organization of the several towns named will be found in the general history of Columbiana County, set forth in the earlier chapters of this volume.

BEAVER.

THIS was the second township from the east in the northern tier of the original county, and was organized in 1811, with its present name. Before that date it was only designated as township 13, in range 2. Since 1845 it has formed a part of Mahoning County. The boundary townships on the east, south, and west, respectively, are Springfield, Fairfield, and Green.

The surface is moderately level, with a general drainage to the north and the east. In parts it is slightly broken by low hills, and along the streams are some lands too low and level for cultivation, being subject to overflow. There are, also, a few small swamps. The face of the township was originally a heavy forest of oak, ash, maple, beech, elm, and a limited quantity of pine. A considerable quantity of timber yet remains.

Mill Creek, the principal stream, flows through the township northward, west of the centre, receiving the water of half a dozen small brooks. On account of its low banks but little water-power is offered. The head of Big Bull Creek is in the southeastern part of the township, but its volume here is no greater than a brook. Nearly every section has enough springs to furnish water for domestic use, or it may be easily obtained by digging wells.

Building-stone and coal abound, and in a few localities sand may be procured. The soil is variable, being clay, a light loam, or sandy. It is generally free from stones and easily cultivated. The ordinary farm pursuits give occupa-

tion to the inhabitants, but lately attention has been directed to the live-stock and dairy interests.

PIONEERS.

As no effort was made to gather up the fragments of the early history of the township before death removed the original settlers, but a meagre account of those who changed the country from its primeval state to its present fruitful condition can be given.

One of the first settlers was Maj. Jacob Gilbert, a native of Maryland, who settled on the farm now occupied by Michael Wieland, about 1802. One of his seven children, a daughter, married Adam Wieland, from whom have descended the Wielands of the township. Maj. Gilbert took an active part in the war of 1812, and was, in his day, one of the most prominent men of Beaver.

Near him settled, about the same time, John Shanefelt, who also took part in the struggle in 1812. His homestead is now occupied by his son, John, the oldest resident of the township.

Not far from the centre of Beaver, Adam Little was an early and prominent settler. One of his sons, Andrew, yet resides on the Beardman line, and is one of the old men of the township.

In this locality the first settler was an old bachelor, named Billy Stewart, who lived alone many years in a small log cabin; still farther west, Abraham Miller was the pioneer.

On section 1, the first settler was Peter Stevens, who had a lease on a small tract of land. He is credited with being the discoverer of the coal in this locality, which he mined, in a small way, for two cents per bushel.

Farther south, on section 13, settlement was made in 1803 by Christopher Mentzer, and soon after Christian Clinker settled in the neighborhood of North Lima, with his sons, Abner, Josiah, Samuel, and Isaae. Not far from here were, also, as early as 1804, Frederick and Michael Dutterer, and in the southern part of the township, among the pioneers of that period, were John Harman, Henry Neidigh, and Frederick Sponseller.

John Coblentz, from Frederick, Md., settled on the south side of section 25 in 1804. His family consisted of four sons and a daughter, who married John Elser, who has resided on the northern part of this section since 1827.

Other early and noteworthy settlers were John Crumbacher, George Hoke, Balzer Mowen, John Neidigh, Jacob Crouse, Christian Crebs, David Gerringer, Peter Eib, Isaiah Baehman, George Augustine, Michael Shaefer, George Hively, Christian Fox, Adam Movingstar, Mathias Glass, Wm. Heckman, Henry Myers, George Pontius, Abraham Stouffer, Abraham Boyer, Jacob Whitter, David Coy, Jacob Mellinger, John Metz, John Ruckebrod, Jacob Overholtzer, Henry Snyder, and Jacob Rupert.

Settlements were rapidly made and many changes took place. This can best be seen from a list prepared twenty years later.

The freeholders living in the township in 1830 were as follows: On sections 1, 12, and the east half of 11, and 2,—school district No. 1,—Christian Ackerman, John Frankfelter, Andrew Hahn, George Lonfelter, Ebenezer Stahl, William Sullivan, David Sprinkel, Jacob Witter, John Bennett, Jacob Gilbert, John Gilbert, Jacob Paulin, W. Sheckel, John Shanefelt, Jr., Frederick Shanefelt, Adam Wieland.

On sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9—the second school district—were John Blosser, Daniel Cohler, Patrick Dilley, Andrew Forney, John Fox, Jacob Linn, Jacob Miller, Abraham Miller, Henry Spanseller, Joseph Sprinkel, Frederick Smith, Jacob Wansettler, John Chub, Aaron C. Cain, John Fellnagle, Jacob Fellnagle, John Heller, Adam Little, George Messerley, William Shepler, Peter Steffey, Michael Shank, Ferdinand Shantz.

On sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, constituting district No. 3, lived John Bachman, George Bachman, Jacob Boyer, Abraham Boyer, Benjamin Beehtel, John Coy, Adam Frankfelter, Reuben Grimes, Tobias Heverly, David Hoover, William Kendrieks, Michael Kulp, Henry Kulp, John Kulp, Daniel Mackley, Frederick Roos, Mathias Topper, Martin Wilderson, John Bright, John Calvin, George Foreman, E. Gardner, John Harmon, Charles Hammer, Philip Houck, Abraham Myers, John Myers, Henry Myers, John Nold, John Shoemaker, Henry Thomas, Peter Yoder.

On sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, at that time district No. 4, were John Antman, John Bieber, Peter Blosser, Solomon Crouse, Jacob Crouse, William Crouse, Frederick Fellnagle, John Glass, John Hahn, Jacob Jokis, Michael Huyler, Michael Keek, Christopher Mentzer, Jacob Ment-

zer, William Miller, Catherine Augustine, Jacob S. Buzard, John Cohler, John Clinker, Isaae Clinker, Michael Dutterer, John Fasnacht, David Gerringer, Jacob Harman, R. P. Justice, G. Hutchin, F. Leitzey, Adam Myrice, David Metzler, Jacob Mowen, John Mowen, Peter Mowen, Balzar Mowen, Daniel Shilling, Michael Wieland, William Eyster, Jacob Reephard, James Simpson, Jacob Shoemaker.

In District No. 5, composed of sections 3, 10, and the west half of 2 and 11, lived George Bush, Frederick Frankfetter, Adam Fisher, Mathias Gilbert, Andrew Little, John Shanefelt, David Shanefelt, Gabriel Erb, George Fox, John B. Fox, Jacob Lenhart, John Simous, Henry Wohford.

On sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, forming the sixth district, were Alexander Anderson, John Borlan, Samuel Detweiler, John Fox, Peter Fox, Jacob Haltereth, Gotlieb Hedler, Jacob Landis, Mary Mellinger, John Royer, David Stephens, George Bachman, Jacob Bachman, Joseph Frederick, Peter Hendricks, William Heckman, George Haltereth, Jacob Knob, Tobias Miller, Jacob Oberholser, Jacob Oberholser, Jr., Solomon Sloop.

District No. 7, composed of sections 27, 28, 33, and 34, had the following freeholders: Joseph Borlan, Jacob Baker, David Coy, Samuel Coy, John Esterly, Jacob Hill, Peter Kleckner, Henry Kendig, Augustine Miller, George Bloom, Christian Shiely, John Stiver, Frederick Stiver, Michael Unger, Christian Beringer, Frederick Beringer, E. Crumbacher, Jacob Detweiler, William Hooker, Peter Hibble, Baltas Kutcher, H. B. Myers, Jacob Paetner, Christian Rinkinberger, Abraham Shaeffer, Abraham Stauffer, Frederick Ungelbower.

In District No. 8, composed of sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, lived William Cox, Widow Coblentz, Jacob Cope, Frederick Dutterer, Michael Dutterer, George Dutterer, John Elser, George Glaser, John Gleckler, Jacob Gleckler, John Harman, Jr., Solomon Harman, Henry Harman, George Candle, Mary Lippy, Catherine Myers, George Rukenbrod, Michael Rukenbrod, John Rapp, Sr., John Rapp, Jr., Frederick Sponseller, George Sponseller, Michael Sponseller, John Schnurrenberger, Conrad Snyder, Amos Worthington, John Zeigler.

CIVIL LIST.

The township was organized for civil purposes in the year 1811, and in the following year Beaver was added to the tax list of the county, the assessment for 1812 being \$35.25.

The first election was held April 1, 1811, the judges being Christian Clinker, Fred. Sponseller, and Peter Eib. The following were elected:

Trustees, John Crumbacher, Christian Clinker, Fred. Sponseller; Clerk, George Hoke; Treasurer, John Harman; Lister, Adam Little; House Appraiser, John Coblentz; Constable, Jacob Gilbert; Overseers of the Poor, Balzar Mowen, David Gerringer; Fence-Viewers, John Neidigh, Sr., Christopher Mentzer; Road Supervisors, Christian Crebs, Jacob Crouse.

Peter Eib and Adam Little were justices of the peace. The principal officers of the township, from its organization to the present time, have been the following:

TRUSTEES.

- 1811.—John Crumhacher, Christian Clinker, Frederick Sponseller.
 1812.—John Crumbacher, John Cohlentz, Jacob Crouse.
 1813.—George Hoke, Christian Clinker, Isaiah Bauchman.
 1814.—John Crumhacher, Christian Clinker, John Neitich.
 1815.—Philip Shoemaker, Jacob Gilhert, Mathias Glass.
 1816.—Ahraham Stouffer, Christopher Mentzer, Mathias Glass.
 1817-18.—Fredrick Dutrow, Jacob Gilhert, Mathias Glass.
 1819.—John Coblentz, Jacob Gilhert, Abraham Stouffer.
 1820.—Jacob Harman, Henry Harman, Ahraham Stouffer.
 1821.—Isaac Clinker, Jacob Gilhert, Adam Little.
 1822.—John Cohlentz, Jacob Gilhert, Christopher Mentzer.
 1823.—Isaac Clinker, John Fox, Abraham Stouffer.
 1824.—John Cohlentz, Jacob Witter, Ahraham Stouffer.
 1825.—John B. Fox, Jacob Crouse, David Altman.
 1826.—John B. Fox, Jacob Crouse, Philip Houk.
 1827.—John B. Fox, Jacob Harman, George Augustine.
 1828.—Jacob Gilhert, Michal Dutrow, Christopher Mentzer.
 1829.—Jacob S. Buzard, John Beaver, Christopher Mentzer.
 1830.—Isaac A. Clinker, John Beaver, Alexander Anderson.
 1831.—Isaac A. Clinker, John Elser, Alexander Anderson.
 1832.—Samuel Summer, Samuel Detwiler, Michael Heek.
 1833.—Watson Ruchman, Christopher Mentzer, Jr., Michael Heek.
 1834.—Michael Dutterer, Jr., Solomon Crouse, William Reed.
 1835.—Michael Dutterer, Jr., Solomon Crouse, Lewis Ruhlman, Sr.
 1836-37.—Michael Dutterer, Jr., Samuel Summers, John Beaver.
 1838.—George Zigler, Jesse Hoshall, Lewis Ruhlman.
 1839.—Jacob S. Buzard, Jesse Hoshall, Lewis Ruhlman.
 1840.—Jacob S. Buzard, John Beiber, Solomon Harman.
 1841.—John Flickinger, John Beiber, Solomon Harman.
 1842.—John Flickinger, John Burkholder, George Condo.
 1843.—John Flickinger, John Beiber, George Condo.
 1844.—John Flickinger, George Condo, John Elser.
 1845.—John Flickinger, Anthony Smith, John Elser.
 1846.—John Flickinger, Anthony Smith, Christopher Dretzler.
 1847.—George Candel, Jacob Hintzelman, Christopher Dretzler.
 1848.—Solomon Painter, Jacob Hintzelman, Christopher Keiser.
 1849.—James Simpson, Jacob Hintzelman, John Beaver.
 1850.—James Simpson, John Flickinger, J. D. Hendricks.
 1851.—Martin Fink, Martin Welderson, Jacob Elser.
 1852.—Martin Fink, George Hofacker, Jacob Elser.
 1853-55.—John Leipply, John Flickinger, Reuben Clinker.
 1856.—John Leipply, John Flickinger, Levi Sweitzer.
 1857.—John Leipply, John Flickinger, John Gleckler.
 1858.—Solomon Clinker, D. M. Strouss, John Calvin.
 1859.—Solomon Clinker, D. M. Strouss, D. A. Stouffer.
 1860.—Henry Thoman, D. M. Strouss, D. A. Stouffer.
 1861.—Ephraim Ruhlman, D. M. Strouss, E. T. King.
 1862.—Solomon Heck, D. M. Strouss, Adam Smith.
 1863.—Solomon Elser, Henry Flecking, Eli Beiber.
 1864.—Elias Paulin, G. W. Handle, Eli Beiber.
 1865.—Solomon Summers, John Gleckler, Michael Culp.
 1866.—George Wonsettler, John Gleckler, Michael Culp.
 1867.—George Wonsettler, Lewis H. Ruhlman, Emanuel Lechner.
 1868.—George Wonsettler, Daniel Wonderling, Solomon Summers.
 1869.—George Wonsettler, David Wonderling, Wm. W. Wentz.
 1870.—S. J. Rohrbauch, Frank Beard, Azriah Paulin.
 1871.—Joseph Candel, Jacob Elser, John Flickinger.
 1872.—Joseph Candel, Solomon Rukenbrod, Joseph S. Wallace.
 1873.—Amos Mentzer, David H. Slutter, Joseph S. Wallace.
 1874.—Joseph Candel, Elias Beiber, Samuel Thoman.
 1875.—Daniel Paulin, Francis Obenauf, S. Rohrbauch.
 1876.—Daniel Paulin, Francis Obenauf, S. J. Rohrbauch.
 1877.—Amos Mentzer, Francis Obenauf, Noah Messerly.
 1878.—Francis Obenauf, Daniel Geigor, Elias Beiber.
 1879.—Jacob Greenamy, Israel B. Cutter, Elias Beiber.

CLERKS.

- 1811, George Hoko; 1812, Adam Little; 1813-14, William Heckman;
 1815, David Bowman; 1816, Potor Mowen; 1817-18, David Coy;
 1819, Adam Little; 1820-25, David Coy; 1826-28, John Glass;
 1829, David Coy; 1830, William Hickman; 1831-33, David Coy;
 1834-38, John Elser; 1839, John H. Donald; 1840, Michael
 Buzard; 1841-47, Daniel Thoman; 1848-49, Abtel Sturgeon;

1850, Samuel Crouse; 1851-57, J. D. Hendricks; 1858-59, Samuel
 Rau; 1860-61, Levi Stafford; 1862, Jacob Witter; 1863, G. W.
 Hendricks; 1864, Geo. W. Lewis; 1865-70, W. G. Hendricks;
 1871, Solomon Elser; 1872, Samuel Rau; 1873-74, Amos H. Sell;
 1875-76, Solomon Elser; 1877-78, Solomon Beard; 1879, Amos
 H. Sell.

TREASURERS.

1811-17, Jacob Harmon; 1818-23, Jacob Crouse; 1824-25, James
 Grimes; 1826-28, Jacob Crouse; 1829-31, Solomon Crouse; 1832-
 34, John Beaver; 1835-36, Jacob Crouse; 1837-46, Jefferson
 Droud; 1847, Anthony Smith; 1848-57, John Elser; 1858,
 George Buzard; 1859, Daniel Thoman; 1860, George Buzard;
 1861-62, Henry Thoman, Jr.; 1863, Fred. Fellnagle; 1864-66,
 Solom Elser; 1867-71, Henry Flickinger; 1872, Jacob Green-
 amy; 1873, Henry Flickinger; 1874, Jacob Greenamy; 1875-
 79, Israel Hah.

The present justices of the peace are Solomon Elder and
 Solomon Beard.

ROADS.

The township has no railway, but has excellent highways,
 leading to stations on the north and the south, making
 communication easy. The highways of Beaver are under
 the supervision of six overseers. In 1879 these were
 Lewis Hulette, George Ackerman, John Fisher, Jefferson
 Dutterer, Aaron Flickinger, and Jesse Shaefer.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Coal may be procured in almost every section of the
 township, and is profitably mined in the central and north-
 eastern parts. One of the most extensive mines is that of
 Azariah Paulin, on section 1. Here he has sunk a shaft
 to reach a thick vein of excellent quality, and by means of
 steam-power is enabled to produce from 1500 to 2000 tons
 per year. South from him, along the east line of the town-
 ship, David Sprinkel has a mine in which is a vein of can-
 nel coal five feet in thickness; and a little southwest are
 mines operated by Catterhead & McGill, Inset & Shaefer,
 and others. On section 6, coal was mined about twenty
 years ago to supply a furnace for the manufacture of coal
 oil; and within the past few years a company of Youngs-
 town operators sank a shaft to the depth of 87 feet, strik-
 ing a vein of good coal nearly five feet in thickness. The
 lack of insufficient machinery, and the low price of coal,
 caused a suspension of work, and the mine is now idle.
 Near the centre of the township there are coal-banks on the
 farms of Daniel Crouse and Abraham Yoder, and farther
 west, south of East Lewistown, are a number of mines
 yielding good coal.

On Mill Creek, on section 15, the first mill was got in
 operation about 1805, by Mathias Glass. It was a small
 affair, and was displaced by one of greater capacity by Jacob
 Crouse. The present mill was put up by Anthony Smith
 in 1849, and steam-power was added. Subsequent owners
 have been Solomon Elser, John Faulk, Henry Nerr, and
 since 1877 by Hanes, Thoman & Co. It is a three-story
 frame, and has three runs of stones.

On this stream, south, Abraham Stauffer had grist- and
 saw-mills, which were abandoned about 1840; and north of
 the old Glass mill Peter Glass put up a saw-mill, which
 was operated many years by Solomon Crouse.

On Turkey Creek, on section 9, Jacob Detwiler put up a
 water-power saw-mill, which was changed to steam by John
 Fellnagle, and is now operated by Samuel Moyer.

Steam saw-mills are operated on sections 5 and 6 by Samuel Bair, Peter Rubrigh, and Elias Granal; on section 18, by Christian Boyer; on section 29, by Zeigler & Co.; on section 36, William Shiely; and at Woodworth there are several steam mills.

At the village of North Lima a steam grist-mill was erected a few years ago by John Spait, which is now operated by Spait & Shantz.

In the early history of the place, Jacob Esterley had a tannery near the site of the present hotel. Another tannery was established, in 1852, by Solomon Clinker, which is now carried on by Fred. Teiehler.

Here were formerly distilleries carried on by Lewis Ruhlman, John Fasnacht, Anthony Smith, Samuel Summers, and John Fisher. The village has a well-appointed carriage-shop, owned by Albert Unger, and a number of mechanic-shops.

NORTH LIMA

is a pleasant village, located chiefly on the south half of section 14, and was founded, about 1826, by James Simpson. The original plat contained only a few lots along the county road. Additions have been made by John Northrup, Martin Hasness, Samuel Crouse, and J. S. Buzard. The village did not grow fast, and owes its existence wholly to the demand for a local trading-point. The population is about 300. There are three fine churches and two handsome school-houses. The one in the west district is of brick, 32 by 40, and was built, in 1868, at a cost of \$2500. The east house is of the same material, 36 by 48, and cost to build, in 1871, \$2700. There is, also, a village-hall, the old Evangelical church having been altered for this purpose in 1876.

As early as 1828 a man named Hartzell sold goods in a small way in the village; other small traders were John Glass and John Northrup. The first regular store was opened by the Niell Bros., in a building where is now Raus' tin-shop. John G. Leslie was their clerk, becoming their partner when the store was moved down street. In this building is now a good store carried on by J. Ernst. Others here in trade were Crouse & Northrup, Buzard & Co., J. H. Donald, Mentz, Hahn, Fell & Co., Miller, Ruhlman, and George Buzard.

In the buildings on the opposite corners have been stores by Truesdell, Baldwin, Kirtland, Felger, Haller, Buzard, Henkle, Shaefer, Heindle, and Witter. The village has also had a few small grocery-stores.

About 1830, John Glass opened the first public-house in a building since used for that purpose. Among the landlords which followed were John B. Fox, John H. Rowell, William McKeown, E. Ruhlman, M. E. Dutterer, John Weaver, and the present Amos Clinker.

The post-office was established about 1828, with Jacob Gilbert as postmaster. A man named Stillson carried the mail, going afoot to Liverpool. Owing to the difficulty in getting the mail the office was discontinued about 1831. It was re-established in 1834, and the postmasters since that period have been J. G. Leslie, Samuel Rohrbaugh, J. G. Buzard, John H. Donald, Samuel Rau, George Buzard, and Henry Buzard. It has three mails per day.

About 1831, Drs. Manning and Willet came to the place

to establish a practice in medicine, but did not remain long. They were followed, for a short space of time, by Drs. Correll, Bloeksom, Eddy, Campbell, Truesdell, etc. In 1846, Nathan Hahn became the first permanent physician, remaining until his death, in 1874. Contemporary practitioners were Drs. Stewart, Dawson, Davis, Bowman, etc. The present physicians are Dr. S. S. Schiller, since 1870, and Dr. H. H. Hahn, since 1876.

Two miles west from North Lima is the village of

EAST LEWISTOWN.

It has a very handsome location on sections 16 and 27, and but for the advantage enjoyed by North Lima in being the older village, would have become the more important place. Village lots were laid out, about 1830, by Peter Goder, Sr., John Nold, Henry Thoman, Sr., and George Houek; but it was not until 1836 that building commenced, when the place grew rapidly, attaining in a few years its maximum. It contains about forty buildings, and a school-house of attractive appearance, erected in 1867, at a cost of \$3300.

Jesse Motter opened a store in the village in 1839, in the house occupied by H. Thoman as a residence, and was in trade until 1845. Meantime, another store was conducted on the southwest corner of the square by Hoover & Rudisill. The village has had as merchants Jacob S. Thoman, Daniel Thoman, T. G. Northrup, Frederick Fellingale, Franklin Dunn, Smith & Buzard, Abraham Miller, and at present George Buzard is in trade.

A man named Morrow kept the first public-house, about 1843, in a building opposite the Thoman residence. Ten years later Conrad Stigletz opened an inn on the square, which he kept till 1863. He was followed by George Heindle. About the same time a tavern was kept on the north side of the square by Isaac Thoman, which was continued only a short time, and the village is now without a public-house.

The post-office was established about 1851, and had Philip Fetzer as the first postmaster. It then had a semi-weekly mail; at present it is supplied daily from Columbiana. The other postmasters of this office have been Daniel Thoman, Josiah Rohrbaugh, Isaac Thoman, David Wonderlin, and the present, George Buzard.

The first to practice the healing art was an herbalist, a Dr. Pappenaugh. Dr. Ethan A. Hoke was the first regular physician, and Dr. H. A. Sampsell the last here located.

The hamlet of Woodworth, locally called Steamtown, is situated on the Boardman line, there being but a few houses and a steam saw-mill on the Beaver side.

SCHOOLS.

The township has taken great interest in education, and given particular attention to supplying an excellent class of school-buildings. It is stated, on the authority of a State official, that Beaver leads all the other townships in this respect.

There are eleven districts, and every one of them is provided with a commodious and handsome brick house, with belfry, inside blinds, and modern furniture, costing from \$2700 to \$3500, whose attractive appearance reflects great

credit on the people of the township. The clerks of the several sub-districts, and the youth enumerated in 1879, were as follows: No. 1, Noah Sprinkler, 62; No. 2, Lewis Gleckler, 60; No. 3, Isaac B. Culler, 77; No. 4, David Harman, 85; No. 5, Henry Thoman, 85; No. 6, Gustavus Snyder, 70; No. 7, C. T. Stafford, 99; No. 8, Daniel Geiger, 54; No. 9, Ephraim Gleckler, 53; No. 10, D. M. Ziegler, 58; No. 11, Wilson S. Hadley, 16. The latter is a fractional district, being chiefly in Springfield. The appropriations for schools in 1877 amounted to more than \$3000.

In the village of North Lima a select school was opened in the public hall in the summer of 1878. Two terms were taught by G. W. Love. The school has at present 22 students, in charge of James W. Calvin.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The missionary labors of the Rev. John Stough extended to Beaver township, and, as early as 1808, a small log meeting-house was built by the united efforts of those adhering to the Lutheran and Reformed churches, with a view of affording a place of worship for future congregations of both these sects. This house stood in the old grave-yard at North Lima, and was replaced by a frame building, which also accommodated both societies until 1860, since when separate interests have been maintained.

Some time about 1810 the Rev. John Peter Mahnnesmith, a Reformed missionary, began preaching at North Lima, and formed what now constitutes

THE MOUNT OLIVET REFORMED CONGREGATION.

This embraced among its original members the Mowen, Fasnaecht, Crouse, Dutterer, Coblentz, and Metz families, with later additions from the Thoman, Greenamyer, Flickinger, Elser, Mentzer, Coler, Rapp, and other families. It has had a flourishing existence, and at present numbers more than 200 members.

In 1860 the corner-stone for a new church edifice, to be used exclusively by the congregation, was laid, and the following year was completed the handsome brick church which is now their spiritual home. It will seat 450 persons, and cost to build \$5000. In 1877 the congregation purchased three acres of ground in the neighborhood of the church, on a hill overlooking the village, on which was erected a very comfortable parsonage. At present the temporalities of the congregation are in a most excellent condition.

Its Consistory in 1879 had as Elders, Solomon Elser, M. E. Dutterer, George Buzard; Deacons, Samuel Mentzer, David Lower, Noah Rapp; Trustees, John Flickinger, George Coler, Solomon Elser.

Rev. Mahnnesmith was succeeded in the pastorate by the Rev. Henry Sonnendecker, who was for many years the faithful minister of the church. He was followed by the Rev. John F. Englebach, Frederick Wahl, James Reinhard, who served the congregation the last time, Aug. 1, 1870, closing his earthly career at Columbiana, Aug. 20, 1870.

In October, 1870, the Rev. Henry Hilbish became the pastor, continuing in that relation four years. The pulpit was vacant about two years, but in September, 1876, Rev.

Hilbish was recalled, and has since filled the pastoral office. His charge embraces the Paradise congregation.

A flourishing Sunday-school, having 175 members, under the superintendence of Ezra Sonnendecker, is maintained by Mt. Olivet congregation.

PARADISE CHURCH.

In the summer of 1849 a number of members of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations at North Lima severed their connection with the parent societies for the purpose of establishing a place of worship nearer their homes. A joint committee, composed of George Messerley and Jacob Beard, was appointed to build a meeting-house on an acre of ground which had been secured for this purpose from the farm of George Messerley, on section 9. In August, 1849, the corner-stone was laid, and the same season a plain frame house was completed, 32 by 40 feet, which, in a repaired condition, is yet in use, according to the terms of agreement when the house was built.

The Reformed Congregation has at present 80 members, and the following Consistory:

Elders: Daniel Fink, George D. Messerley, David Heinzelman. Deacons: Samuel Thoman, Samuel Rupert.

The pastors of the congregation, from its organization to the present, have been the Revs. Henry Sonnendecker, John F. Englebach, J. B. Ruhl, Carl Twissler, James Reinhard, and the present, Henry Hilbish. The Revs. Kendig and Seump supplied the pulpit for a short period.

George D. Messerley is the superintendent of a Sunday-school having 75 members.

The Lutheran Congregation was organized by the Beard, Wonseller, Miller, and other families, in 1849. Preaching has been supplied usually by the same pastors as those of the North Lima church,—namely, Revs. Bachler, Krontz, Guinsett, Kramer, and Rauher. The present Consistory is composed of Elders Christian Sourwein, Joseph Freese; Deacons, Elias Beiber, Elias Cannerich. The Lutheran congregation at North Lima was formed by Rev. John Stough, in 1804. His successor was the Rev. Henry Hewitt, and those named above. They worshiped in the same house as the Reformed until 1860; afterwards they erected a fine house of their own.

THE OVERHOLTZER MENNONITE CHURCH.

As early as 1815, Mennonite meetings were held in a log school-house in the western part of the township, Jacob Overholtzer being the preacher. The settlement here was soon augmented by other members of that faith, and, in 1825, a hewed-log meeting-house, 30 by 36 feet, was built on a lot of ground given for this purpose by Mr. Overholtzer. George Bachman and Jonathan Overholtzer served as a building committee. This house was used until 1871, when the present neat brick house was erected in its stead by Jacob Yoder, Daniel Zeigler, and Melchor Mellinger, acting for the church as a building committee. Its dimensions are 40 by 50 feet. Connected with the house is a large grave-yard.

Those who preached here have been, from 1815 to the present, Jacob Overholtzer, Henry Stouffer, John Shank,

Mathias Dinsman, Jacob Nold, who was a bishop, Jacob Christophel, Rudolph Blosser, Jacob Wissler, Samuel Good, John Blosser, and the present, Peter Baysinger, Jacob Culp, and Joseph Bexler, each of whom serves occasionally.

The interests of this congregation are connected with

THE METZLER MENNONITE CHURCH,

near North Lima, and the two societies have about 150 members. At the latter place the first meeting-house was built of logs, about 1835, on a lot set off from the farms of Jacob Metzler and Jacob Snyder, and was used until a few years ago, when a brick meeting-house was built by John Metzler, John Burkholder, and Samuel Witmer.

Among the early Mennonites of Beaver were the Overholtzer, Mellinger, Boyer, Blosser, Snyder, Shank, Lehman, Metzler, Stouffer, Yoder, Wissler, Hoover, and Witmer families, most of which have descendants who now constitute the membership of the above congregation.

THE ZION HILL MEETING OF THE BRETHREN OF MAHONING DISTRICT.

Meetings of this sect (Dunkers) were held in the southern part of Beaver township as early as 1825, but no house of worship was erected until 1872, when the present church was built, on a lot of ground long ago set aside for this purpose by Messrs. Krumbacher and Myers. It is a plain but substantial frame, 30 by 40 feet, and cost \$1400. The meeting is connected with the Bethel meeting, in north-western Springfield, and has the same officers and ministers. The latter have been Henry Kurtz, James Quinter, Daniel Summers, Richard Breneman; and those officiating at present, Jacob H. Kurtz and Jonas Hoke.

The present deacons are Frank Longanecker, Alfred Longanecker, Frederick W. Kohler, Solomon Esterley, Eli H. Ruhlman, and Levi Summers.

This office has also been held by Jacob Summers, Jacob Longanecker, Mathias Haas, John B. Summers, George Grove, and others.

A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained in the Zion Hill church. Solomon Esterley is the superintendent.

CALVARY CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION AT NORTH LIMA.

About 1836 the preachers of the denomination began their labors in the neighborhood of North Lima, and soon succeeded in forming a class, which embraced among its members Michael Kick, Adam Wieland, Gabriel Erb, John Mentzer, and J. Paulin. Meetings were first held in private houses and in the school-house; but some time after 1840 a small church was built at North Lima, nearly opposite the village-hall, which was used a number of years, when it was burned, it is supposed by an enemy of temperance, to prevent the continuation of a series of meetings

then being held in that house. It is said that the opposition to the temperance movement was so strong that the speakers were treated with personal abuse and violence.

Shortly after, a new house was built, which was used until 1876, when it was sold for a village-hall and the present attractive edifice erected. It was built by a committee composed of Amos H. Selb, C. Metzler, J. Kreutzer, S. Rau, and W. Creps, and cost \$4000. It has a shapely tower, a vestibule, and a gallery, and is well finished throughout. On the 21st of January, 1877, it was formally dedicated by Bishop T. Bowman, assisted by Rev. G. S. Domer, presiding elder, and the preacher in charge, Rev. H. B. Summers. The church has a membership of 88, forming two classes, led by N. Feucht and J. Ludwig. A Sunday-school of 100 members has W. Creps for superintendent.

Originally, the appointments in this part of the country formed the Columbiana circuit; but in 1870 this church and the appointments in Springfield were constituted the North Lima circuit, having the parsonage at North Lima.

The preachers on these circuits, in the order of their connection, from 1837 to 1877, have been Revs. Elias Stoeber, S. Vangundy, George Dussel, C. G. Koch, Joseph Truby, Abraham Loehner, Joseph Dick, D. L. Miller, A. Stahley, A. Long, S. F. Crowther, G. W. Reisinger, Jacob Rank, G. S. Domer, J. D. Hollinger, A. Loehner, J. J. Bernhart, J. Q. A. Weller, C. W. Davis, W. Houpt, H. B. Summers, and J. D. Domer.

Rev. S. A. Miller, of the Illinois Conference, was originally from this circuit.

NORTH LIMA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist meetings were held in the village as early as 1840, the preaching being supplied by the ministers of the Columbiana appointment. Among the members were Samuel Crouse, John H. Donald, Martin Hasness, Solomon Clinker, Henry Buzard, George Buzard, John Sparron, David and Jacob Shanefelt, Solon Painter, and J. G. Leslie.

In 1847 the society built a small frame meeting-house on Boardman Street, which was used for religious meetings until 1870, when it was sold for a mechanic-shop. Death and removals had so much weakened the Methodist interests here that meetings were discontinued before 1865. The house was thereafter occupied by the Lutheran congregation. Among the first Methodist preachers were Revs. James M. Young and Wm. B. Blackburn; the Rev. Cunningham was the last.

THE CEMETERIES

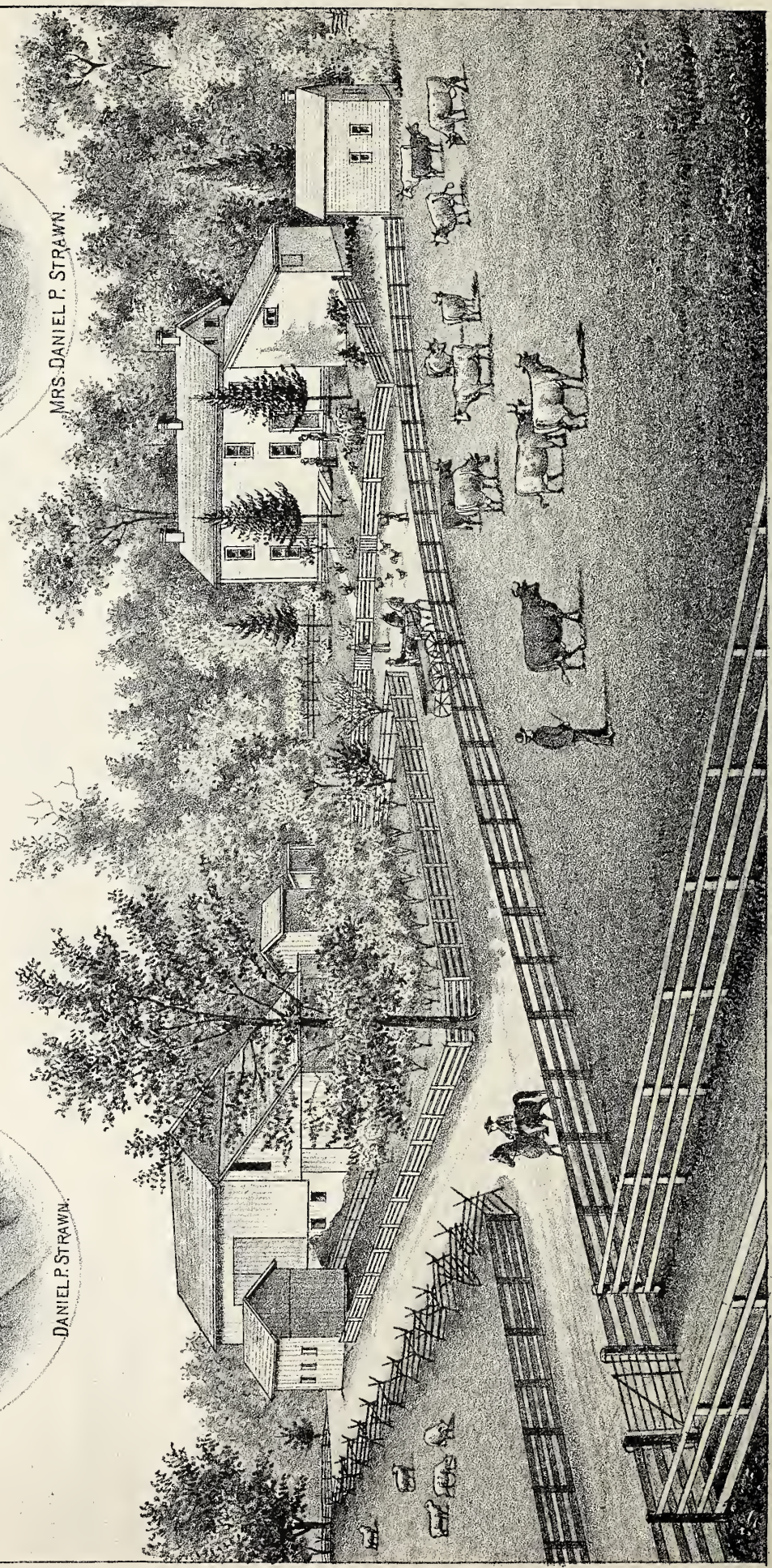
of the township, with one exception, are maintained by the several church societies, and are generally located in close proximity to their buildings. They are well kept, and some of them contain costly and artistic monuments. Many of the early stones bear German inscriptions.



MRS. DANIEL P. STRAWN.



DANIEL P. STRAWN.



RESIDENCE OF DANIEL P. STRAWN, GOSHEN TP., MAHONING CO., O.

G O S H E N.

IN 1785 provision was made by Congress for the division of the Northwestern Territory into ranges and townships, to facilitate the sale of public lands. The township of Goshen is No. 17, in range 4, and is bounded on the north by the townships of Berlin and Ellsworth, in the "Western Reserve;" on the east by the township of Green; on the south by Butler and Perry; and on the west by Smith. It was originally in Washington County, and in 1803, upon the organization of Columbiana, was included in the territory which comprised that county. In 1846 the northern tier of townships in Columbiana, including Goshen, were set off, with other territory, to form Mahoning County. Goshen contains an area of thirty-two square miles. The principal streams are the middle fork of Beaver Creek, which rises in Perry, flows through the eastern part of Goshen, and passes out of the township across the east line of section 12, and a branch of the Mahoning River, which rises in section 19, and flows in a general course northerly through the western portion of the township, which it leaves about a mile east of the northwest corner.

The township of Goshen, like most of the townships in this portion of old Columbiana County, has an undulating surface, and yields to the landscape outlines of quiet beauty in infinite variety. The northern portion has the greatest development of these characteristics, though few elevations and depressions even there can properly be termed hills and valleys. These names suggest more of abruptness,—greater heights and depths than are found within the township borders. The soil is fertile and well adapted to grazing and the raising of small fruits.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Anthony Morris came in 1804, and settled on part of the southeast quarter of section 31. His family then consisted of his wife and three children. Nine children were born to them afterwards, of whom four survive,—Mrs. Esther Bolton, of Salem; Mrs. Sarah Bruff, of Cedar County, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Bolton, of Morrow County, Ohio; and Anthony Morris, of Butler. His wife was Hannah French, sister of Thomas, James, Robert, John, and Barzilla. Mr. Morris was overseer of the poor in 1812. His daughter Sarah married James Bruff, who came in 1822. Col. Joseph Bruff now lives in the old homestead, at Damascus.

Barzilla French settled on that part of section 31 not taken up by Mr. Morris. He was trustee in 1818–19.

Thomas French first came to Damascus in 1805. He bought part of the southwest quarter of section 31; Elijah French settled on the remainder. Thomas married a daughter of Jonas Cattell, who located half of section 36, in Salem. In 1814, Mr. French took charge of his orphan

nephew, Jonas D. Cattell,—son of Enoch, his wife's brother,—and in 1820 moved to Salem and occupied Enoch's farm. He was one of the early school-teachers in Damascus, and an appraiser of property in the township in 1812.

Horton Howard entered several sections of land in the southwestern part of the township and in Butler as agent for a man by the name of Hoopes. It remained in possession of Mr. Hoopes and his family until 1847, when it was sold, Joseph Edge acting as attorney for the heirs. It was bought by Benj. Wright, who appointed commissioners to divide it among his five daughters, by whom it was sold to different persons. Isaac Stanley owns a farm in this section. A part of section 29 was of the Hoopes tract.

David Venable came to Goshen about 1805, and settled as a tenant on the farm of Jonas Cattell. He lived there about five years, and then bought land in the northwest quarter of section 22, where he now resides.

Isaac and Thomas Votaw, brothers, came from near Winchester, Va., about 1806. Isaac purchased 240 acres on section 19, where he died about 1820. He had two sons, Benjamin and David, and was trustee of the township in 1812–18.

Thomas Votaw settled on section 6. He had three sons, Thomas, Samuel, and Isaac. He was supervisor in 1812, and trustee in 1814.

Samuel taught school in 1813 at Goshen. The descendants of both Isaac and Thomas live in the township.

Robert Armstrong was an early settler. In 1812 he was fence-viewer, and from 1820 to '25 was treasurer. His descendants are living in the township.

Stacy Shreeve, with his wife, came from New Jersey about 1806, and settled on section 19. He was supervisor of the township in 1812. His descendants live in the township, and have held town offices. John, his son, lives on the homestead.

Joseph Kindele, a brother-in-law of Stacy Shreeve, also settled on section 19 in 1806. His children have located in the township.

James Brooks came from New York State in 1806, but was originally from Maryland, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 7. A daughter of Mr. Brooks married Dr. James Hughes, and resides at Berlin.

Isaac Ellison came from Virginia in 1806, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 7. He married a daughter of James Cattell, and was trustee of the township in 1827–28 and 1838. Joseph, a son, lives at Damascus.

Zachariah Ellison, father of Isaac, came in 1816, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 19. He married Mary, sister of Isaac Votaw; was treasurer of the township in 1818–19, and trustee in 1820–21. He died aged eighty

years. Mrs. John Crew, a daughter, is living in Butler, east of Damascus.

William and James Cattell came before 1810. William settled about a mile west of Goshen. He was trustee in 1813-16, and justice of the peace in 1812. James had a large family of daughters, and settled on part of the north-east quarter of section 19. His daughter, Mrs. Isaac Ellison, lives with William Cattell in Butler township, near the Valley.

Samuel Davis, of Salem, entered section 20 as early as 1804, receiving a deed from the government dated Nov. 1, 1808. He gave the southeast quarter of the section to his daughter, Rachel, who married Lewis Townsend, a brother of Mrs. Dr. Benjamin Stanton, of Salem. Descendants of the family are now—1879—living on a part of the land. The northeast quarter was given to William Davis, a son, who was killed on the mountains a few years after, when the property passed to his children.

Joshua Morris came in about 1810, and located a farm a little north of Wm. Fawcett. He sold it in 1818 to James Hemingway, from New Jersey, whose son James was clerk of the township from 1827 to 1842. The farm is now in the possession of David Park, a grandson of James Hemingway.

Aaron Stratton, elder brother of Michael and Stacy, came from New Jersey in 1808, and settled in the north-west corner of section 23, on Beaver Creek, where he soon after built a grist-mill, which well accommodated the country round. The property was sold in 1834 to Emor F. Weaver, and afterwards to Samuel Mathers. It is now owned by Davis Brothers, and is run by steam. Mr. Stratton was township treasurer in 1815. He had a son, Aaron, who lived in Perry township. He married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Townsend, and sister of Mrs. Dr. Benjamin Stanton.

Henry Hinchman came from New Jersey about 1808 with a large family of children,—John, Henry, Aaron, Hannah, Elizabeth, Grace, and Mary,—and settled on the northwest quarter of section 36. His son, Henry, lives in the township. Aaron published a newspaper in 1842, which he printed in his father's house. He afterwards removed to Salem.

Benjamin Butler, Hannah, his wife, and their children,—Lawrence, Ellen, Hannah, John, Meribah, Ann, and Sarah,—came from near Philadelphia, by the way of Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh, in a two-horse wagon, and were about four weeks on the route. They arrived at Salem in April, 1811. Mr. Butler was poor, and settled on the farm of Robert French, in section 36, where he lived a year. He then moved into the present township of Goshen, and occupied land owned by Aaron Street, near the western boundary, and lived there two years. A Friend gave him an opportunity to buy and build, and he purchased 160 acres on section 18, where Elihu Cobb lives, and moved into a building of round logs which he there erected. He lived in this until August, 1828, when he died. He was trustee of the township in 1815-16. Of his living children, John resides in Goshen, Mrs. Saml. Street in Salem, Lawrence near Alliance, Stark Co., Mrs. Meribah Farmer in Cleveland, Mrs. Ellen Child in Iowa.

John Butler, son of Benjamin, purchased a farm adjoining the Friends' meeting-house, and in 1825 built a two-story cabin, of hewn logs, in which he began housekeeping in August of that year. His wife was Driscilla Fawcett, whom he married at the Friends' meeting-house in Salem. In 1829 he purchased the farm he now occupies, which was at that time all woods. Here he built, in 1830, a log house with shingle roof, but, his wife dying in that year, he changed his plans, and did not remove to the farm until his second marriage, in 1834. While living with his father on the farm in section 18, it fell to his lot to do the "milling." He generally carried to mill about two bushels of grain. The mill was nearly due east from the farm, on a branch of Beaver Creek, was known as the "Stratton mill," and was probably built about 1809.

Mr. Butler is a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and was appointed one of the Associated Executive Committee of Friends of the Central Indian Superintendency of the United States,—a position he still holds.

William Fawcett, with his wife, came from Virginia in 1811, and purchased 164 acres on section 32, where ——— Cooper now lives, adjoining John Butler's present residence. He was a Friend, an elder in the church, and was an honest, straightforward man. His death occurred in 1848. One son lives in Columbiana County, and one in Kansas. He was trustee of the township in 1815 (with Benjamin Butler and Joel Sharp), also in 1823, and clerk in 1818.

Samuel and Thomas Langstaff in 1812 settled, one on the northeast quarter of section 18, the other on the south-east quarter of the same section, and where now is a hamlet called "Boswell."

Joseph Wright came from New Jersey in 1810, settled first on section 13, and moved therefrom to the northeast quarter of section 14, which is now occupied by his grandsons. He lived to old age, and served the township in various offices almost continuously until the time of his death. He was the first township clerk, in 1812-13; trustee in 1813; clerk from 1819 to 1822; and treasurer from 1826 to 1857. He was much esteemed by his townsmen.

Benjamin Malmsbury came from New Jersey with his wife and children about 1812, and bought 160 acres on section 36. He was supervisor in 1815. His children are living on the old farm.

Bazel Perry and his wife came from Maryland in 1811, and settled on the northeast corner of section 5, east of Thomas Votaw. He was not an aspirant for position evidently, for in 1813 he declined the honor of an election to the office of constable.

Benjamin Lloyd settled on the southwest quarter of section 21, where he has since resided.

Caleb Shinn settled in the township very early, where some of his descendants remain.

Richard Templin, from Lancaster Co., Pa., a moulder by trade, settled in the southeast quarter of section 13, about 1825. His son John moved to Patmos about 1831, and settled on the southwest quarter of section 3.

John King, from the same place, and also a moulder, settled on the southeast quarter of section 1, in 1831, where Joshua Bowman lives. His son Joseph lives in Patmos.

Jesse Straughn, in October, 1820, came from Bucks Co.,

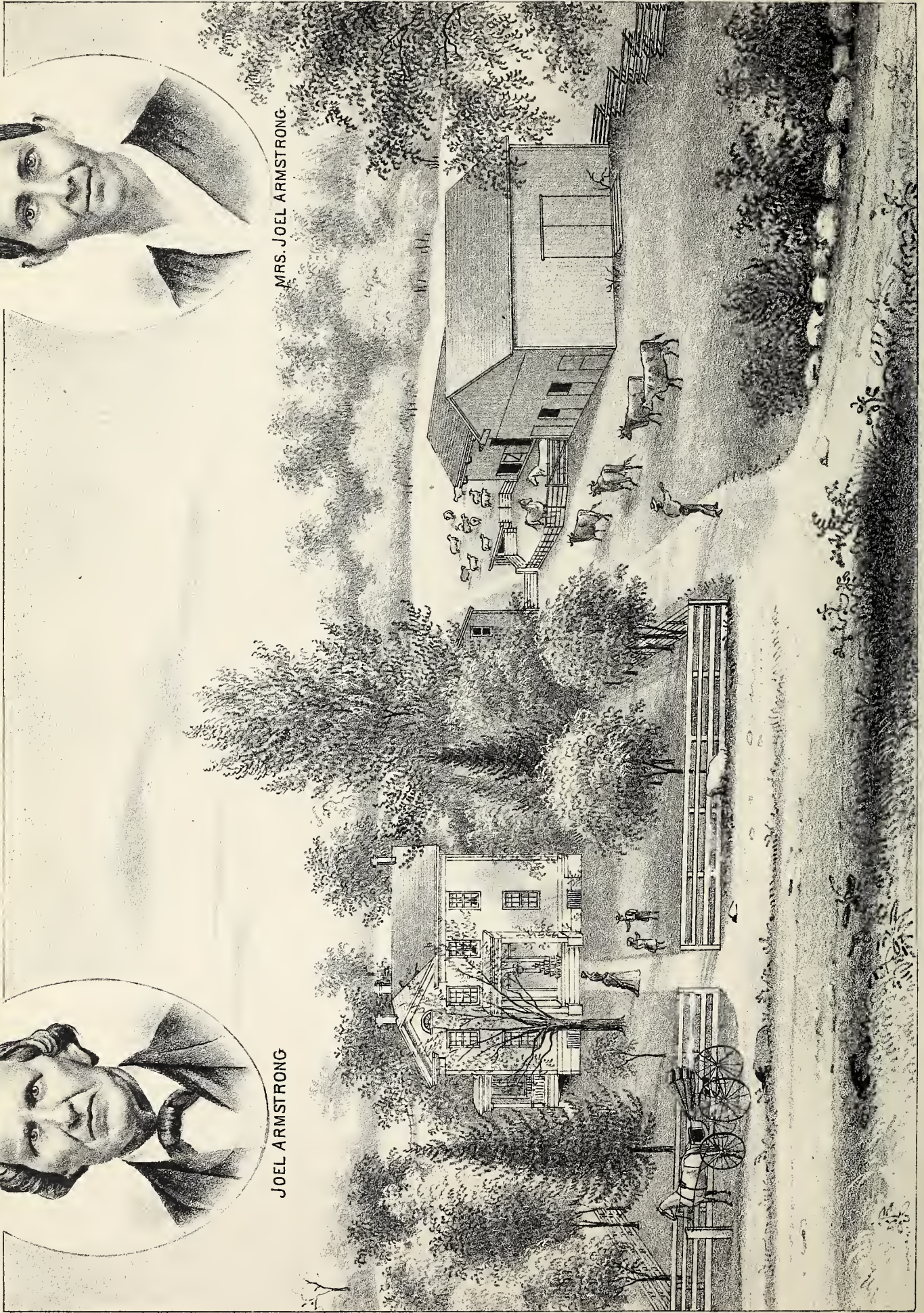


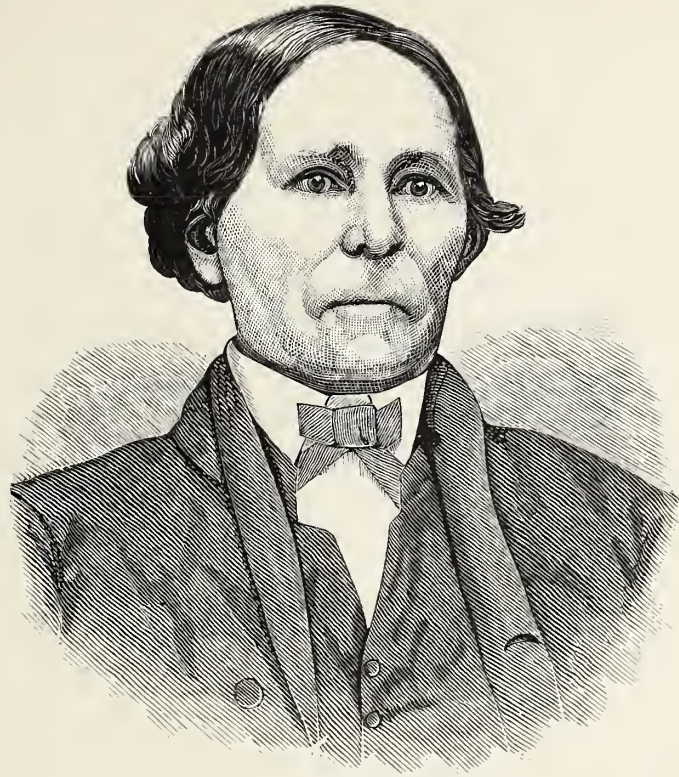


JOEL ARMSTRONG



MRS. JOEL ARMSTRONG





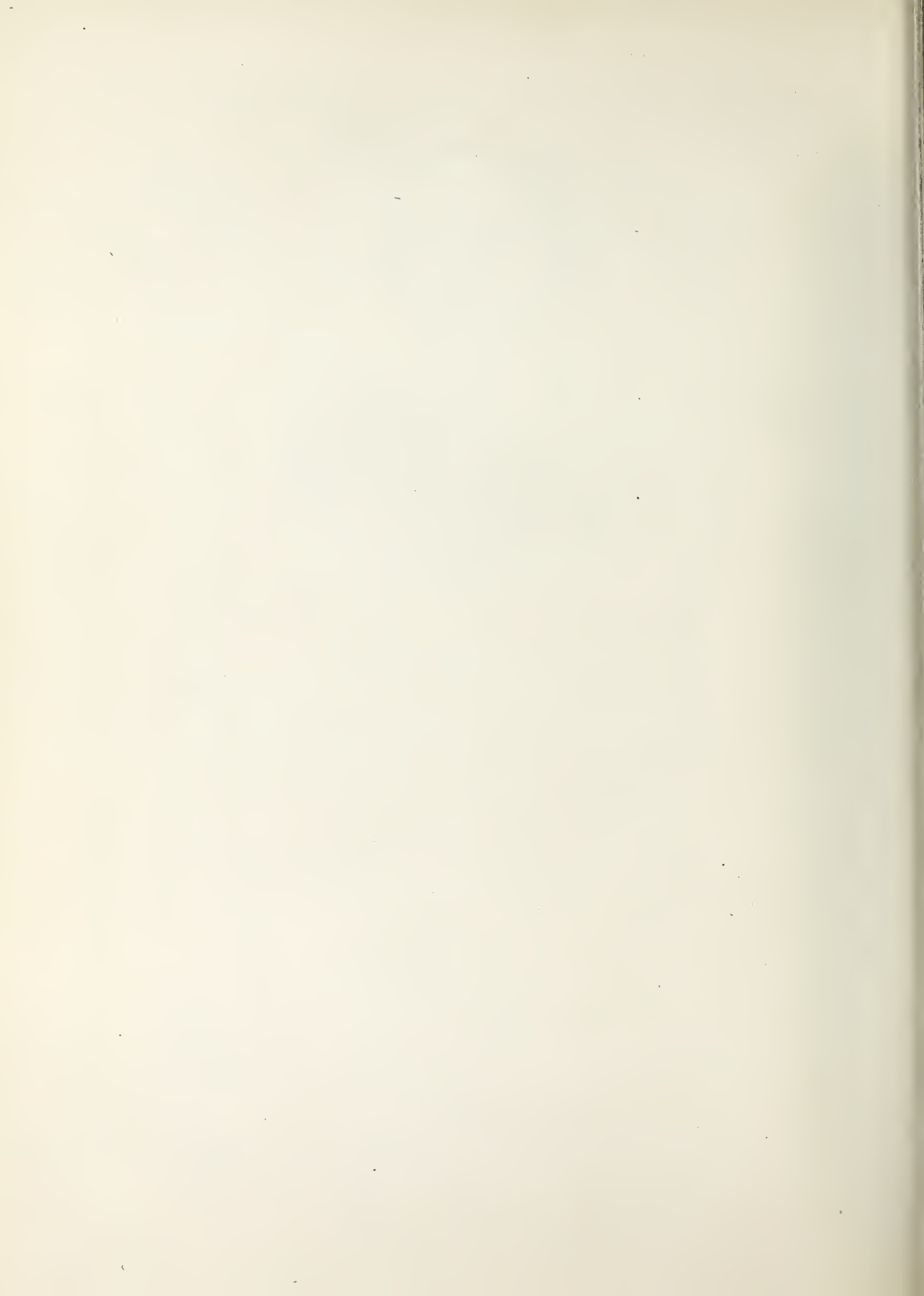
ISAAC CARR.

Isaac Carr was born in New Jersey, Nov. 4, 1796. He married Ann, daughter of George and Elizabeth Crew, in 1815. The same year he moved to Ohio. His family then consisted of his wife and three children; the others were born in this county. Their children were Samuel, George W., Isaac R., R. F., Thomas, Elizabeth, and J. M.; three only are living. Mr. Carr's opportunities for an education from books during his minority were limited, as those of our early settlers who still survive remember well the rude log school-house and its meagre appointments. Mr. Carr was a very successful farmer, and by strict economy, industry, and good management he added from time to time to his first purchase of land in this county until he owned two hundred and twenty acres of finely-improved land, which he divided into three farms, giving one to each of

his sons, one of whom now owns the old homestead. It must indeed be a great pleasure, at the close of a long and useful life, to be able to transmit to our children a comfortable fortune, more especially if it has been acquired in an honorable manner. Mr. Carr died June 3, 1873; Mrs. Carr died Aug. 27, 1859, at the age of sixty-five years. She was a good woman, and many friends deeply regretted her loss.

Isaac R. Carr, third son of Isaac Carr, married Isabella, daughter of Obadiah and Mary Crew. Mr. Crew was among the first settlers of this county, emigrating from Virginia in 1808. Mr. and Mrs. Crew were married in 1799. Mrs. Crew died Oct. 10, 1841; Mr. Crew died Oct. 10, 1845.

The above portrait was contributed by Isaac R. Carr in memory of his honored father.



Pa., and lived a while with John Straughn, his brother. In 1822 he settled on section 34, of which he bought 74 acres. Daniel Straughn, father of John and Jesse, some years earlier settled the east half of section 34, and gave it to his children. Daniel Straughn, a grandson, now lives on the place.

Stacy Stratton (a brother of Michael and Aaron Stratton, who came in 1806) came from Burlington Co., N. J., and settled first on Mr. Cattell's farm, on the Ellsworth road. In 1823 he purchased the northwest quarter of section 10, where his son, Daniel, and the widow and children of another son, William C., now reside.

Benj. F. Regle purchased the northwest quarter of section 10, about 1831. His descendants still live on the farm.

Adam Fast, in 1816, purchased the southwest quarter of section 1, and was probably the first person who settled in that part of the township. Jacob Leyman, from Lancaster Co., Pa., who married the daughter of Mr. Fast, received from him this piece of land in 1821. They had six sons and one daughter. Jackson and Joshua settled in the northwest quarter of the same section, and Levi A. in the southwest quarter of section 3, near Patmos.

Peter Gloss, about 1820, bought land in the southeast quarter of section 12, where he built a factory and manufactured wooden bowls. He afterwards settled upon the Cessna farm.

Josiah and Jacob Bowman (sons of Philip Bowman, who settled in Green township), about 1831, settled on the northeast quarter of section 1. Josiah Bowman still resides on the farm. This part of the section was entered by a man named Bowers in 1816.

Drade Husk entered and settled upon the northwest quarter of section 2, which was afterwards purchased by Raphael Campbell.

William Cook entered and lived upon the southeast quarter of section 3, where James Campbell now lives, and afterwards sold it to Capt. Wicks.

William Bradshaw, in 1832, came from Bucks Co., Pa., and bought 106 acres on the northeast quarter of section 9. This land was entered by William Swenn as early as 1820. Rynecr H. Swenn entered the southeast quarter.

William Ware, a native of Baltimore Co., Md., moved to Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1823, where he remained till 1827. In the winter of 1828-29 he married Elizabeth Gallagher and moved to Salem. He was a blacksmith, and opened a shop, where he worked at his trade until 1839. He then bought 50 acres on section 3, near Patmos, where he now lives. Mr. Ware is a Methodist, and has been a class-leader fifteen years. He has had six children, four of whom are living.

Among other early settlers may be mentioned Noah Deed, Christian and David Countryman, Isaac Evans, Enoch Gaus, Joseph Mirl, Nathan Brown, Benjamin and Joshua Owen, Thomas Johnson, Levi Rakestraw, Charles Curl, and Abraham Keffer.

ORGANIZATION.

Goshen was incorporated Sept. 11, 1810. The first volume of records contains, as the first minute of proceedings, under date of Dec. 30, 1810, an account of the appointment

of Thomas Watson to the office of constable by the trustees. The names of the trustees are not given.

Jan. 8, 1812, "the township officers met on the first Second day of March," and settled the town accounts. April 6, 1812, the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the inhabitants:

"Resolved, That Isaac Votaw, Michael Stratton, Thomas Conn, Thomas French, and Joel Sharp be a committee to view the southeast quarter of section No. 16, and to conclude on a suitable piece of ground for to set a house for to hold elections in, and to warn the inhabitants to meet and raise a sufficient house for that purpose, and to have the house to hold the fall election in."

The following officers were chosen at this meeting: Township Clerk, Joseph Wright; Trustees, Michael Stratton, Isaac Votaw, Levi Jennings; Overseers of the Poor, Anthony Morris, Isaac Barber; Appraisers of Property, Thomas French, Josiah Stratton; Fence-Viewers, Robert Armstrong, Asa Ware; Supervisors, Barzilla French, Stacy Shreeve, Thomas Votaw, Thomas Conn, Abram Warrington; Treasurer, George Baum; Constable, Joseph Kindle.

There seems to have been some difficulty in securing a constable, for, on April 10, 1813, out of thirty-three persons named for that office, thirty were summoned, of whom twenty-eight refused to serve, and were fined. The following is the list of the names chosen: Isaac Ellison, Bazel Perry, Henry Hinchman, Christian Countryman, Joseph Hoile, Simeon Jennings, Isaac Gaus, William Johnson, Levi Rakestraw, Joshua Owen, Enoch Gaus, Joseph Mirl, Joel Sharp, Charles Stratton, Nathan Brown, Robert French, John Webb, Noah Reed, David Countryman, Robt. McKim, Evan Gaus, Levi Hoile, Joshua Morris, William Faucett, Richard Webb, Abraham Barber, Thos. Johnson, Jonathan Votaw, Benjamin Owen, Samuel Votaw, Charles Curl, Abraham Keffer.

The trustees met March 8, 1815, to settle with the officers. The following is a record of their proceedings:

"Michael Stratton, Supervisor, an order was given on the Treasurer for one labor on the roads for one dollar and twelve and a half cents.

"David Gaskill, another ditto, received an order on the Treasurer for one dollar and fifty cents.

"Benj. Malmsbury, another ditto, received an order for seventy-five cents.

"George Baum received twenty-four cents for his services as Treasurer, and there remains in his hands twenty-six cents of the Township money.

"Joseph Wright received an order for five dollars and seventy-five cents for his services, and there remains forty-two dollars of above fine* to collect.

"Levi Jennings received an order on Treasurer for three dollars for services as Trustee.

"Wm. Cattell received an order on Treasurer for three dollars for services as Trustee.

"At this meeting it was resolved that the town-house shall be made convenient for holding Election by the fall Election."

CIVIL LIST.

The following is a list of the principal officers of the township from 1813 to 1879:

TRUSTEES.

1813.—Levi Jennings, William Cattell, Joseph Wright.

1814.—Thomas Cown, Noah Reed, Thomas Votaw.

* Probably refers to fines imposed at the meeting of April 10, 1813.

- 1815.—Benjamin Butler, Wm. Fawcett, Joel Sharp.
 1816.—Levi Jennings, Benjamin Butler, Wm. Cattell.
 1818.—Michael Stratton, Barzilla French, Isaac Votaw.
 1819.—James Brooks, Michael Stratton, Barzilla French.
 1820.—James Brooks, Zachariah Ellison, Joseph Votaw.
 1821.—Zachariah Ellison, James Brooks, Joseph England.
 1822.—Michael Stratton, Joseph England, Matthias L. Severn.
 1823.—Levi Jennings, Isaac Votaw, Wm. Fawcett.
 1824.—Robert Armstrong, Stacy Stratton, Benjamin Harmult.
 1825.—Robert Armstrong, David Park, Matthias L. Severn.
 1826.—Wm. Davis, Matthias L. Severn, Daniel Stratton.
 1827-28.—Wm. Davis, Isaac Ellison, Joseph England.
 1829-30.—John Carson, Richard S. Templin, Thomas Votaw.
 1831.—John Dalzell, Isaac Ellison, James Wright.
 1832.—John Dalzell, James Wright, George Shreeve.
 1833.—Ephraim Oliphant, Ebenezer Fogg, Jacob Hendershot.
 1834.—Ephraim Oliphant, John Dalzell, Levi Arnold.
 1835.—Levi Arnold, Isaiah B. Brook, John Fawcett.
 1836.—John Fawcett, Isaiah B. Brook, Wm. Gibbons.
 1837.—Isaiah B. Brook, Benjamin B. Shreeve, Elijah Smith.
 1838.—Benjamin R. Shreeve, Richard Templin, Isaac Ellison.
 1839.—John Shinn, John Cessna, John Butler.
 1840.—John Cessna, Stacy Cook, John Crew.
 1841.—Stacy Cook, John Crew, Abel James.
 1842.—Abel James, John Crew, David S. Elliot.
 1843-44.—Samuel Hardman, John Crew, David S. Elliot.
 1845-46.—John Crew, John Shinn, Hodgson Kidd.
 1847.—John Shinn, Hodgson Kidd, Isaiah B. Brooks.
 1848.—John Shinn, Elijah Smith, Jacob Lyman.
 1849.—John Shinn, Elijah Smith, Isaac Carr.
 1850.—John Shinn, Elijah Smith, John J. Bowman.
 1851-52.—John Shinn, John J. Bowman, John Templin.
 1853.—John Templin, Robert Campbell, Benjamin R. Shreeve.
 1854.—John Templin, Robert Campbell, David Park.
 1855-57.—John Templin, David Park, Lewis Thoman.
 1858.—David Park, Edwin A. Arnold, Thomas Mead.
 1859.—David Park, Edwin A. Arnold, Joshua S. Cassidy.
 1860.—Joshua S. Cassidy, Edwin A. Arnold, Elijah Shinn.
 1861.—Joshua S. Cassidy, Benjamin Butler, Elijah Shinn.
 1862.—Joshua S. Cassidy, Benjamin Butler, John Templin.
 1863.—John Templin, John Townsend, Edwin A. Arnold.
 1864.—William Cook, Joseph T. French, John S. Strawn.
 1865-66.—John S. Strawn, William Cook, Joseph S. French.
 1867.—John S. Strawn, William Cook, D. Townsend.
 1872.*—Thomas Mather, Stacy Shreeve, Richard Killan.
 1873.—Thomas Mather, Tilman Hall, James Campbell.
 1874.—James Campbell, David Park, Stacy Shreeve.
 1875.—James Campbell, Matthias Johnston, L. S. Middleton.
 1876.—Stacy Shreeve, Levi S. Middleton, Nelson K. Gunder.
 1877.—Stacy Shreeve, Caleb Maris, Nelson K. Gunder.
 1878.—Thomas Mather, Caleb Maris, William Hutton.
 1879.—William Hutton, Caleb Maris, D. I. Richards.

TREASURERS.

George Baum, 1813; Joel Sharp, 1814; Aaron Stratton, 1815; James Langstaff, 1816-17; Zachariah Ellison, 1818-19; Robert Armstrong, 1820-25; Joseph Wright, 1826-57; Lewis Thoman, 1858; Thomas Mead, 1859-63; Joshua S. Cassidy, 1864; Matthew R. Campbell, 1865; Stephen B. Richards, 1866; J. H. Levan, 1872; W. Cook, 1873; Tilman Hall, 1874-75; James Campbell, 1876-79.

CLERKS.

Joseph Wright, 1813; Simeon Jennings, 1814-16; Wm. Fawcett, 1818; Joseph Wright, 1819-22; James Richards, 1823-26; James Hemingway, 1827-42; Samuel Richards, 1843-55; Stacy Cook, 1856; John J. Strawn, 1857-60; Joseph King, 1861-63; Ezekiel Shelton, 1864; David Park, 1865-66; William Townsend, 1866; S. H. Armstrong, 1872; J. W. Templin, 1873-75; R. L. Armstrong, 1876-77; G. B. Kinsey, 1878-79.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William Cattell, David Gaskell, Jonas D. Cattell, John Swan, Matthias L. Severn, Samuel Carr, David Park, Henry Hinchman,

* Records from 1868 to 1871, inclusive, are lost.

Stephen Wisner, Levi Arnold, Benj. R. Shreeve, Abel James, Samuel Hardman, A. B. Mackintosh, W. Bradshaw, Comly Townsend, Benj. R. Shreeve, Landen Mastin, David Park, James M. Hole, Wm. Bradshaw, David P. Strawn.

VILLAGES.

DAMASCUS.

This village is situated on the line between the townships of Butler and Goshen. It contains about 400 inhabitants, and on the Goshen side has one church (the Methodist Wesleyan), a post-office, academy, steam saw-mill, a woolen-mill, and several stores and shops

The town was first laid out and platted by Horton Howard in 1808.†

PATMOS.

This part of the township was last settled. It was known as the "Beech Country," and, settlers being distrustful of its productiveness, it was not until 1820 that many began to settle upon its lands.

The first road was opened from east to west across the town, in 1827; the north and south road several years later. Prior to their completion blazed trees were the only guide through the forest. A saw-mill was built in 1848 by Charles Grove and John Regle. Benjamin Regle, John Templin, William Ware, and Levi A. Leyman were among the first settlers in Patmos. The first store was opened in 1850 by James W. Templin. Levi A. Leyman, in 1850, was appointed the first postmaster, and continued in office twelve years. Capt. Coit, of Ellsworth, and Levi A. Leyman, while cogitating upon a name for the new post-office which should be unlike any other name in the State, noticed an open music-book lying near, upon whose pages appeared the good old tune "Patmos." The word was spoken and the name adopted, and "Patmos" it remains. The postmasters who have succeeded Mr. Leyman are Mrs. Catharine Roller, Wm. Bradshaw, and James W. Templin, who is the present incumbent. The settlement contains a post-office, store, saw-mill, blacksmith-shop, carriage-shop, and ten or twelve dwellings.

POST-OFFICES.

DAMASCUS.

The territory for which this office receives the mails is less than formerly. Beloit, Boswell, Valley, and Garfield have all been taken from it. The first office was established at Damascus in 1828, James B. Bruff being the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Martin Dalzell, John P. Gruel, Simeon Fawcett, and Israel Stanley.

The office is situated in the township of Goshen, but the appointment of the postmaster has always remained with Columbiana County.

BOSWELL.

Boswell post-office was established about the year 1850. John Martin was the first postmaster; James Early and Peter Morton have succeeded him.

GARFIELD.

Garfield post-office was established about 1875, at Garfield station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago

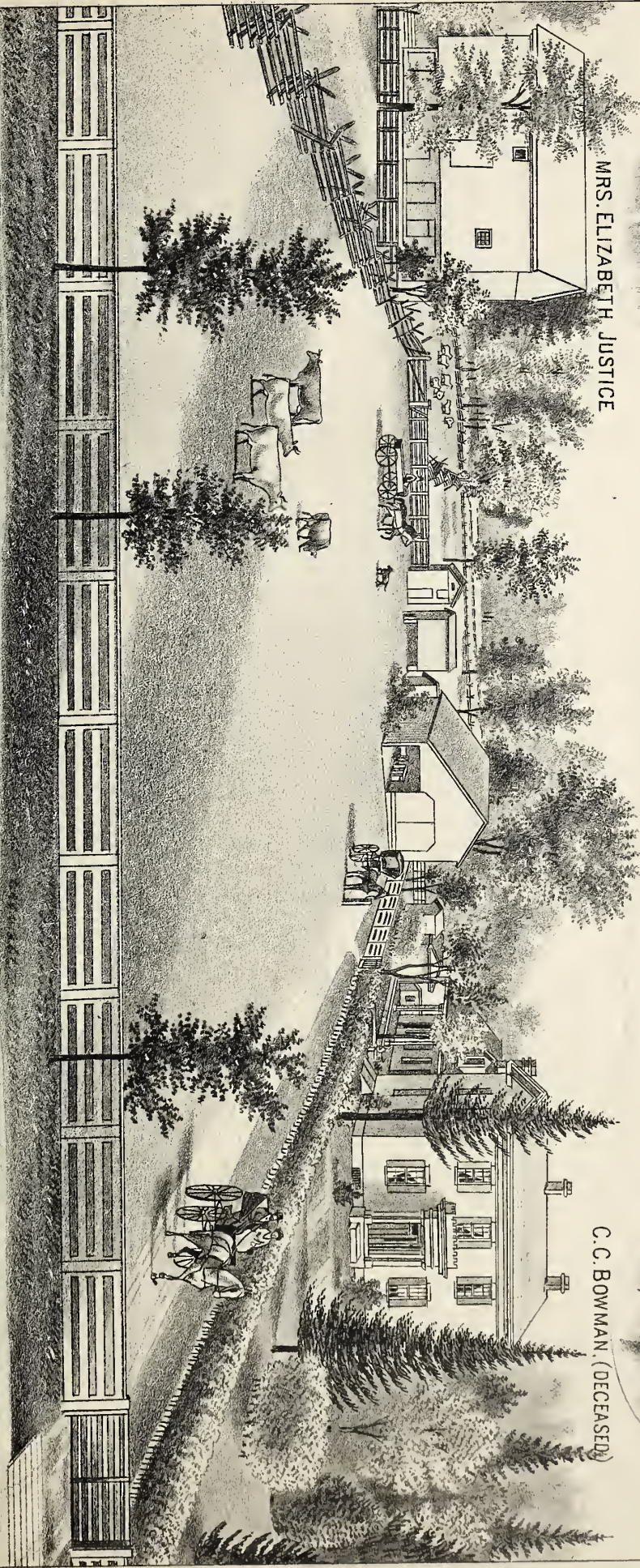
† See history of Butler, in this volume.



MRS. ELIZABETH JUSTICE



C. C. BOWMAN, (DECEASED)



RESIDENCE OF MORRISON ELIZABETH JUSTICE, GOSHEN TP., MAHONING CO., O.



Railroad. S. A. Fogg was appointed postmaster, and still holds the office.

SCHOOLS.

The Friends at an early day formed by far the largest part of the population of the township, and instituted schools, which they kept up even after the organization of the township into school districts. There were at one time nine schools under the care of a visiting committee appointed by the "Monthly Meeting," whose territory comprised the townships of Butler and Goshen. Several of these were family schools.

The first school in the town was opened in the winter of 1812 at the log meeting-house in Goshen, a settlement near the west line of the township. The house was in size about 15 by 24 feet, and was built for both school and "meeting" purposes. The first teacher was Samuel Votaw, a son of Isaac Votaw, an early settler in the northwest section of the township. He was a good and kind teacher, and maintained authority without an excessive application of the young and pliant shoots of the birch growing in the vicinity, which were in that day considered efficient "persuaders" to study and good behavior.

A school was opened a little later, near the Stratton mill, and was taught by Daniel Stratton. The teachers who served at the school in the Goshen neighborhood after Mr. Votaw were Martha Townsend (now Mrs. Martha Stanton, living at Salem), who taught in the fall of 1814; William Green, an Irishman; William Titus, a Yankee; and Joshua Crew, who let the pupils do as they pleased; Benjamin Marshall, who taught three winters; John Butler, who taught ten winters; Isaac Trescott, Solomon Shreeve, Jesse Lloyd, and Stephen Roberts.

At Damascus a school was first taught by Joshua Lynch, afterwards by James Bruff, John P. Gruel, Jacob Hole, Simeon Fawcett, Lydia Maria Stanley, and others.

Prof. Israel P. Hole, with his brother Jacob, afterwards established a school in a large two-story building of brick, situated in spacious grounds on the Goshen side. This they continued for three or four years, when the Friends purchased the property for a "Quarterly-Meeting School." Jesse Lloyd, William P. Pinkham, and Otis Beal were the principal teachers. Prof. Hole conducts a school at present in this building, having leased the property for six years.

There was a school in the Votaw settlement in its earlier years, mostly taught by females. Elizabeth Blackburn taught during several summers. James Hemingway taught in the Benjamin Mahnsbury neighborhood.

A log school-house was built and a school supported by subscription about 1825, in what is now district No. 1, half a mile east of Patmos. Andrew Templin was the first teacher.

In 1821 a law was passed authorizing the township trustees to submit the question to the people whether the township should be divided into districts. Laws were passed subsequently, from time to time, in the interest of education. Section 16, in this township, had been set apart in the original survey for school purposes. This land was sold by the State, and the purchase-money, deposited with the Auditor of State, constitutes a fund the interest of which is yearly paid to the school districts. The town has eight school districts.

The following schedules give the value of the school-houses and grounds of the several school districts, as shown by the reports of the board of education in October, 1853, and September, 1878:

District No.	1853.	1878.
District No. 1	\$50	\$400
" " 2	40	400
" " 3	75	350
" " 4	75	1700
" " 5 (private).....	....	350
" " 6	20	350
" " 7	100	300
" " 8	75	2700
Total.....	\$435	\$6550

The number of children of school age in 1877 was 459, of whom 242 were males and 217 were females.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

FRIENDS.

The first meeting of Friends for worship in the township was at Goshen. Soon after, a log school- and meeting-house was erected in the southeast quarter of section 18, where several of the Friends had located. Among the families were those of Isaac Votaw, Stacy Shreeve, Thomas Votaw, Samuel and Thomas Langstoff, and Benjamin Butler. One Sunday morning in 1842, after the fires had been built for morning service, the building caught fire, and was totally destroyed. The Friends immediately built a long log building, rough but commodious, as a temporary place of worship, to last until they could complete a better one. In 1825 they built the present brick meeting-house. The society numbers at its Monthly Meeting about 350 members.

In the winter of 1826 the "Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting" was established at Damascus, and included the settlement at Goshen. In 1837 the "Upper Springfield Quarterly Meeting" was established. After 1827 a few Hicksite Friends met occasionally at the school-house, then situated in the north part of the township, on section 5, and near the present cemetery.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About 1820, in the neighborhood of what is now "Patmos," Isaiah Bogle, William Swenn, William Ovington, Daniel Applegate, Ann McKim, and Rachel Perry formed a class and held religious services. A small log church was built where the present church now stands, and preaching was enjoyed occasionally; but it was not continued with much success. About 1830 successful efforts were made to infuse new life into the organization, and in 1836 a frame church, 30 by 40 feet in size, was erected. This building answered the purposes of the society until 1863, when a new one was built, whose dimensions were 40 by 60 feet, at a cost of \$4400, on the southeast corner of section 8, the site of the log church.

Among the pastors have been Revs. Kincer, J. M. Bray, Murray, White, Cunningham, Weekly, Fast, Campbell, Thomas Stover, McCarty, Brown, J. M. Bray, J. Lang, Crook, and G. W. Anderson, who is now in charge, 1879. The church has 73 members and a Sunday-school of 100 pupils, of which Ezra Shreeve is superintendent. The church was at first in the Salem charge, Alleghany district, but is now in Damaseville charge, Canton district.

BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH.

About 1840 services were held at the house of John King (where Joshua Bowman now lives, in the southeast quarter of section 1) by persons identified with the Methodist denomination. Nicholas Gee, a local preacher of what is now Youngstown district, organized the class with the following members: John King and wife, Joseph Gluts and wife, Keziah Grubb, Theron Landon and wife, John Leyman, Margaret and Martha King. John King was leader. Services were held at Mr. King's house for about four years, and subsequently in the school-house. In 1847 the society erected a church about two miles east of Patmos.

The pastors who succeeded Mr. Gee were Revs. Kent, Kineer, Hueston, Hess, Butts, Henderson, White, Fribley, Montgomery, Ambler, Roller, Wright, East, Dales, Campbell, Kendig, High, Murray, Smith, and Ward. The latter was pastor at the dissolution of the church, which had at that time about 16 members, part of whom joined the Goshen Methodist Episcopal church. During its existence it was under the Salem charge.

METHODIST WESLEYAN CHURCH.

This church was organized, in the fall of 1874, at Damaseoville, or Damaseus, with about 25 members, under the Rev. C. F. Hawley, who was succeeded by Rev. Childs. A church was erected, in 1875, on Poplar Street, in the township of Goshen, at a cost of \$2100.

BURYING-GROUNDS.

The first burying-ground in the township was opened at Damascus, but is now unused. One was opened at Goshen in 1813, which is still used. The first body buried within it was that of an Irishman named Wm. McConnell.

Another ground for burials is situated on the north side of the township, and belongs to a number of Hicksite Friends, who had at one time a small church near it.

A burying-ground is also connected with the Methodist Episcopal church at Goshen, and is used for that part of the township.

INDUSTRIAL.

DUNN, SAMPLE & CO.

This woolen-mill was erected in 1866, by a company called the "Quaker Manufacturing Company," composed of J. Faweett, S. Shreeve, David Park, J. M. Hole, A. Stanley, G. Hively, Baker & Beuford, and Stanley & Shriver. A change of ownership was first made in 1873, since which time the mill has passed to numerous other proprietors. In June, 1878, it became the property of Dunn, Sample & Co., who run 200 spindles.

THE PRESS.

The art of Faust and Guttenberg found a lodgment in the sparsely-settled township of Goshen in the year 1842, when Aaron Hinchman, a native of the town, founded a paper, to which he gave the name of the *Self-Examiner*. This publication was based upon the comprehensive principles of the following prospectus, which was published in the *Village Register* soon after the first few numbers of his paper were issued:

"PROPOSALS.—For improving and extending the circulation of the *Self-Examiner*. The proprietor of the *Self-Examiner*, encouraged by the liberal support already received, is induced by the solicitations of his friends to offer proposals for the further improvement and extension of its circulation.

"The leading object of the *Examiner* will be to aid in restoring man to his proper station, that he may accomplish the end for which he was created.

"It will endeavor to eradicate prejudice and selfishness from among mankind, and institute in their place a spirit of liberality, forbearance, tolerance, and brotherly love.

"It will zealously oppose all combination of power which has a tendency to injure or abridge the rights and privileges of others.

"All combined parties organized to cover with reproach whoever may differ from themselves, and to drown the free expression of opinion, will be condemned and held up to public view.

"The subject of 'Association' will be discussed and commented upon, and all other subjects calculated to interest or benefit the reader will find a place in its columns; and to further enhance the value of the work, the aid of several accomplished writers has been solicited, and it is confidently expected that they will become its regular contributors.

"TERMS.—It will be issued monthly, in newspaper form, of respectable size, at the following unprecedentedly low rates, viz.: 25 cents per year, in advance; 37½ cents if paid within twelve months; and 50 cents if delayed until after the expiration of the year.

"The first improved number will be issued as soon as an amount of subscription can be obtained sufficient to meet the necessary outlay. (Address, post paid), *Self-Examiner*, Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

"GOSHEN, October, 1842.

"AARON HINCHMAN,
"Editor and Proprietor."

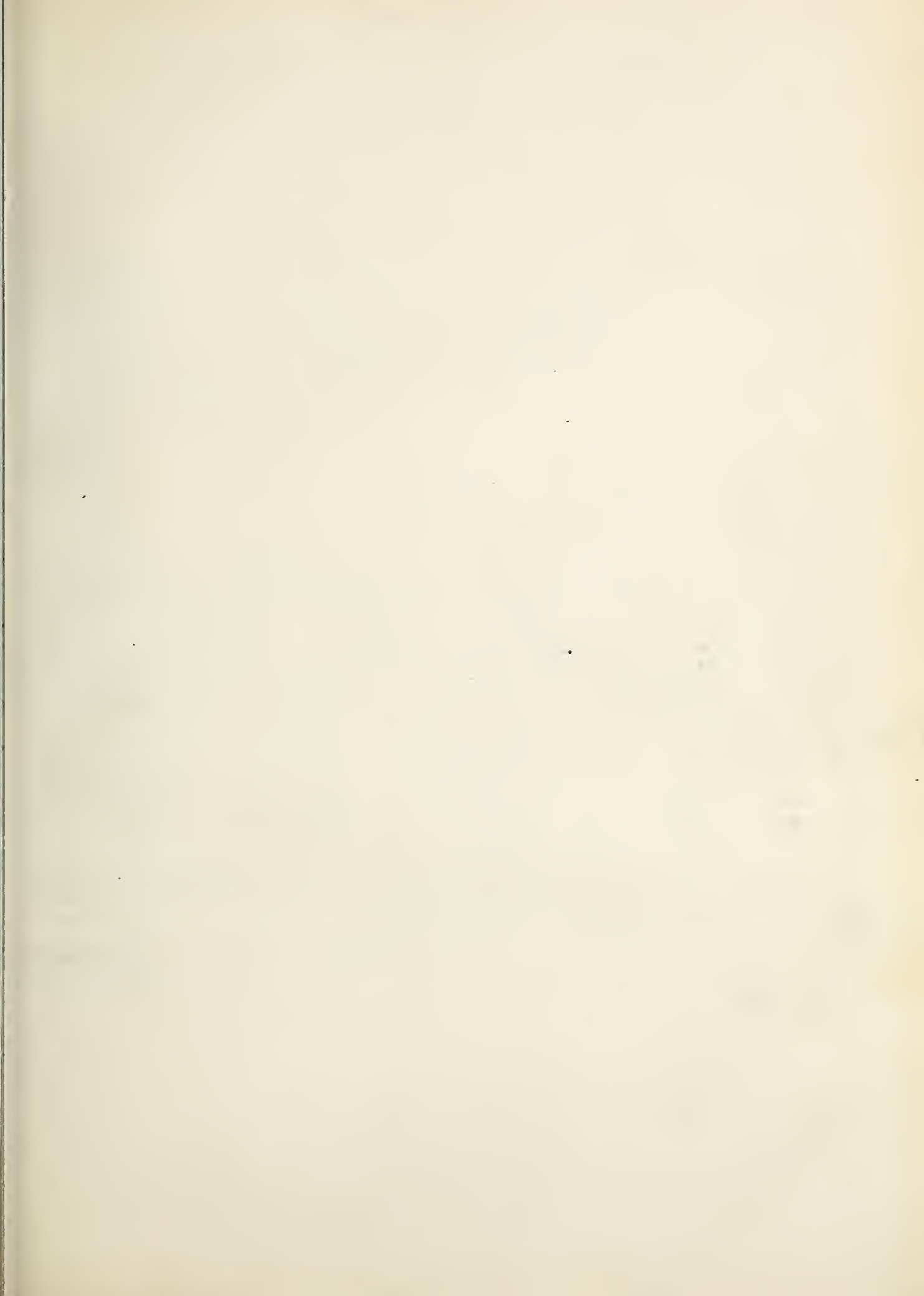
The name of this publication was afterwards changed to *Friend of Man*, and continued a short time, when Mr. Hinchman became interested in the *Village Register*, published at Salem, and removed to that place.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JONATHAN DAVIS.

Solomon Davis, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia, from whence he moved to Ohio in 1821, and settled in Columbiana County. He brought with him a family of ten children, and eleven were subsequently born, making the large family of twenty-one children; nine are now living, of whom seven are the issue of his second marriage. His first purchase in Columbiana County was eighty acres in Hanover township. Two years later he moved on to a farm near Wellsville, but remained only a short time, again removing to Columbiana County, and settling in Knox township, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He lived in that vicinity until his death, which occurred in Butler township, Nov. 6, 1847.

Jonathan Davis was the only son by his father's first marriage, and was born in Monongahela Co., Va. He assisted his father in the hard labor incident to the life of farmers of the pioneer period. No beautiful prairie, with its waving grass, met the eye of the early settler who came to find a home in this part of the county at that early day, but the tall trees of the forest, nodding in the wind, seemed to defy the axe of the early settler. The sons of farmers understood the meaning of the words "clearing," "log-rolling," "bee-coursing," and many other terms familiar then,





MOUNT NEW LAND FARM. RES. OF J. S. STRAWN, GOSHEN TP., MAHONING CO., O.



ABEL STRAWN.



MRS. ABEL STRAWN.

ABEL STRAWN.

Abel Strawn was born in Bucks Co., Pa., in 1800; lived with his father until 1822, when he emigrated to Ohio and settled in Goshen township; in 1823 married Miss Hannah Spencer, who lived to rear a large family.

His father (Daniel Strawn) entered land in Goshen township in 1805, which is now owned by his grandson, D. P. Strawn. Daniel Strawn's family consisted of sixteen children,—eight boys and eight girls. This large family all lived to be grown and married.

When Mr. Abel Strawn purchased his land but little of it was ready for cultivation. He has cleared it and made for himself and family a desirable home. This he has done by hard labor and strict economy. He did not devote his entire time to farm-work, but found time to engage in the manufacture of brick, his sons, J. S. and D. P. Strawn, managing this part of the work a part of the time. Mr. Strawn is now living at the age of fourscore years. He has lived to see the almost unbroken forest give place to the beautiful farm-houses with their modern conveniences which dot every hill and valley around him, and to see villages on either side of him with

their stores, mills, churches, schools, and comfortable residences.

The Strawn family held a reunion in July, 1879. From the *Salem Republican* the following notice is taken: "The family connections of Abel Strawn gathered at the old homestead, three miles west of Salem, on the 8th of July, to celebrate his eightieth birthday. Those present were Abel Strawn (the subject of this sketch); Jesse Strawn, his only surviving brother; Ella Livesley, his only surviving sister; and her husband, Jason Livesley." It then enumerates forty-six other family connections, adding: "And these are all Republicans. After partaking of a refreshing supper and tarrying a while in the evening, cheered with pleasant music, they all returned to their several homes well pleased with the reunion, feeling it was time well spent."

Mrs. Strawn has been deceased some time. The helpmate of a pioneer in all the vicissitudes of a new country, with its trials and privations, fills no less an important place than the pioneer himself. Such an one was Mrs. Strawn. The place left vacant by the death of a good mother can never be filled. "Her children rise up and call her blessed."



but now almost unknown. Amid such scenes young Davis spent nineteen years of his early life, when he left home and commenced the manufacture of brick, which business he continued for forty-two years. Nov. 5, 1833, he married Susan, daughter of Nicholas Leonard. To them were



JONATHAN DAVIS.

born three children, viz.: Sarah J., James, Harriet M., all deceased. Sarah died April 14, 1835; James died Oct. 5, 1836; Harriet died Aug. 26, 1872. Harriet was married to a Mr. Townsend, and left two children at her death,—Horace D., who lives with his father, and Howard W., who is with his grandfather, Jonathan Davis.

Mrs. Davis died Jan. 16, 1850. Mr. Davis married for his second wife Emily, daughter of G. and Rachel Aten, in October, 1850. She died Aug. 13, 1856. His third wife was Margaret, daughter of Levi and Rhoda Burden, to whom he was married March 17, 1857.

Mr. Davis bought the farm upon which he now lives in 1862. Both himself and wife are regular attendants of the Methodist church. And now, after seventy years of life's experience, lighted with joy and shaded with sorrow, Mr. Davis is looking forward to the time when he will hear the dip of the boatman's oars who comes to ferry him across the dark river, which his loved ones have already crossed, to the joy of the reunion "over there."

D. P. STRAWN.

One of the thriftiest farmers in Goshen township is D. P. Strawn. He was born in Columbiana County, in 1827, where he assisted his father in the business of farming and brick-making during the early part of his life. He and his brother J. S. Strawn superintended the manufacturing of the brick. At nineteen years of age he left this business and decided to commence the battle of life for himself, hiring out by the month to work. From the time of his earliest recollection he had a great desire to have an education. This he revolved in his mind, and finally decided it could be done. While laboring by the month he used the strictest economy, both in time and money, not wasting

his evenings and leisure moments, as many young men of his day were then doing. He had received but little assistance from the district schools, as they were poor; but, by studying at night, he was able, finally, to enter Mount Union College, in Stark Co., Ohio, and there took his place in the highest class in mathematics then in the school. He attended school here two years, and during his entire stay was a hard student and ranked among the best in mathematics in the institution. In 1855 he purchased his first real estate, consisting of a house and lot joining his father's farm. In 1856 he added fifty acres to this. In 1856 he was elected to the office of township clerk, and in 1857 justice of the peace. These offices he held with credit to himself and perfect satisfaction to the community. He still farmed for several years and taught school during the winter months. Thus we see he has ever been engaged in active life, believing it "better to wear out than to rust out."

In 1864 he sold his farm and bought one hundred acres in Goshen township, Mahoning Co., which had been entered by his grandfather (Daniel Strawn) in 1805. He is still living on this farm, having spent much time and money in its improvement. He has taken pride in getting together a fine collection of fruit-trees, an illustration of which can be seen on another page of this work, in connection with a view of his house. D. P. Strawn has been solicited often by prominent men of the county to accept offices of trust, but, not wishing to become a public man, has always declined this honor. He is fully competent to fill any of these offices, as he has spent considerable time in the study of law, never having been admitted to the bar because he has never made an application to be admitted. In 1855, D. P. Strawn married Esther, daughter of Wm. R. and Judith Spencer. Their family consists of five children, all boys, and all living at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Strawn rightfully enjoy the respect and esteem of the community in which they live, and we feel assured that their portraits, as also the illustration of their residence, will be a source of satisfaction to themselves, to their children, and to their many friends.

J. S. STRAWN.

J. S. Strawn was born in Butler township, Columbiana Co., July 29, 1824, on the farm owned by his grandfather, John Spencer, who purchased the farm in 1805, and came from Pennsylvania with his family in 1806.

When J. S. Strawn was but one year old he was brought over to Goshen township by his parents, who had bought a farm there two years before. J. S. Strawn remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-two years old; he then bought a farm of eighty acres in Goshen township. This purchase was made in March, 1847. He has since added seventy-four acres more to his first purchase, making a farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres. One hundred acres of this land has been cleared by him and put under cultivation. Jan. 28, 1848, J. S. Strawn married Betsey, daughter of John and Mary Mead. They have four children,—Esther M., Margaret A., Eva H., and Josephine. All are living. Esther is now Mrs. Albert Burton. Margaret is now Mrs. J. P. Smith. J. S. Strawn has been

engaged not only in farming, but has had charge of a saw-mill, of which he bought a half-interest from William Kidd. These two gentlemen ran the mill two years, when Kidd sold his interest to Mead, and it was in operation under the management of this firm for sixteen years. In 1872, J. S. Strawn sold to a son of Mead. This mill was built in 1847, and the engine then put in by Thomas Sharp is still in the mill. Mrs. Strawn is of English descent, and was born in England, Oct. 26, 1827, coming to this country with her parents when but three years of age.

J. S. Strawn has held several offices of trust in the township in which he lives. He is at present treasurer of the Summit Oil Company, of Pennsylvania. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Strawn, together with an illustration of their pleasant home, will be found elsewhere in this work, where it will remain as a monument to their industry and economy.

JOEL ARMSTRONG.

Joel Armstrong first saw the light on the morning of Aug. 9, 1808. His native element was the farm. He was born on a farm in Columbiana County. To agricultural pursuits alone he devoted his earliest and his latest labors, and no other business had sufficient charms to draw him away from his plow. Mrs. Armstrong was born in Fayette Co., Pa., April 26, 1821.

The family of Mr. Armstrong consisted of eight children, of whom six are living. Ann P., born Dec. 1, 1838, died Aug. 17, 1873. Elizabeth T., born Feb. 18, 1840, was married to J. W. Templin, Oct. 18, 1860, living in Mahoning County; Wm. T., born March 2, 1842, was killed at the battle of Perryville, on the 18th of October, 1862; Martha D., born Feb. 13, 1844, married to J. B. Templin, living in Nebraska; S. H., born Sept. 26, 1846, married Addie, daughter of Mathias Johnson, living on the home-farm; Sarah S., born Sept. 29, 1848, married to W. H. Arnold, living in Salem; Charlotte, born Sept. 23, 1850, living at the old home; R. S., born June 21, 1853, living at the old home.

Joel Armstrong died Feb. 10, 1865; Mrs. Joel Armstrong is still living. She, with three of her children, above mentioned, live at the old home. This farm was entered by the father of Joel Armstrong in 1805, owned by Joel, and is now in the hands of the third generation, the son, S. H., who inserts the view of this old and much-

loved home. Many pleasant associations cluster around a home like this, when the forefather left a home, perchance, of comparative ease and comfort, and came to an almost unsettled country to endure the privations and hardships incident to new settlers, till his steady and earnest toil was rewarded by the blessings and crowned with the many bounties of Providence. Great changes grow out of steady and constant strokes; the sturdy forest is laid low, and there in time is reared the pleasant home, with all its cherished adornments.

GEORGE KEELER.

In the State of New Jersey, George Keeler first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 4th of October, 1817. When he was eight years old his parents and their family moved to Columbiana County. The family consisted of eleven children,—six sons and five daughters; six of these were born in New Jersey, and five in Ohio. George resided with his parents during the early part of his life, assisting on the farm. He concluded to begin life for himself, his first important transaction being his marriage. In the year 1842 he led to the altar Tabitha, daughter of John and Mary Addis, a very estimable lady. His decision then was to secure a home in the country. His first purchase was one hundred and sixty acres of land, for which he paid thirty dollars and fifty cents per acre. Shortly after this purchase he made the second, of fifty-three acres, at fifty dollars per acre, and the third, of ninety acres, at forty-five dollars per acre; the last purchase is situated in Berlin township, Mahoning Co. He has devoted much of his time to trading and dealing in stock. He now has on his farm about four thousand dollars' worth of cattle and sheep, eighty head of cattle, and three hundred head of sheep. By industry and frugality, coupled with a certain degree of shrewdness, he has managed to secure a comfortable competency, which he now enjoys, with a fair prospect of continuing thus to reap the benefits of a successful career for yet many years. In politics, Mr. Keeler has always been called a Democrat, but he has not always supported the nominations of that party, reserving for himself the right to select from the two parties the man he considered best fitted for the position to be occupied.

Mr. Keeler's family consists of eight children, as follows: Markis, Fred, Mary J., Martha, Franklin, Oren, Jobe, and Huldah M. All are living but one,—Markis, who died April 10, 1846, aged three years.



GEORGE KELLER.



MRS. GEORGE KELLER.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE KELLER, GOSHEN TEMAHONING, C. O.

GREEN.

THIS township is situated on the southern border of Mahoning County, near the centre, and is bounded on the north by the townships of Ellsworth and Canfield; on the east by the township of Beaver; south, by Salem and Perry; and west, by Perry and Goshen. Its northern boundary is the southern line of the "Western Reserve."

The surface is that of an undulating upland, broken only by the valleys lying along the middle fork of Beaver Creek. This fork enters the township in section 7 (near the north part, on the west line), flows southeasterly, passing near New Albany, crosses section 29 of Perry township, and enters Green again on section 28; thence it flows south-east through section 33, passing into the township of Salem, about half a mile west of the corporation of Washingtonville.

One of the forks of Beaver Creek rises in the northeast part of the township, flows southerly through the second tier of sections from the east, and passes out on the south border at Washingtonville.

The soil of the township is well adapted to the cultivation of trees, small fruits, grass, and grain. The valleys and slopes are heavily timbered with oak, chestnut, and beech. Woodlands and cultivated fields abound, and form on every hand pictures pleasing to the eye.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The attention of the Germans, and of the people of the eastern part of Pennsylvania, was early attracted by the excellence of the land in the Northwest Territory; and soon after the lands were surveyed and made accessible, and land-offices opened, many emigrated with their families to the then far West. Green township received its proportion of the incoming tide of population.

SECTION I.

For many years this section was unoccupied. It was entered by a man who lived at the East, and was afterwards bought by Eben Newton, of Canfield, whence it is known as the "Newton Section." It has been subdivided into smaller farms. In the northern part of the section are several small coal-banks.

SECTION II.

Among the emigrants who came to this country from Germany were Henry Pyle and his wife. They entered section 2 about the year 1804, and were the first who settled in that part of the township. They lived in a small log house on section 10, afterwards used as a school-house, before they moved upon the land they had bought. In after-years the section was divided among his children. A daughter of Henry Pyle married David Loveland, and

their descendants are living on a farm purchased from the government.

The Niles and New Lisbon Railroad runs through this section, and a station called "Loveland" is situated upon the lower border. Near the depot is a saw-mill owned by J. Paulin. An Evangelical Association church is also situated near the station. A fruit and ornamental nursery, situated on the northeast quarter of the section, and owned by Lewis Templin, has been for several years in successful operation.

A post-office was established at Loveland in 1869. Lewis Templin is postmaster. Mr. Templin was one of the contributors to the history of Mahoning County.

SECTION III.

The first person who built a house on this section was a Mr. Spangler, a squatter, who did not remain many years.

The section was entered by — Rhodes, but he did not live upon it. It remained in his possession until 1829, when he sold the northwest quarter to John Beard, the northeast quarter to Caspar Kenreich, the southeast quarter to Nicholas Knauff, and the southwest quarter to John Goodman. A steam saw-mill is on the northwest quarter of the section, and is owned by Jacob Toots.

SECTION IV.

Henry Beard, with his wife and five children, sons and daughters, emigrated from Germany to this country in 1804, and entered section 4, built a log house, and commenced subduing the native forests. The mighty oaks and towering chestnuts fell beneath the sturdy blows, the dense woods gave way to small clearings, which in turn were enlarged under the plodding persistence of this hardy family of Teutons.

John, the eldest son, succeeded to the northeast quarter of the section. John Goodman, a son-in-law, came into possession of 100 acres on the south side of the section. Henry, a son, occupied 100 acres north of Goodman's farm. Caspar Kenreich and Valentine Clay, sons-in-law, had each 100 acres, and Nicholas Knauff, a grandson, occupied the homestead. Much of this section is in the possession of the family at the present time, 1879.

A union church stands on this section, a little north of the middle. George Hively (who married a daughter of — Rhodes, who entered section 3) purchased a farm in the southeast quarter, upon which his descendants still reside.

SECTION V.

James Webb, a son of John Webb, of Salem, entered the south half of section 5, paying therefor \$1.25 per acre, and John Beard, the son of Henry, who entered section 4,

purchased the north half. In 1846, Henry Beard, a son of John Beard, purchased of James Webb the place where he now lives. His son Samuel, and Henry E., son of John, Jr., occupy the south half of the section.

SECTION VI.

This section was first settled upon by Philip Bauman, who exchanged for it land he owned in Redstone, Pa. It was afterwards divided among his children,—Christian, Joshua, John, and a son-in-law,—the descendants of whom are still living on this section, and on adjoining sections in Green and Goshen. Comfort C. Bauman is living on the northwest quarter of section 6, and John Bauman on the southwest quarter.

SECTION VII.

Michael Durr and two sisters, Elizabeth and Mary, emigrated from Ireland, and entered section 7 in 1804. With the exception of a farm in the northeast quarter, owned by Joshua Bauman, and one by John Cessna, in the northwest quarter, the section remained in the possession of the family.

SECTION VIII.

This section was occupied early by a man named Rupert, who lived where St. Clair Travis now lives, on the southwest quarter. A man named — Hahn settled on the same quarter. John D. Cook, later, bought the northwest and southeast quarters, and James Webb the northeast quarter.

SECTION IX.

Early settlers upon section 9 were Jacob Cool, who settled on the northeast quarter, where H. Goodman resides, and George and Jacob Countryman, who located on the southeast quarter, where Jacob Cook lives. On the latter farm is a large spring. Mr. Goss settled near the middle of the east half of the section where M. Kenreich lives.

SECTION X.

Philip and Jacob Cool, John Hafely, and — Van Amin, were early on this section,—Van Amin on the northeast and Hafely on the southeast quarter, where Pierson D. Cook resides.

SECTION XI.

For many years this section remained unsettled, the persons who entered it living in the East. Jacob Miller and Michael and George Culps were probably the first to open the way and commence the development of the rich and yielding soil.

The Culps held land in the south part of the section which is now occupied by Deacon Cook and L. M. P. Frederiek. Andrew Coekel purchased a part of the farm of Jacob Miller. James McKee was in the northeast part of the section, where John Beard lives.

SECTION XII.

Philip Houts, a German, settled on the west part of section 12, and divided it among his children. On the place was a large spring, where Houts built a distillery, which was in operation for many years, and until about

1830. There is a school-house on the northwest corner of the section. A part of the family of Houts now live on the farm.

SECTIONS XIII. AND XXIV.

These two sections were purchased about 1815 by Joshua Calvin for his sons, who came out from New Jersey with their families in 1816, arriving April 27th, of that year. Section 13 had been previously entered by Michael and Rudolph Cook, who sold to Joshua Calvin. Samuel, son of Joshua, located on this section, and Luther, another son, located upon the section south. These sections are yet chiefly in the possession of the family.

Two hundred acres of the northwest quarter of section 24 were bought quite early by William Hendricks from a man who lived "on the other side of the mountains." A school-house stands on the southwest corner of section 13. A Baptist church and a burying-ground are situated on the northwest corner of section 24.

SECTION XIV.

Section 14 was entered by a stranger who became involved in financial difficulty and sold it to Abram Garber. The latter sold the southeast quarter to Robert Calvin, who, with his sons, still occupies it. Jonas Slagle purchased the northeast quarter. The west half passed through many hands. The Niles and New Lisbon Railroad passes through the section parallel with the western line, and a short distance therefrom. Greenford station is on the east-and-west highway, near Green Village.

SECTION XV.

Lewis Baker, a native of Kentueky, married Elizabeth, a daughter of John Zimmerman, who entered section 34. In 1808 they located on the southeast quarter of section 15, where the Lutheran church now stands. Lewis Baker, Jacob Wilhelm, and Jacob Cook owned the land where the village of Green is situated. The northern part of the section was purchased by — Rhodes, who had entered section 3. It passed subsequently into the possession of the Cools and Callahans.

SECTION XVI.

This section was set aside by government as a school lot. A law of the State permitted a sale of the lot for school purposes, and in 1849 a majority of the people decided it should be sold. In accordance with such decision, the auditor of state ordered a public sale in the year named. John D. Cook purchased the southwest quarter; — Bly, the northwest quarter; Wesley Coy, 60 acres; S. Hulin, 69 acres; M. Kenreich, 100 acres; and James L. Cook, 70 acres, the last four purchasing on the east half.

SECTION XVII.

Job Cooke, one of the early settlers at Salem, entered section 17 and divided it among his sons. Jacob was given the south third, Thomas the middle, and William the north third. This third afterwards passed into the hands of George Pow, to whose estate it still belongs. One or two small coal-banks have been opened in the southwest quarter of the section.

SECTION XVIII.

About 1810, James Wilson entered this section, and held it in the family many years. He divided it among his children. William came into possession of the northwest quarter, and James the northeast quarter. John and his two sisters occupy the south half, the old homestead. There is a coal-bank on the farm, which has been opened many years, but is not much worked at present.

SECTION XIX.

Edward Bonsall came from Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, having married Rachel, the daughter of Abram Warrington. Mr. Warrington had located section 19 for him in 1811. It was afterwards divided between Mr. Bonsall's sons. Edward lives on the southeast quarter. Ivan and Joshua live on the northeast quarter, where John Sears now lives; Isaae, on the southwest quarter.

Edward Bonsall, thirty-five or forty years ago, began an ornamental and fruit nursery, which is still in successful cultivation. His son, Joseph, started a market-garden, and has extended his business to the cultivation of flowers. Coal has been mined to some extent on this section for many years. The vein is an average of three feet in thickness, and yields, as now worked, nearly 40,000 bushels annually.

SECTION XX.

Elisha Teeter entered this section for his sons about the year 1808. John had the south third, where John Gordon resides; Jonathan, the middle third; William, the east side of the north third; Wilson lived on the homestead, where the town of New Albany is situated. Wilson Teeter and Edwin Webb built at New Albany, in 1822, the first steam-mill in this part of the country. The engine was brought from Pittsburgh, and, it proving to be very faulty, a law-suit grew out of its purchase. The next year after, a grist-mill was erected at the settlement. These mills continued many years, and were finally sold to David Ball, who removed the machinery of the saw-mill to Green Village.

A coal-bank was opened by the Teeters about forty-five years ago, and is now owned by Charles Getz. It is probably the largest in the township, excepting the banks at Washingtonville, and extends under the surface half a mile. The vein is about three feet thick. The bank now owned by John Gordon was also opened by the Teeters, but is worked by Robert Auld, master.

SECTIONS XXI. AND XXII.

These sections were held as "reserved lands" for many years. Jeremiah Callahan, Philip Bush, Jacob Wilhelm, Caleb Roller, John Stahl, and others, from about 1819 to 1825, settled upon them. H. Wilhelm lives on the property purchased by his father, in the northwest quarter of section 22. The Stahls hold the farm they first selected, on the northeast quarter of section 22. John Stahl, a grandson, is engaged in the drug-business in Green. John Bush occupies the farm Philip selected in 1819. Caleb Roller lived on the north part of section 21; Daniel Coy, where the Disciple church now stands. Jeremiah Callahan,

in 1812, settled where his family reside, on the southwest quarter of section 21.

A log church was built in an early day on the northwest corner of section 21, which was torn down about 1845. A grave-yard was opened, adjoining, which is still used. The Disciple church is situated west of the site of the old log church. A school-house stands on the east-and-west road on the north side of the section. A coal-bank has been opened in the northwest quarter.

SECTION XXIII.

This section was entered by a man from Pennsylvania. In 1816 he sold the north half to Michael Roller, of Virginia, who sold the west half of his purchase to Joseph Charlton. A part of the south half was sold to Michael Dressel, by whose descendants it is owned. Michael Roller brought an apple-tree from his Virginia home, which was carefully cultivated by Dr. J. M. Holc. The stock has been extensively distributed through the country, and is known as the "Roller Spitzenberg." S. W. Roller, a son of Michael, is living on the farm purchased by his father.

SECTIONS XXV. AND XXVI.

These sections, it is believed, were entered by John Harness and Jacob Momert in 1804. They were sold, years afterwards, to the Stouffers, Knopp, the Rollers, and others. A school-house is situated on the southwest corner of section 26.

SECTION XXVII.

Peter Weikert and John Carr, then neighbors, living in Adams Co., Pa., some time in 1804, saddled their horses and journeyed westward, to view the country for the purpose of finding homes for their families where soil and climate both were good. They traveled by a pocket-compass, following section lines. Mr. Weikert was pleased with section 27, and entered it at Steubenville. Mr. Carr went farther, and entered a section near where Georgetown is situated. The next year Mr. Weikert moved to his new home, with his wife and a family of nine children. John settled on the northeast quarter, where Josiah Weikert now resides; Andrew, on the northwest quarter; David, on the southwest quarter; and Jacob, on the southeast quarter. Dr. Andrew and Jacob now—1879—live at Green Village. Dr. Weikert has been for many years a practicing physician and surveyor, and was clerk of the township from 1831 to 1845.

A school-house is situated on the road which runs east and west through the middle of the section.

SECTION XXVIII.

In 1804, Elias Adgate and William and James Callahan, all brothers-in-law, left Redstone, Pa., and set out for the West. At that time nothing less than a section could be entered. Elias Adgate entered section 28, which subsequently was divided, Adgate taking 120 acres of the east part of the south half; James Callahan, the remaining part of the south half; and William Callahan, the north half. Mr. Callahan afterwards divided his land among his children, leaving to Elias 55 acres, in the northeast corner; to Nancy, who married Isaac Brookhast, 55 acres; to

Hannah, who remained on the homestead, 59 acres; to Matilda, who married — Chapman, 69 acres; to Elizabeth, who married Benj. Gee, 59 acres; and to Nathan, 55 acres.

Jeremiah Callahan, a brother of William and James, came to Green in 1812, and settled near his brother William, on the section north. He had made a prior visit to Green with his brothers.

Jesse Callahan, another brother of William and James, came about 1808 and worked with them for a time, and then returned to Pennsylvania. He finally removed permanently to Columbiana County. His son, Thomas, has lived many years at the northeast corner of section 34.

SECTION XXXIII.

This section was entered by Samuel Davis in 1803. He received a deed from the government, signed by Thomas Jefferson, dated March 10, 1807. This section was distributed by gift and sale. The northeast quarter of the section was given to Rebeeca Schofield, and is now occupied by J. M. Kenreich; the northwest quarter to Mary Hawley, whose daughters, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Hiddleson, are the present owners. The southeast quarter was sold to John Briggs, who built a grist-mill on the creek about 1819. Aaron Holloway, a few years later, built another mill, which is still standing, a short distance below the first, and is the property of J. H. Sell. Caleb Rossell purchased the southwest quarter, now owned by P. T. B. Ward.

SECTION XXXIV.

John Zimmerman, of Lancaster Co., Pa., came to this country in 1804 in search of land, and, being pleased with the situation of section 24, entered it. In the next year he moved upon it with his family, consisting of his wife, his son Peter and wife, his sons John, Conrad, Joseph, and Henry, and his daughters Mary, Susan, and Catharine.

The section was subsequently divided, Peter receiving 100 acres, where William Betts now lives, in the southeast part of the section; Joseph, 208 acres, where his son Abram now lives; John, 100 acres in the southwest corner of the section, where John Shrimp resides; Henry, 110 acres in the northwest quarter, where Jacob Stofer resides; Conrad, 50 acres in the northeast corner, where Thomas Callahan now resides. Mary (a daughter of his son John), who had married Henry Coy, received 50 acres, where J. J. Moyer now lives.

SECTION XXXV.

Michael, Baltzer, and Caleb Roller, brothers, came from Huntingdon Co., Pa. Michael entered section 35 in 1804. Afterwards he gave the northwest quarter to his son Jacob, whose son William is now living at Greenford. To William, another son, he gave the southwest quarter. Thomas and James had the homestead, where Henry Walters now lives, on the east half of the section.

Washingtonville is situated on sections 35 and 36 in this township, and sections 1 and 2 in the township of Salem. Land for a church-site and burying-ground was given at a very early day by Michael and Baltzer Roller.

SECTION XXXVI.

Baltzer Roller entered this section in 1803. He went to Tennessee soon afterwards, where he spent a year, and

then returned and settled upon the section. John B., a son, had the homestead, situated on the southeast quarter, Jacob B., the southwest quarter, and Joseph a part of the remainder. The most of the north half was sold to other persons.

Col. Jacob B. Roller, son of Baltzer, served the district as a State representative for twenty-one years. He was in Gen. Harrison's army, and was at Fort Meigs. While in the woods near the fort he stopped at a spring, and while stooping to drink was startled by the whizz of a bullet, which grazed the back of his head. He sprang to his feet, and, seizing his gun, fired at a retreating Indian, who, however, escaped uninjured.

The Cherry Valley Iron and Coal Company own lands in this section.

ORGANIZATION.

Green township was incorporated June 3, 1806, under the general laws of the State, and was then in Columbiana County, where it remained until the organization of Mahoning County, in 1846, when it was attached to that county. It originally contained 36 square miles, but by the organization of the township of Perry, in 1832, was reduced to thirty-two square miles.

CIVIL LIST.

The first and second volumes of early records of the township are lost. The following list contains the names of all who have served in township offices, so far as could be ascertained:

TRUSTEES.

- 1844.—Christian Bowman, Jacob B. Roller, William Schmieck.
- 1845.—Christian Bowman, John Bush, Jr., William Schmieck.
- 1846.—Christian Bowmao, John Bush, Jr., Philip Colvin.
- 1847.—Christian Bowman, Philip Colvin, John Teeter.
- 1848.—John Teeter, Moses Buck, Rynear Moore.
- 1849.—Jacob B. Roller, Andrew Cochel, Comfort C. Bowman.
- 1850.—C. C. Bowman, Jacob B. Roller, William Walker.
- 1851-52.—C. C. Bowman, William Walker, Lewis Templin.
- 1853-55.—James M. Pettit, James Wilson, Aaron Colvin.
- 1856.—James Wilson, John B. Roller, Levi Toot.
- 1857.—John B. Roller, Levi Toot, William Dunn.
- 1858.—Christian Esterly, Simeon Roller, Joshua W. Bonsall.
- 1859.—Christian Esterly, Jefferson Walter, Levi Toot.
- 1860.—Jefferson Walter, John Wilson, Daniel Holloway.
- 1861.—John Wilson, Daniel Metzgenbaugh, Levi Toot.
- 1862.—Daniel Metzgenbaugh, Cyrus Rhodes, Levi Toot.
- 1863.—Levi Toot, Daniel Metzgenbaugh, William Dunn.
- 1864.—Levi Toot, Daniel Metzgenbaugh, John Durr.
- 1865.—John Durr, Levi Toot, Jacob Grim.
- 1866.—Levi Toot, Daniel Metzgenbaugh, Abraham Zimmerman.
- 1867.—James K. Wilson, Reuben Taylor, Cyrus Rhodes.
- 1868.—James K. Wilson, Cyrus Rhodes, Silas Coy.
- 1869.—Jonas Paulin, Benjamin Greenamyer, John M. Sears.
- 1870.—Aaron Colvin, Ira M. Twiss, C. T. Dougherty.
- 1871.—Ira M. Twiss, John M. Sears, Michael Frederick.
- 1872.—L. W. Roller, J. H. Wilson, John Hoffman.
- 1873.—Aaron Colvin, P. D. Cook, J. K. Wilson.
- 1874.—A. J. Culler, Charles Getz, John Kindig.
- 1875.—Charles Getz, Noah Lipp, A. McDonald.
- 1876.—Noah Lipp, John M. Sears, Samuel Wire.
- 1877.—Samuel Wire, Jacob J. Durr, Samuel Betz.
- 1878.—S. W. Roller, Isaac N. Rhodes, Henry Hileman.
- 1879.—Lewis F. Pow, Isaac N. Rhodes, Samuel Wire.

CLERKS.

Andrew Weikert was elected clerk in 1831, and continued till 1845. It is not known who filled the office

prior to 1831. The succeeding clerks have been the following :

Alexander Pow, 1846-47; Andrew Weikert, 1848; Albert Cook, 1849; James M. Hole, 1850-53; Smith Hulin, 1854-57; Pierson D. Cook, 1858-59; Peter Detrieks, 1860-61; Smith Hulin, 1862; George W. Lewis, 1863; Henry Wilhelm, 1864-66; David Barnes, 1867; Daniel K. Bush, 1868; Peter Detrieks, 1869; Henry Wilhelm, 1870; A. J. Haifley, 1871-72; William J. Hahn, 1873; W. H. Slagle, 1874-76; William J. Hahn, 1877; George T. Twissler, 1878-79.

TREASURERS.

David Weikert was treasurer several years, and was succeeded by

William Roller, 1844-45; J. M. Pettit, 1846-48; William Roller, 1849-66; John F. Kimley, 1867-68; Lewis Bush, 1869; Jesse Hahn, 1870-71; Jonathan Ernst, 1872-73; J. J. Paulin, 1874; Jesse Hahn, 1875-79.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Benjamin Brosius, William Schmick, Lovern L. More, Moses Buck, Simeon Roller, Richard Templin, Henry Wilhelm, L. F. Hixson, W. S. Beardsley.

VILLAGES.

GREEN VILLAGE

is situated near the centre of the township, on sections 15 and 22, and was first laid out by Lewis Baker, Jacob Wilhelm, and Jacob Cook. Abram Stofer (or Stauffer) kept the first store. Samuel Hardman, David Weikert, and J. M. Hole have succeeded him. The first post-office was established in 1831, and William Van Horn was the first postmaster. He has been succeeded by David Weikert, William Roller, Danl. Beam, N. P. Callahan, A. S. Griffith, and Henry Shray, who is the present postmaster.

The village at present—1879—contains three churches, Lutheran, German Lutheran, and Swedenborgian, a post-office, school-house, drug-store, two dry-goods- and grocery-stores, a tannery, steam saw- and planing-mill, grist-mill, two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, two shoe-shops, and one millinery-store. In the village are two practicing physicians.

WASHINGTONVILLE.

This town was laid out about 1832, principally through the exertions and influence of Michael Frederick, and is situated in the townships of Green and Salem. It contains two churches (Methodist and Evangelical Lutheran), a post-office, school-house, three hotels, two blacksmith-shops, four grocery-stores, one dry-goods-store, one drug-store, two carriage-shops, two shoe-shops, about seventy-five dwellings, and has a population of 800.

The first hotel was opened by Michael Frederick, about 1833. The first store was opened, in what is now "Rail-road Tavern," by Jacob Stoffer,* who was appointed postmaster upon the establishment of the post-office, in 1836. He was succeeded as postmaster by Jacob Borton, Henry Estep, George R. Hillburn, John B. Stover, Samuel Greenwold, and John R. Stover, who is the present postmaster.

Peter Miller was the first blacksmith who opened a shop. Before removing to Washingtonville he resided one year at New Lisbon, where he built the first brick house. About 1828, John Miller, a blacksmith, began the manufacture of edge-tools, which he continued for about ten years.

* This name appears to have various orthographies.

NEW ALBANY.

New Albany is situated about two miles and a half west from Green Village, and contains a store, post-office, blacksmith-shop, and 22 dwellings. The first steam-mill in the county was built at this place, by Wilson Teeter and Edwin Webb, by whom the town was laid out. The post-office was established prior to 1853. The first postmaster was Henry Thulen, who was succeeded by Joshua Webb, Daniel Beam, Charles Taylor, Lemuel Hixson, Solomon Russell, David Coy, and Lewis Pow, the present incumbent.

SCHOOLS.

Soon after the settlers came to the township an effort was made among the widely-scattered families to assemble the children for purposes of education. Elisha Teeter gave for school and burying purposes a piece of ground situated on the east side of section 20, and a log school-house was built, about 20 by 24 feet in size, with a punchcon floor and a door with wooden hinges. The children from sections 17, 18, 19, and 20 attended school at this house. The first teacher was Edward Bonsall, who was succeeded by Rachel, his wife, and Priscilla Fisher, wife of William Fisher,—both daughters of Abram Warrington. John Cowdin, Patrick Smith, and Daniel Stratton were also teachers before the adoption of the district-school system.

The first school-house for children living in the north middle part of the township was on the New Lisbon road, on land now owned by John Cook, on section 10. This was a log house built by Henry Pyle, who soon after removed to section 2. It was fitted with slab seats, and with desks fastened against the walls with wooden pins. In 1814, Samuel McBride was hired to teach. George Pow succeeded him. No school was taught there after Mr. Pow retired until the district schools were opened, in 1827. The children from other sections, far and near, attended school in this log building.

The first school in the centre of the township was held in the log church west of Green Village. A log school-house was built on section 34, on land belonging to Jacob Stofer, which was attended by children from sections 27, 28, 33, and 34. Henry Zimmerman was the first teacher of this school, about 1815. William, Rachel, and Samuel Schofield, sons and daughter of David Schofield, afterwards taught in a second log school-house, built on the same ground.

At Washingtonville, a school was opened about 1818, in the log church built by Michael and Baltzer Roller. John Roller and Henry Gilbert were among the first teachers.

Owing to the imperfect records of schools in the early days, but little information can be obtained respecting them.

SCHOOLS IN 1844.

The following is from the earliest existing records: "12 schools taught in township; number of teachers, 10; number of children between the ages of four and twenty-one years, 338 males, 346 females; number of children enrolled, 295 males, 241 females; average daily attendance, 169 males, 131 females; amount paid to teachers of common schools from public fund,—to males, \$367.83; to females, \$125. Amount paid from other source,—males,

\$23; females, \$23.50. Branches taught: reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography."

The subjoined record also was taken from the township book:

"June 2, 1849.—A vote was taken at the house of Moses Buck, in Green village, for the purpose of ascertaining whether section 16 should be sold or remain; 86 votes polled, and 42 against the sale."

The section was sold in a lawful manner, and the avails deposited with the auditor of state, forming a fund the interest of which is devoted to the use of the schools of the township.

The following is a list of members of the board of education since 1853:

- 1853.—J. Flickinger, Simeon Roller, R. Templin, C. C. Bowman, T. Collahan, Samuel Coy, J. M. Hole.
- 1854.—R. Templin, Simeon Roller, Thos. Collahan, Jesse Flickinger, Levi Toot, S. Hulin, J. M. Hole.
- 1855.—Jesse Flickinger, Pearson Cook, C. C. Bowman, David Valance, Richard Templin, C. Schnarranbarger, Simeon Roller, Thos. Collahan.
- 1856.—Samuel Houtz, Pearson Cook, C. C. Bowman, David Valance, Wm. Dunn, Lewis Bush, Jonas Slagle, Simeon Roller, Thos. Collahan.
- 1857.—Samuel Houtz, Pearson Cook, C. C. Bowman, John H. Lewis, Wm. Dunn, Lewis Bush, Jonas Slagle, Simeon Roller, Thomas Collahan.
- 1858.—Samuel Houtz, Levi Toot, C. C. Bowman, Wm. Houtz, Richard Templin, Lewis Burk, Jonas Slagle, Simeon Roller, Thos. Collahan, John Highland.
- 1859.—Jesse Flickinger, Levi Toot, C. C. Bowman, Wm. Houtz, Richard Templin, Lewis Bush, Jonas Slagle, Simeon Roller, Thos. Collahan, John Highland.
- 1860-61.—Jesse Flickinger, Levi Toot, C. C. Bowman, William Houtz, Wesley Coy, George Hively, Jonas Slagle, Simeon Roller, Elias Eyster, Sr., Abram Stauffer.
- 1862.—Jonas Paulin, Israel Travis, William Houtz, Wesley Coy, Geo. Hively, Samuel W. Roller, Josiah Matzenbaugh, Elias Eyster, Abram Stauffer.
- 1863.—Christian Esterly, J. M. Pettit, J. H. Travis, William Houtz, James Barnes, George Hively, S. W. Roller, Daniel Matzenbaugh, W. B. Roller, J. Holloway.
- 1864.—Jonas Paulin, J. M. Pettit, Israel H. Travis, Charles Dougherty, James Barnes, Henry Wilhelm, S. W. Roller, Simeon Roller, Lyman Roller, Imlay Holloway.
- 1865.—Jonas Paulin, Levi Toot, Israel H. Travis, E. A. Forney, Smith Hulin, J. V. Lewis, Luther B. Calvin, Simeon Roller, Lyman Roller, Abram Zimmerman.
- 1866.—Jonas Paulin, Levi Toot, J. H. Travis, C. F. Dougherty, J. H. Lewis, J. V. Lewis, Jacob Greenmyer, Lyman Roller.
- 1867.—Abram Kline, Pearson D. Cook, Israel H. Travis, Charles F. Dougherty, John H. Lewis, John V. Lewis, Luther B. Calvin, Simon Roller, William B. Roller, Abram Zimmerman.
- 1868.—Lewis Templin, Pearson D. Cook, J. H. Travis, C. F. Dougherty, John H. Lewis, J. V. Lewis, Luther B. Calvin, Simon Roller, William B. Roller, Abram Zimmerman.
- 1869.—Lewis Templin, Pearson D. Cook, I. H. Travis, J. M. Sears, D. J. Bush, John V. Lewis, Luther B. Calvin, Cyrus Rhodes, Josiah Weikert, Abram Zimmerman.
- 1870.—Jacob Shafer, Israel H. Travis, Abner Metzger, John V. Lewis, Lyman Schnarranbarger, Cyrus Rhodes, Josiah Weikert, Abram Zimmerman.
- 1871.—Charles Hendricks, J. F. Schaeffer, Geo. M. Durr, Charles Price, Abner Metzger, S. V. Calvin, J. H. Blackburn, Simon Roller, Josiah Weikert, P. T. B. Ward.
- 1872.—Charles Hendricks, J. F. Schaeffer, G. M. Durr, J. M. Sears, Elias Hendricks, S. V. Calvin, J. H. Blackburn, Simon Roller, Emanuel Schaeffer, P. T. B. Ward.
- 1873.—Z. M. P. Frederiek, Jacob Goodman, G. M. Durr, C. F. Dougherty, John H. Lewis, Andrew Rhodes, A. J. Culver, P. T. B. Ward.

- 1874.—Z. P. M. Frederiek, Isaac Clay, G. M. Durr, Joseph Getz, John H. Lewis, J. H. Burbeck, John Schnarranbarger, John H. Coy, James Weikert, P. T. B. Ward.
- 1875.—A. Kline, P. D. Cook, G. M. Durr, Joseph Getz, John H. Lewis, Lyman Zimmerman, S. W. Roller, Lyman Schnarranbarger, James Weikert, C. A. Shawl.
- 1876.—Abram Kline, P. D. Cook, Milton Travis, J. K. Wilson, Wesley Coy, C. F. Callahan, S. W. Roller, L. Schnarranbarger, James Weikert, C. A. Shawl.
- 1877.—Abram Kline, P. D. Cook, M. Travis, J. K. Wilson, Wesley Coy, C. F. Callahan, S. W. Roller, L. Schnarranbarger, James M. Weikert, James Street.
- 1878.—Joseph Cochel, P. D. Cook, Milton Travis, Joseph Getz, Wesley Coy, Lyman Zimmerman, John Schnarranbarger, Cyrus Rhodes, James Weikert, Abram Zimmerman.
- 1879.—Joseph M. Cochel, J. J. Paulin, Milton Travis, C. F. Dougherty, C. F. Callahan, B. B. Bush, P. B. Cool, Cyrus Rhodes, Jonas M. Weikert, Abram Zimmerman.

The number of school districts in the township is ten, and the official enumeration of children between the ages of four and twenty-one years in September, 1878, was 495.

ECCLIASTICAL.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

About the year 1815 a log church was built at Washingtonville, in which religious services were held. For many years the services were desultory, the German Lutheran and the Evangelical Lutherans worshiping together. In 1842 a reorganization was effected under Rev. John H. Hoffman, who was succeeded in the pastorate by Revs. Stowe, Baker, Hess, Hoffman, Wagner, Sloan, Hamilton, McGlochlin, Long, and Ruthraff. The latter is the present pastor.

Mr. Stowe and Mr. Hess were German Reformed ministers, the others Evangelical Lutheran. The German Reformed element has nearly died out, and the organization and services are kept up by the Evangelical Lutherans. The society has a membership of 115, and a Sunday-school of 170 pupils, of which Henry Walter is superintendent.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, GREEN VILLAGE.

This church was organized at Green Village, Nov. 25, 1841, with 36 members. A meeting-house, which is still in use, was built during the previous summer, and the organization perfected therein. Services had been held in the school-house for about a year prior to the erection of the house of worship.

The first elders elected were Jacob Roller and Andrew Weikert. John R. Zimmerman and William Roller were chosen deacons. The first pastor was Rev. John H. Hoffman, who was succeeded by Geo. Leiter, S. Wagner, W. J. Sloan, A. McLaughlin, N. H. Weaver, W. W. Long, and J. M. Ruthraff, who is the present minister.

The membership of the church is 150. A Sunday-school is connected with it, which has 18 teachers and 150 pupils, and is superintended by Matthias Callahan. Wm. Roller, one of the first deacons, was superintendent of the Sunday-school over thirty years.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first services of this society were held at the residence of Michael Dressel in 1844, and afterwards, as their

number increased, in the union log church, near the Disciple church. The present church, situated on the main street, was built in 1866. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Hilsche, who was succeeded by Revs. Miller, Lyle, Slatterman, Siegle, Smith, Long, and Fagley. The last named is the present pastor. The society has about 30 members.

SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH.

Among the residents of Green are a few followers of that man of fine sensibilities and vigorous and original thought, Emanuel Swedenborg. Nov. 16, 1874, a church was organized, with the following constituent members: Jacob Groetzinger, Amelia Groetzinger, Andrew Reichstadt, Henry Rhodes, Jr., John V., Christina, and Mary Stahl, John W., M. D., and Mary Coy, Peter McCave, Samuel McClure, and A. J. Haifley. Services were conducted by Rev. S. H. Spencer. Rev. H. C. Vetterling is the present pastor. A church was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$2200, and dedicated in September of that year, by Rev. R. O. Brigman, of Allentown, Pa.

CONCORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized with the following members: John Durr, Jacob Leyman, and Comfort, Andrew, and Josiah Bauman, and their wives. A lot was presented to them by John Cessna, and a church built thereon in 1869. It is situated on the northeast corner of section 7, on the township-line between Goshen and Green. The first pastor was Rev. — Stratton, who was succeeded by Revs. Maxwell and McMahon. The society has no preacher at present (1879).

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The people of the Baptist denomination worshiped in the school-house for about two years after their organization as a society, in 1840. They built the present church in 1842, on land presented to them for church and burial purposes.

Rev. William McGowen was the first preacher. He was succeeded by Revs. Chamberlain, Dodge, Ammerman, Leet, and E. Metzger. The church belongs to the Wooster Association, and has about 49 members.

UNION CHURCH.

Presbyterians and Lutherans united to form a society, and held services in the northwest part of the township, at the residence of Michael Durr. They afterwards built a log church on section 4, on land owned by Henry Beard. Ministers of both denominations preached at different times. Henry Hewitt, a Lutheran minister, conducted the first services. Afterwards, Revs. Mona, Schmidt, Schwissler, Luther Baker, Pickizer, Long, Smith, and Albright served the society.

The two denominations observed the sacrament in unison for about twenty years.

The Lutherans are at present few in numbers, and the Presbyterians control the organization. Rev. Mr. Lumpy is supplying the pulpit. The society has at present (1879) about 40 members. The present church-edifice was built in 1866.

DISCIPLE CHURCH.

A log church was built many years ago at the corner of section 21, east of where the Disciple church now stands,

which was used by Methodists, Lutherans, and people of other denominations.

In 1841 a society was organized called "Disciples," and among its principal members were George Pow, John Flick, and Lewis Templin. Rev. Charles E. Van Voorhis was the first pastor, who was succeeded by Revs. Allerton, Baker, Miller, and Teegarden.

The church contains about 70 members, and has a Sunday-school of 40 pupils, of which Wesley Coy is superintendent.

The present church was erected in 1841. Near it is a cemetery, while another occupies the lot where stood the old log church. Both cemeteries are in use.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCH.

In June, 1864, preaching was begun on the Sabbath in the school-house at Loveland Station, in the northeast part of the township, Rev. J. H. Hollinger officiating. In October following a class was formed, consisting of fourteen persons,—Jonas Paulin and wife, A. M. Miller, Lydia and Sarah Miller, Jeremiah Paulin, Royal Collar and wife, Martha and Emma Collar, Lavina Rupert, Lydia Fox, Caroline Cook, and Sarah Hendricks. Services were continued in the school-house until 1872, when the present church-edifice was erected.

The pastors who have succeeded Rev. Mr. Hollinger are Andrew Lanier, A. W. Teats, J. J. Barnhart, H. B. Summers, I. A. Rohland, J. Q. A. Weller, Jacob Weikle, J. King, I. A. Rohland, D. M. Baumgardner, J. D. Dooner, M. L. Weaver, and J. J. Carmany, who is still serving. The society has 32 members, and a Sunday-school with 52 members, of which Mark B. Templin is superintendent.

COAL-SHAFT.

On section 35, in the summer of 1878, a coal-shaft was opened, 40 feet deep, with galleries extending therefrom towards the northeast and southwest. The vein is from two to three feet in thickness, and is called "No. 3." It yields an average of 65 tons of coal a day. Coke is manufactured from an upper vein, called "No. 4," ten ovens, each about 12 feet in diameter, having been provided for the purpose. These mines are owned by Henry Walter & Co., and are situated in a valley about half a mile north from Washingtonville. The coal is elevated by steam-power.

ROADS.

The road running north and south, nearly through the centre of the township, was laid out many years ago, and was known as the "New Lisbon Road." The roads follow in part the lines between the sections, but in most cases pass irregularly through the sections. The "Ellsworth road" coincides with the west line of the township.

NILES AND NEW LISBON RAILROAD.

This road traverses the township in a general north-and-south course, passing through the second tier of sections from the east. The stations are Loveland, Green Village, and Washingtonville. The road was finished in 1865, and furnishes the inhabitants of the township good facilities for travel and transportation.

S M I T H.

SITUATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

THE township of Smith is situated in the northwest corner of the territory embraced in this work, and is of range No. 5, township 18, north from the Ohio River. It is bounded north by Deerfield, in Portage County, and Berlin township, in Mahoning Co.; east by Goshen, in Mahoning County; south by Knox township, Columbiana Co.; and west by Lexington, in Stark County. The general surface of the land is undulating, and in the northeastern part hilly, where the greatest elevation is attained. The centre, within a radius of two miles from the town-house, is the most depressed portion of the township, the land gradually rising as the township lines are approached. The township is drained by the Mahoning River and its tributaries. The Mahoning proper passes northwesterly across the southwest corner of the township, which it again enters on section 6, at the northwest corner, crossing it in a northeasterly direction.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Probably the first white man in Smith township, by whom any material improvements were made, was James Carter, from Pennsylvania, in the year 1803. His advent was entirely an accident. Carter having purchased lands on what is known as the Western Reserve (of which the north line of Smith township forms part of the southern boundary), entered and cleared a portion, and built a log house on what he supposed to be his own lands. In the same year, William Smith purchased from the government section 3, containing 640 acres, and came with his family to occupy the same in 1804. On his arrival he found that Carter had by mistake built his house on his (Smith's) land. Smith paid Carter for the house and improvements he had made, who soon after left to occupy the lands he had in fact purchased. Although the first improvements were made by Carter in 1803, and the first house built by him at that time, yet the distinction of first permanent settlement properly belongs to William Smith and his family.

William Smith was a native of Ireland, but came to Ohio from Pittsburgh, Pa., and brought to the township a family consisting of his wife Jane (Wilson) and seven children, viz.: Sally, who married Abram Hartzell, and died in 1875; James, who died in Oregon many years ago; Nancy, who died at the age of eighteen; Rachel, who married Amos McElroy, of Portage County, and died 1852; Mary (or Polly), who married Isaac Hartzell, and now lives at Alliance, Stark County; Marjan, who died when a child; and Jane, who married Simeon Card, and lives at North Benton.

William Smith died in 1841, aged seventy-three years; his wife died in 1845, aged seventy-two years. Both were interred in the family burying-ground on the hill, near the present village of North Benton.

James C. Stanley, of Hanover County, Va., was one of the pioneers of Smith township, and probably the second settler. He came in the year 1805, and located on section 24, which he had purchased from the government, and which lies about four miles southeast of William Smith's section, in what was afterwards called the "Stanley neighborhood." He brought with him a wife and eight children,—Garland, James, Elizabeth, Nathaniel J., Littlebury, Lemuel, Jonathan, and Mary, who died soon after the family came to the township. Of this family all are now dead except Nathaniel J., who emigrated to Michigan in 1856, and is now—1879—eighty-five years of age.

Jesse Stanley, the second son of James Stanley, and grandson of the old pioneer, still lives where he was born in 1818, on a portion of the tract originally purchased from the government, this having been in the family nearly seventy-five years. The house built by the pioneer James C. was the second in the township, and the first south of the centre line.

These were the pioneers and first settlers who had to undergo the hardships and adventures incident to pioneer life. No authentic information of any other early settlers prior to 1811 is obtainable, although there may have been some settlements by transient families or persons long since dead.

In the year 1811, Edmund, oldest son of Thomas Stanley, of Hanover Co., Va., in company with John White (a colored family servant), came to Smith and built a log house in the eastern part of the township, preparatory to the coming of the family. Thomas Stanley arrived with his family in the spring of 1812. His children were John, who died in 1877; Elijah, who died in 1836; Frances, who married Isaac Votaw, and died about 1818; Edmund (who, with the servant, preceded the family several months), and who died in 1842; Millie, who married Joshua Crew, and who came with the Stanley family or a few weeks later. Joshua Crew died about the year 1845, after which his wife went to Iowa, where she died about 1868. These were the children of Thomas Stanley by his first wife. His second wife was Priscilla Ladd, and their children were Isaac, Thomas Binford, Sarah, who married Thomas Woolman, and Micajah. Micajah Stanley married Unity Coppack, by whom he had eight children.

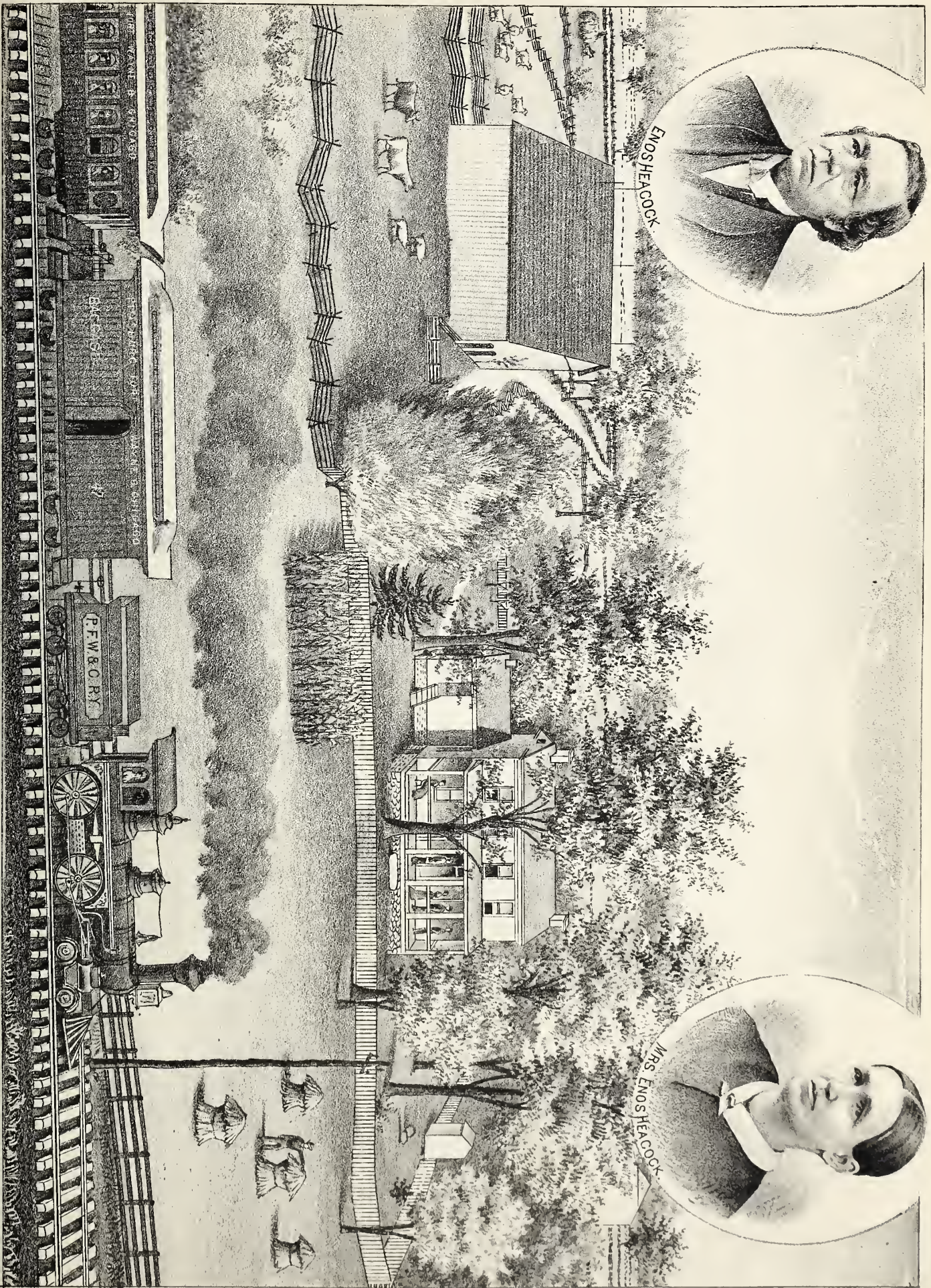
John Detchon, son of Oswell and Annie (Carr) Detchon, pioneers of Trumbull Co., Ohio, came to Smith in 1822. In 1824 he married Maria Hoadley, seventh child of Gideon Hoadley, by whom he had five children,—Hiram, Stow Sylvester, Sarah Ann, who married John Courtney; Elizabeth, who married Brinton Hair; and Mary, who became the wife of Addison Long. Hiram lives in Smith. His children are Wilmer H., Philip J., Annie M., and Henry M.



ENOS HEACOCK



MRS. ENOS HEACOCK



RESIDENCE OF ENOS AND ANN HEACOCK, SMITH TWP., MAHONING CO., OHIO.



Gideon Hoadley, with his wife and children, settled in Smith in 1823. Their children were Harvey, Maria, Ebenezer, and Hiram. The family of Henry Hartzell settled in 1824, and resided in the township until 1844, at which time he removed to Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1853. He then returned to his present home near North Benton. The children by his first wife, Anna (Sheets) Hartzell, were Simon, Mary, who married Christopher Bedell, and John. By his second wife, Jane (Smart) Hartzell, his children were Eli, James, Anna, who married Rev. David Waugh; Lucy, who married John Ikard; George; and Sarah Jane, who died in infancy.

In the year 1812, Levi Rakestraw and Rebecca (Bryan), his wife emigrated from Burlington Co., N. J., to Goshen township, Columbiana County (now Mahoning), where they lived until Nov. 10, 1825. They then moved to Smith township, and occupied the farm upon which they now reside. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Isaac, the oldest son, married Lydia Upton, and still lives in Smith; Hannah married Isaac Vail, and died March 20, 1878; Sarah, who married Absalom Berringer, and is the mother of twelve children; Benjamin, who lives in Defiance County; Harold B., who lives in Seneca Co., Ohio; Jane M., who married Sylvanus T. Young, and lives in Seneca County; Elisha, who married Amy Cobb, and lives in Mahoning County; Rebecca, who married Emor Lupton, and lives in Mahoning County. Levi Rakestraw is in his ninety-fourth year, and is the oldest person in Smith township.

Joseph Snode, with a wife and three children, came to Smith from their native State, New Jersey, in the year 1824. The children were Benjamin, who died in 1876, in Lexington, Stark Co.; Mary, who married Richard Haines, and died in Smith township about 1873; and William, who now lives in Smith. He married Sarah Ann Haines, daughter of Joseph Haines, by whom he had eight children, viz.: Joseph, who died in 1865; George, now living at Beliot; Emily, who married Jacob Phillips; Jehial, Esther, Elizabeth, Charles, and Warner, all of whom live at home.

Another of the early settlers, and one who has been closely identified with the civil and political growth of the township, is Benjamin Votaw, now in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. Votaw has had five sons, of whom Alfred C., the oldest, lives in Montana Territory; Lewis T. lives in Logan Co., Ohio; William died in service during the late war; David lives in Kansas; Andrew J. lives in Grand Rapids, Mich. Benjamin Votaw settled in Smith township in 1829, and operated the first saw-mill in the township, situated in section 2, on Island Creek, and built about 1823 by James Smith, son of Judge William Smith, the pioneer. Mr. Votaw operated this mill during the years 1825-27, before he permanently settled in the township.

Samuel Oyster, one of the pioneers of the central part of Columbiana County, was the first settler in the western portion of Smith, located on section 31, in 1826. In his family were fourteen children, viz., John; Barbara, who married James Hoiles; Mary (or Polly), who married John Cobbs; Samuel and Jacob, both of whom live in Stark County; Moses, still living in Smith; Henry, Silas, Solo-

mon, Eli, who died in 1876; William, who died in infancy; Joseph, Andrew, and Michael.

The children of Moses are twelve,—Amos, Mary Ann, Hezekiah, Sarah Ellen, Emeline, Jacob, Melissa Jane, Edward P., George Cyrus, Ida Florence, Manuel, and Eli, who died at the age of two years.

Among the old families of Columbiana County was that of Nathan Heacock, from Bucks Co., Pa., who settled near Salem in 1816. In 1825 he came to Smith, bringing a family of ten children, viz.: Amos, who died in 1841; Edwin, who lives in Smith; Jane, who married Ezra Barton, and died in 1847; Asepath, who married Nathan Thomas, now living in Iowa; Milton, now residing in Oregon; Barton, of Smith township; Uriah Antrim, who died in 1854; Elias H., who was killed by accident in 1850; Enos, still living in Smith; Josiah Wilson, who died in 1852; Tacy W., born in Smith township, who married Milton Coffee, and now lives in Williams Co., Ohio. The children of Edwin and Hannah (Barber) Heacock are Lewis, Dennis, Isaac, Nathan, Chalkley, Curtiss, Edgar, and Emerson, who was killed by accident. Enos married Ann Taylor, and had four children,—Jacob Taylor, who died in 1864, Addie, and Nathan Earnest. Barton's children are Melissa, Clarkson, Oliver, Rebecca, Jane, who died in 1876, Sarah A., who died in 1879, Isaac B., Antrim, Alice, who died, aged six years, Elvira, Leota, who died in infancy, and Edith.

Peter Wise, from Pennsylvania, came to Smith in 1832, with a large family, only two of whom are now living in the township, viz.: Pusey, and Elizabeth, who married George Martin. The children of Pusey are Franklin, Hannah, Charles, and Cora.

In 1810, James Cattell, of New Jersey, settled in Goshen township. In 1833 he removed to Smith, where he died in 1860. His son, Ezra, married Henrietta Stanley, daughter of Thomas Stanley, and lives on section 26.

Solomon Hartzell, whose parents were pioneers of what is known as the "Western Reserve," settled in Smith in 1835.

Jacob Paxson, of Chester Co., Pa., settled in Butler in 1815. His daughter Annie married Hoopes Bailey, and removed to Smith in 1833. Their family consisted of five sons,—Howard H., Edward P., William Penn, Oakley H., and Francis C.

Job Lamborn, of Delaware, settled in Smith in 1834. He had a family of six children,—Thomas E.; Philena, who married Milton Taylor; William; Elizabeth, who married Parker Morris; Susan; and Edward H.

James M. Dobson, an old settler of Columbiana County, came to Smith in 1833 with a wife and one child, John. The other children, born in the township, are Elizabeth, who married Elisha Smather; Thomas; Martha, who married Isaac Grant; Jane, who married William J. Adams; Henry; Margaret, who married Dennis Charlton; Cynthia, who married Parker Calvin; and James K. The children of John and Mary (Adams) Dobson are Hugh, who died in 1876, and David.

Among the pioneer families of Columbiana County was that of Christian Sheets, a native of Maryland. He settled in Unity township as early as 1804. In 1805 he removed

to Butler, where he lived until the time of his death, in 1828. In 1817, Jacob Sheets, his son, married Elizabeth Hartzell, by whom he had eight children. This family came to Smith in 1859, where Jacob still lives, aged eighty-four years.

George Atkinson was a resident of Goshen township in 1816. William Atkinson, one of his sons, became a resident of Smith in about 1854. He died in or near the year 1867, leaving a family, who reside on the old farm, on section 12.

William Johnston, of Pennsylvania, settled in Smith in about the year 1834; died in 1877. His children were Andrew, Eliza, Sophia Ann, Mary, Sally, Morris, William, and Ella.

Hugh Wright, son of Joseph Wright, who settled near Salem in 1802, came to Smith in 1840. He married Rachel T., daughter of Joseph Broomall. They were the parents of five children, Joseph B., Sarah A., Jacob, Rachel E., and James T.

John Thompson, a native of Sweden, and an early settler of Washington township, where he lived many years, came to Smith in 1860. He married Meroy Wilkinson, by whom he had nine children, Martha, Marey, Samuel, Amos W., Rebecca, Thomas B., Olivia, Louisa, and John J.

In the foregoing early settlement history it has been the endeavor to give a correct record of the pioneer families of Smith township as far as could be obtained. There were families among the early settlers whose history is not recorded. Of these some are dead, others have left the township, and no authentic record of the date of their settlement, death, or departure can be obtained. On information from the oldest living residents, the names of many have been obtained as follows: Mathias Hollowpeter, Jonathan Hoope, John Cowgill, the Cobbs, Hugh Paeker, John Trago, Abram Haines, Leonard Reed, Abram and Samuel Miller, Adam McGowan, William Matthews, John Hillerman, Amos Allerton, John Schaffer. These were probably settled in the township prior to 1830; yet it is possible that some were later, as in 1828 there were but twenty-three voters in the township.

ORGANIZATION.

Smith township was organized at a meeting of the county commissioners in the month of March, 1821, upon the petition of Judge William Smith, one of its pioneers, in honor of whom it was named. The books of the township, containing records of the first meetings and of the election of the first officers, are lost or destroyed. Notice of the organization was found in the old commissioners' journal. James C. Stanley was probably clerk of the first town-meeting. The existing records begin with the year 1863, since which date the following persons have been elected to the offices of clerk, treasurer, and assessor:

CLERKS.

Harper Brosius, 1863; Jesse Stanley, 1864; T. E. Lamborn, 1865-67; J. L. Brosius, 1868; A. C. Johnson, 1869-72; William C. Whorton, 1873; W. C. Whorton, Jr., 1874; James C. Stanley, 1875; R. C. Young, 1876-77; I. Beight, 1878-79.

TREASURERS.

Stephen Miller, 1863-73; Joshua Cassidy, 1874-75; D. L. Santee, 1876-79.

ASSESSORS.

D. E. Hazen, 1863; L. A. Fording, 1864; Calvin Reed, 1865-67; E. H. Lamborn, 1868; Calvin Reed, 1869; Isaac Cattell, 1870-71; John Waithman, 1872-74; Lloyd Fording, 1875; A. Greenawalt, 1876-77; T. A. Heacock, 1878-79.

VILLAGES.

NORTH BENTON.

The village of North Benton was surveyed and laid out on the 27th and 28th days of March, 1834, under the proprietorship of William Smith, Dr. John Dellenbaugh, and James Smith. The map or plat was recorded March 31, 1834. Although not until then formally laid out, yet as early as the year 1830 a number of buildings had been erected, and the village was a general gathering-place for the people in that vicinity. North Benton was named in honor of Thomas Benton, a "hard-money" Democrat of the time, who had many friends and admirers in that community. "North" was prefixed in order to distinguish it from another place of that name. The first hotel was built in 1832 by one Fitch, and called the "Benton Exchange." It is now in possession of Zachariah Bertolette.

The village has a population of about 250, comprising about seventy families, and has two churches, a school, several stores, and business interests of various kinds.

WESTVILLE.

In the year 1831 the town or village of Westville was named and partially laid out, under the proprietorship of Aaron Coppack, and then was composed of a portion of sections 35 and 36. The map was recorded September 27th of the same year. In 1835 an addition was made, and portions of sections 1 and 2 of Knox township included within the village limits. This was done under the direction of Aaron Coppack, Samuel Coppack, Joseph Cobbs, and Edward Randolph, proprietors. The plat was recorded Oct. 15, 1835. The village continued to grow until about 1850, and became a convenient trading centre, having a saw-mill on section 35 and a general country store. Since that time there has been no material increase in population.

BELOIT.

This hamlet, although never regularly laid out or incorporated as a village, is indebted for its existence to the building of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the years 1848-49. It was originally called "Smithfield Station," and a post-office established there under that name. In about 1863 the name was changed to Beloit, there being then another Springfield village in the State. Within the limits of what may properly be called Beloit are a church, saw mill, two stores, a wagon-manufactory, and a blacksmith-shop. The village has a population of about 150.

EAST ALLIANCE.

East Alliance, as it is called, is but one of the suburbs of Alliance, Stark Co., resulting from the growth of the latter place. In 1879, East Alliance was made the second election district of Smith township.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

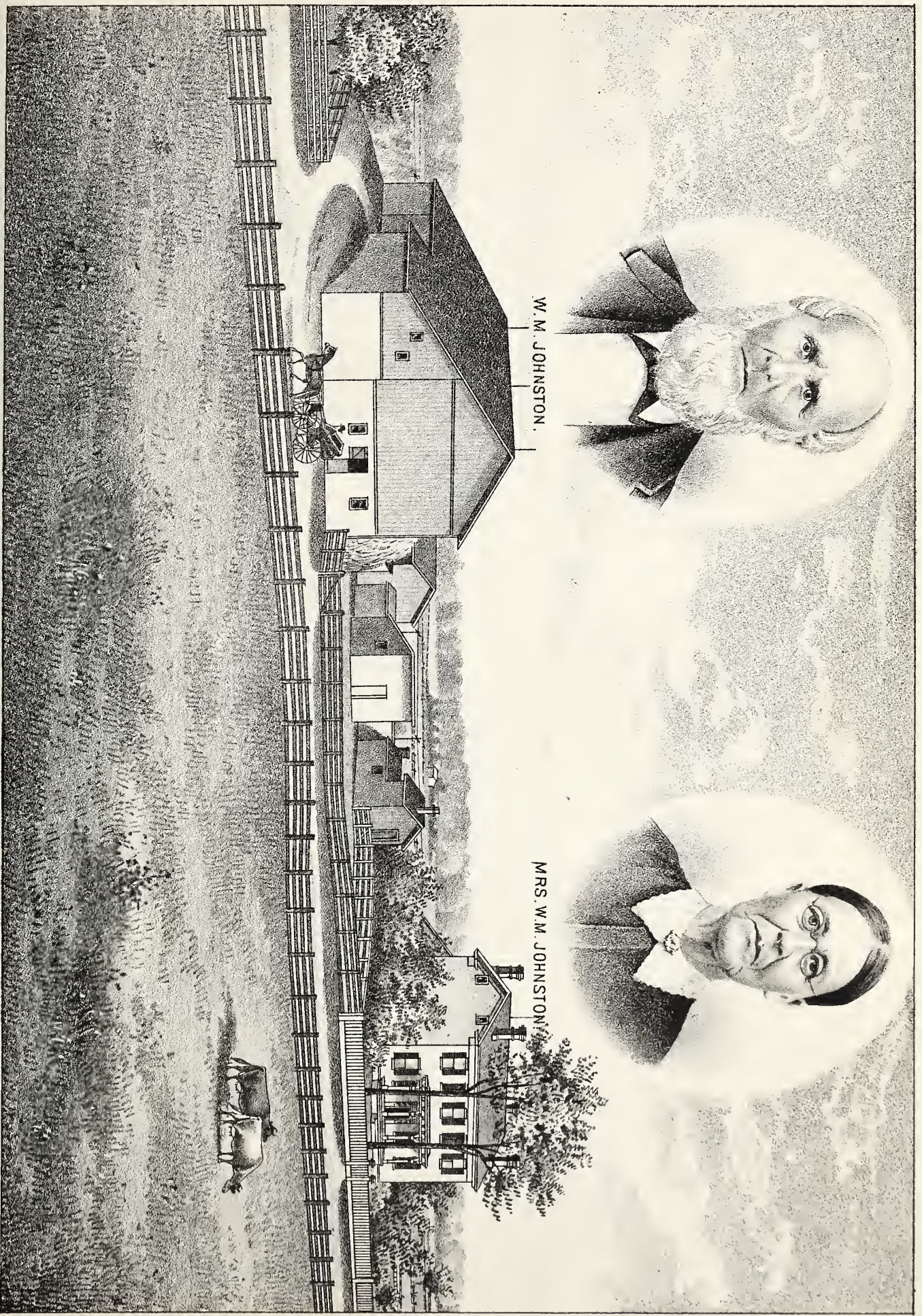
The first church built in Smith township was the Friends' meeting-house, on section 34, in the year 1829. Religious



W. M. JOHNSTON.



MRS. W. M. JOHNSTON.



RESIDENCE OF W. M. JOHNSTON, SMITH TP., MAHONING CO., O.



exercises were conducted by ministers of different denominations at a much earlier period, but at irregular intervals and in various places, in Smith and adjoining townships, the people not being able to maintain separate organizations. General services without regard to religious preference were occasionally held, but until the erection of the Friends' meeting-house no regular church society had been organized in the township.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Thomas Dixon and Rebecca his wife, in consideration of the sum of \$8, conveyed to Charles Armitage, Nathan Heacock, and Edward Courtney, "on behalf of the Society of Friends of West Preparative Meeting, a branch of Salem Monthly Meeting," a parcel of land in the south part of the township, for the purpose of building and occupying a meeting-house and school-house and for a burying-ground. The deed was dated Aug. 23, 1830.

Nearly a year after, the building was erected, the society occupying under an agreement prior to the deed. The Friends never erected a separate school-building, as mentioned in the deed, but occupied the meeting-house for school purposes. The school was taught by Hannah Courtney.

The cemetery in connection with the meeting-house was laid out about 1830, and, although called the "Friends' Burying-Ground," never was used by them exclusively. The first person interred there was Hannah Trago, who died in 1831.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH BENTON.

The church edifice of this society was built in the year 1840. The first trustees were George Smith, John Detchon, James Carter, and Simeon Card. George Smith was the class-leader; Rev. Martin Weakley, a "circuit-rider," was the first minister. He was succeeded by Rev. Gideon Kennier. Revs. John Murray, Hosea McCall, and James Rogers each preached two years on this circuit in the order given.

PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

This church was organized in Deerfield township, Portage Co., as early as 1818, under the name of the "Presbyterian Congregation of Deerfield." The first minister was the Rev. Joshua Beer, of the Hartford, Conn., Presbytery. The first pastor was Rev. William O. Stratton, who was installed in 1843. In 1850, a new church was built in Smith, near North Benton, to which the society moved, holding the first meeting in 1851. Mr. Stratton continued pastor until 1865. In 1866 Rev. William Dixon was installed, and remained nearly ten years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Shirock. The present pastor is Rev. Dallas B. Mays. In connection with the church is a burying-ground of about three acres, laid out in 1852.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY.

This society is practically a branch of the "Presbyterian Congregation," by whom it is controlled. Their house of worship was erected in 1859, on section 26, as a free church, to be used by all denominations, the land for the purpose having been donated by Miles Marzilla. At completion

the property was incumbered with a debt, which the subscriptions were not sufficient to liquidate, and was sold in 1870 to the Presbyterian Society. The society was organized by Revs. William Dixon, J. B. Miller, and Elder Solomon Hartzell. Rev. William Miller was pastor until succeeded by Rev. D. B. May, the present minister.

SCHOOLS.

On account of the loss of the records of Smith township, no accurate history of its early school districts can be given. The first school of the township was taught in an old log house, on the site of North Benton. This house was built in 1806, by James Smith, son of the pioneer Wm. Smith. The name of the first teacher is not known, but Margaret Davis taught the school at a very early day. The second school-house was erected in the Stanley neighborhood, in about 1812. The township was originally divided into four districts; but, as it increased in population, these districts were frequently subdivided to meet the wants of the people. The districts are now ten in number, but the centre district has not been used for school purposes since 1870. The schools of Smith are among the best in the county, and are under the charge of the district supervisors. Section 16, reserved to the township for educational purposes, has been sold, and the proceeds used in permanent improvements on school property. The annual expense for maintenance is nearly \$2500 per annum.

INDUSTRIES.

The chief occupation of the people of Smith township is farming and stock-raising. The excellent grazing and pasture lands have, however, led to the establishment of several cheese-manufactories. These are four in number, the principal of which is on "Beech Ridge," so called, in the easterly part of the township, and is owned by John Stanley. A saw- and flour-mill at Westville, owned and operated by Somers & Co.; and three saw-mills, one at Beloit, owned by Samuel P. Coppack; one on section 13, owned by Joshua Reeves; and one on section 20, owned by George W. Martin, comprise the special manufacturing interests of the township.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES M. DOBSON.

James M. Dobson was born in Alleghany Co., Pa., on the waters of Chartier's Creek, about ten miles from Pittsburgh, March 27, 1807. Mrs. Dobson was born in the same State, Nov. 19, 1807. Mr. Dobson emigrated from there to Ohio in the early part of his life, and settled in Columbiana County, and commenced life for himself by purchasing a farm. This farm had but little improvement on it, but Mr. Dobson went to work, as all early settlers did who found a home here, to improve his place, clearing, burning brush, log-rolling, and building. He married Margaret, daughter of John and Martha Bevingston. Eleven children were born of this union, six boys and five girls, viz.: John, Elizabeth, Thomas, Martha, Jane, Henry B., Margaret, Cynthia, James K., Robert (deceased), and Joseph

(deceased). They are living in Ohio, with the exception of Martha, who resides in Michigan. James M. Dobson came from Columbiana County to Smith township, Mahoning Co., about 1833, where he bought a farm of seventy acres. By hard labor and strict economy he added from time to time to this farm, until he owned one hundred



JAMES M. DOBSON.

and forty acres. He managed his farm during his entire life-time. At his death he left this land to be divided among his children, giving to John two shares, and leasing him the farm for five years at one hundred dollars per year. John lived at home with his father twenty-five years after his majority, working and receiving no equivalent

above his support. Mr. and Mrs. Dobson were Presbyterians, and of Scotch and Irish descent. Mr. Dobson's education was limited; he attended school just long enough to be able to read and write. He was a truly kind and indulgent man in his family, and in his intercourse with all true and friendly. As he had lived peaceably and quietly, so



MRS. JAMES M. DOBSON.

peaceably and quietly he passed away, departing this life Jan. 6, 1879, leaving a reputation for honesty and upright dealings.

Mrs. James Dobson died Dec. 22, 1875. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. James Dobson are inserted in this work by their son, John, as a tribute of respect to their memory.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

William Johnston was a native of Beaver Co., Pa., and was born on the 20th of May, 1809. In the year 1843 he left his native county and came with his family to Smith township, Columbiana Co., now Mahoning Co. He there settled on a farm which he had bought three years before moving to this State.

In the month of March, 1834, he was united in marriage with Phœbe, daughter of John and Sophia Morris. Mr. Johnston's family consisted of eight children, viz.: A. C., Sophia A., Mary W., J. M., E. J., Sarah, William F., and P. S. Three of the children are deceased. Sophia A. died Oct. 19, 1840; Mary W. died Feb. 13, 1842; J. W. was killed at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.

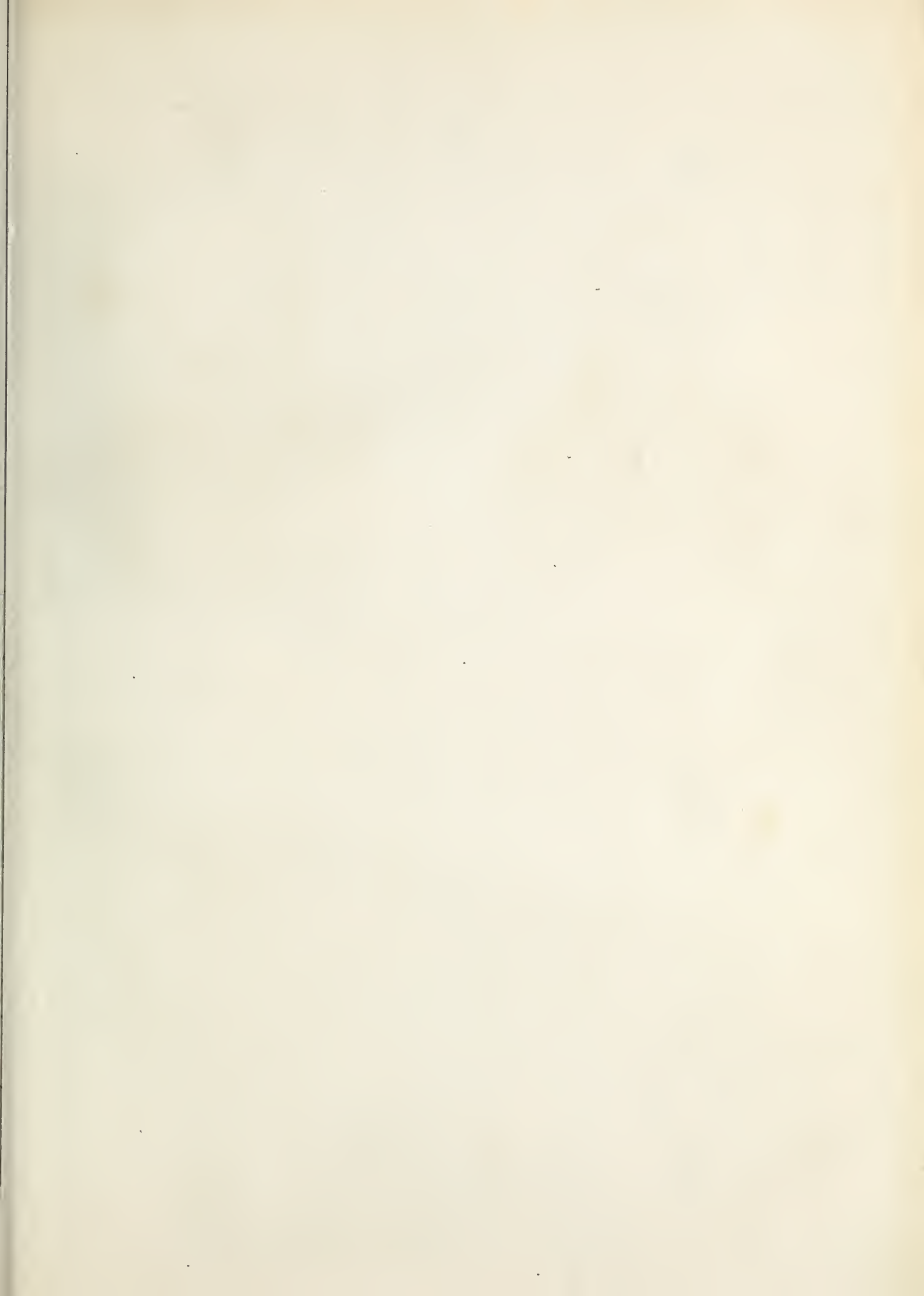
Mr. Johnston bought his farm with but little improvement on it, there being at the time only a hewed-log house. As soon as he could get to work he commenced the improvement of his place, and before the end of the first year he had erected a large frame house, a view of which can be seen on another page of this work. Mr. Johnston filled offices of trust both in the township and county in which he lived, having been commissioner of the county for six years. He

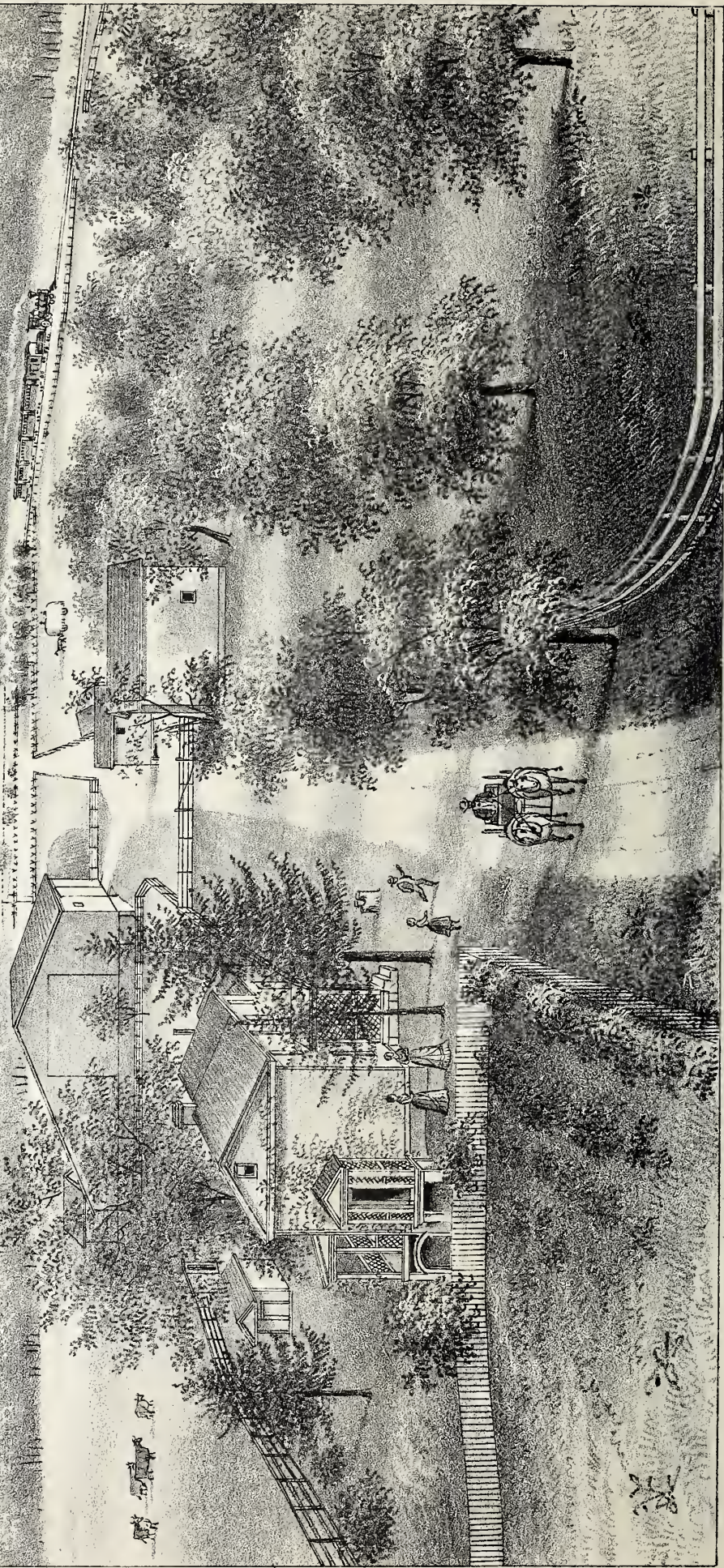
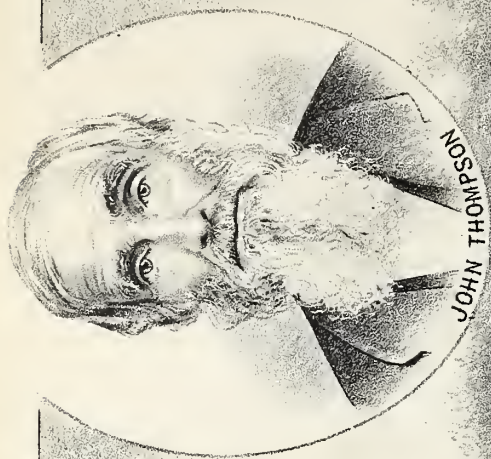
ever discharged the duties of these trusts to the entire satisfaction of the people. He always took a lively interest in all public affairs. Mr. Johnston died Feb. 4, 1877.

Mrs. Johnston is still living with her youngest son, Wm. F. Johnston, on the farm first settled by the father. This sketch, also the portraits of his father and mother, are inserted by Wm. F. Johnston.

MOSES OYSTER.

Moses Oyster was born in Columbiana County, Feb. 4, 1822. He and his wife are both of German descent. His father, Samuel Oyster, was born in the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Samuel Oyster was a very energetic, hard-working man. During his life he purchased one thousand and fifty acres of land which he divided among his children, giving to each eighty acres. His death occurred in 1847; his wife died in 1836. Moses Oyster received an ordinary English education in the common schools of this State, engaging much of the time in manual labor. His first purchase was sixty acres of land in Smith township, Columbiana (now Mahoning) County. He owned this farm





"CLOVER NOOK FARM." RES. OF J. J. THOMPSON, FORMERLY RES. OF JOHN THOMPSON, SMITH T. MAHONING CO., O.

about ten years. Selling it to his brother Eli, he again bought sixty-six acres in the same township; on this farm he now lives; he has since added to this until he now has a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres.

When Mr. Oyster first commenced life for himself he

1852, death entered the family circle and removed one of the children. Few families can surround the hearthstone and not find some "vacant chair." In religion, Mr. Oyster is a liberal, believing the highest type of Christianity and the truest religion consists in doing right. His wife is a



MOSES OYSTER.



MRS. MOSES OYSTER.

worked at such work as he could at that early day find to do, farming and ditching for his neighbors when they needed help, working for the sum of fifty cents a day. In the year 1845, June the 19th, he married Elizabeth, daughter of George and Mary Kimes; they have had a family of twelve children. On the 20th day of October,

member of the Disciples church, which he attends. He is in politics a Republican.

It is the earnest wish of the many friends of Mr. Oyster that he may live long to enjoy the many comforts and blessings of life, well earned by upright industry and honest dealings.



J. J. THOMPSON.

J. J. THOMPSON

was born in Washington township, Columbiana Co., Sept. 23, 1843. John Thompson was brought up on his father's farm, where he remained until he was twenty-seven years old. During this time he availed himself of such



MRS. J. J. THOMPSON.

advantages of education as his neighboring school then provided; being desirous of having a good education, he spent much time outside of school with his books, and by this application secured a fair English education.

J. J. Thompson was thoroughly trained in farm work,

and, preferring this to any other business, he now owns and lives on the farm formerly owned by his father. A representation of this home, as also portraits of his father, mother, wife, and himself, may be seen in this work.

May 5, 1870, Mr. J. J. Thompson married Mary J., daughter of John and Phoebe Armstrong. They have two children,—John B. and Hallie O. Mr. Thompson and his amiable wife are now in possession of a pleasant home and many friends, which they fully appreciate and enjoy. They are in the full vigor of life, and we hope they may have many years of usefulness before them.

NATHAN HEACOCK

was born in Rockhill township, Bucks Co., Pa., April 16, 1783. He was the son of Jeremiah and Sarah Heacock. Jonathan, the grandfather of Jeremiah, emigrated from Staffordshire, England, to America about the year 1711, and settled in Chester, Delaware Co., Pa. He and his wife, Ann, brought with them from England a certificate of their rights of membership in the Society of Friends, which has been continued in a direct line to the present generation. William, the son of Jonathan, was born in Marple, Chester Co., Pa., Jan. 13, 1716. He subsequently settled in Rockhill township, Bucks Co., Pa., where he married Ann Roberts, a lady of Welsh descent. He and his son, Jeremiah, were both millwrights, and were owners of a saw- and grist-mill in Bucks County. Sarah Heacock, the mother of Nathan, was the daughter of James and Ann Morgan, also of Welsh descent. Her father, while on the road with his team, was forced into the service of Gen. Braddock, and was at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh) at the time of the memorable defeat of the British in 1755.

About the year 1790, Nathan's father, Jeremiah Heacock, sold his property in Bucks Co., Pa., and removed to Northampton Co., Pa., where he remained some seven years. In that rough backwoods region was the boyhood of Nathan spent. His father, Jeremiah, died Jan. 1, 1797, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. This event produced an entire change in the course of his son, whose career we are briefly depicting. With a brother younger than himself he went on foot forty miles from their late residence to the neighborhood of his grandfather's place, in Richland township, Bucks Co., Pa. Remaining in the family of Joseph Custard for three years, he was apprenticed to John Trumbower to learn the wagon-maker's trade.

Sept. 9, 1806, he married Dinah Dennis, daughter of Amos and Jane Dennis, and settled with her mother, who was a widow, in Richland township, Pa.

In 1813, he removed to Columbiana Co., Pa.; but three years later he came to Ohio, and settled in Goshen township, Columbiana (now Mahoning) Co., about two miles northwest of Salem. Here for several years he battled with the forest, and by perseverance and frugality earned a living, but his limited means becoming involved, in 1821 he sold his farm and sought another location "farther in the woods." At the Steubenville land-office he "entered" the southwest quarter of section 28, in Smith township, Columbiana (now Mahoning) Co. The parchment deed,

which gave him title to this tract, was signed by President James Monroe, and is now in the possession of his son, who retains the old home. This land was in what was then known as the "beech woods," and was considered by the early residents as scarcely worth possessing. But good cultivation and careful management have made it one of the finest farms in the county. The following incident, which occurred at the time of their removal to their new and forest home, will illustrate some of the hardships of the pioneers: Nathan and his two eldest sons went the first of the week to their place to chop, taking a week's provisions with them; the early summer weather, warm and showery, caused their bread to mould, and to make their allowance hold out the allotted time they concluded to eat the *worst* portions first. As it moulded as fast as they consumed it, their fare consisted of *mouldy bread* through the entire week. When ready to return home, they went to the house of their only neighbor, Daniel Barton, a mile distant, to get a meal to sustain their strength for an eight-mile walk. And the good wife gave them plentifully of corn-cake. Mr. Heacock often remarked that he thought this was one of the best meals he ever ate.

After building his log cabin, he moved his family to the wilderness home April 3, 1825. By diligent labor they soon had a comfortable home.

Mr. Heacock was one of the few who, in 1829, erected a building and opened a Friends' meeting (Hicksite) two miles south of the centre of Smith township.

His family consisted of eleven children,—eight sons and three daughters,—namely: Jane D., born in Bucks Co., Pa., Aug. 12, 1812; married Ezra Barton, 1832; died January, 1837. Edwin, born in Bucks County, April 19, 1811; married Hannah Barber, 1836; is a farmer, located near his father's place. Milton, born at Fishing Creek, Pa., Dec. 23, 1815; is a carpenter by trade, and built the house shown in the illustration of Mr. Heacock's farm; was twice married,—to Rebecca Thomas, 1838 (deceased), and Hannibah Passmore, 1846; he now resides in Oregon. Barton, born in Goshen township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Jan. 13, 1818; married Rachel Barber, 1839; a farmer. Asenath, born at Fishing Creek, Pa., June 26, 1814; married Nathaniel Thomas, 1841; at present living in Iowa. Amos D., born in Bucks Co., Pa., Oct. 27, 1808; died at his father's house, in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Nov. 18, 1841. Uriah A., born in Goshen township, Columbiana Co., Ohio, June 14, 1819; married Sarah Barber, 1843; died May, 1854. Elias H., born in Goshen township, Jan. 6, 1821; married Eliza T. Thomas in 1843, and settled on his father's place; was killed, by being thrown from a wagon, January, 1850. Josiah W., born in Goshen township, July 8, 1824; died January, 1852. Tacy, their third daughter and youngest child, was born in Smith township, Mahoning Co., Ohio, April 22, 1827; married Milton Coffee, 1852, and now resides in Williams Co., Ohio.

Enos Heacock, the present proprietor of the old homestead, and son of Nathan and Dinah Heacock, was born in Goshen township, Mahoning Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1822. When he was three years old his parents removed to the neighboring township of Smith. His opportunities for obtaining book-knowledge were limited; but, growing up

in the midst of the forest, he became a great lover of nature. In 1830 the first school was established in his neighborhood, and this he attended. At the age of ten he went to live with a married sister, in Lexington township, Stark Co., Ohio, and while residing there witnessed the remarkable meteoric shower of the fall of 1833. In 1835 he returned to his father's house, and thenceforward was a diligent laborer on the farm, in the days when scythe and flail held sway, and before reapers and mowers had won the field. In 1851 he obtained, partly by purchase and partly by bequeathment, a portion of his father's land, and thus became possessed of the old homestead. In that year

the Ohio and Pennsylvania (since merged into the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago) Railroad was opened through his farm. He was married Sept. 30, 1852, to Ann Taylor, daughter of Jacob and Anna Taylor, of Chester Co., Pa. To them were born three children,—Jacob T., Nov. 11, 1854; Addie, June 27, 1860; and Nathan E., Aug. 21, 1866; the former deceased 1864. Addie was married May 1, 1879, to William Tombaugh.

Dinah Heacock, mother of Enos, died from a stroke of palsy, Jan. 29, 1854. His father, Nathan, departed this life in 1866, the 26th day of the sixth month, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

SPRINGFIELD.

THIS township formed the northeastern part of the original Columbiana County. It is bounded on the north by the south line of the Western reserve; on the east by the State of Pennsylvania; on the south by the township of Unity, now the northeast part of the county; and on the west by the township of Beaver. It is designated in the government survey as town 9, in range 1. It was one of the oldest townships in the county, having been organized for civil purposes in 1803. In 1846 Springfield was attached to Mahoning County, and has since been a political division of that body, its later history, consequently, not being intimately connected with Columbiana County.

The general surface of the township is broken by hills of moderate height, between which are intervals and lowlands, originally somewhat swampy. The whole township was covered with a fine growth of the common woods, and a liberal supply of timber yet remains. Building-stone may be obtained in various localities, and coal is unusually abundant.

The principal streams are Honey Creek and several small brooks, flowing southeast from the central and the western parts of the township; and the Little Yellow Creek in the northwest, having a northerly course. Numerous springs abound, and the natural drainage is generally sufficient to afford an arable surface. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a heavy clay, along the streams being more or less of an alluvium. The whole is fertile and well adapted to the products of mixed husbandry. The people are chiefly engaged in agriculture.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

The early history of Springfield is somewhat obscure. None of the original settlers remain, and what little recorded history they had has been destroyed. The recollections of the descendants of those who came to the township as pioneers are not clear, and their statements concerning that period are contradictory. It appears, however, that the township was permanently settled about 1801, and that Peter Musser was the first to establish himself in what is

now Springfield. He came from York Co., Pa., and having considerable means purchased the four sections in the southeast corner of the township, living a little north of the present village of Petersburg. Here he built small grist- and saw-mills, and made other desirable improvements. He died in 1808, leaving a family of four sons and two daughters. The oldest son, John, succeeded to the mill property, but after a few years removed to Missouri. Peter was the proprietor of the village site, and the founder of Petersburg. He removed to the northern part of the State. The third son, Jacob, lived in the village, selling there the first goods. He enlisted in the army in 1812, and afterwards in the regular army of the United States, serving as drum-major; he finally settled in Missouri. His son Jacob now lives in Petersburg, and is one of its oldest citizens.

One of Musser's daughters was married to Israel Warner, who came with his father-in-law in 1801, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son Ellis. Other sons of Warner were John, George, Peter, David, Israel, William, and Jacob. Some of these yet live in Springfield and the adjoining towns. Israel Warner was a captain in 1812. The other daughter of Musser married Jacob Rudisill, and lived north of the Warner homestead.

In later years, among the prominent settlers on the Musser purchase were John Maurer, on the farm now occupied by his son, William, the only member of the family living here. He had, also, sons named Jacob, John, and Moses.

James Wallace was one of the first and foremost settlers, and is yet well remembered as a merchant. Having been elected judge of Mahoning County, he removed to Canfield. To that place, also, removed Hosea Hoover, one of Petersburg's early settlers, who was elected county treasurer.

On the farm now occupied by C. B. Wilson, John Pontius was the original settler, and was followed by his son, John. East of the village, on the farm yet occupied by his family, Henry Miller settled at an early day; and north o

this place the Rock, Beight, and Dressel families may be regarded as among the first settlers.

In the western part of the township, Daniel Miller, from Adams Co., Pa., was the earliest settler, coming in 1802, and settling on section 18. His oldest son, Henry, aged ninety-one years, is yet living on section 30. His brothers, Jacob and John, are among the oldest citizens in the northern part of the township.

South from Miller, the same year, settled C. Seidner and his son-in-law, C. Mentzer, coming from Hagerstown; and a few years later there were added to the settlers here Jacob Shaefer, sometimes called Doctor, and George Macklin. Descendants of the latter yet live in that locality. Other early settlers here were Jacob Christ, John May, Hugh Chain, John Robinson, and Peter Shreiver. The latter joined the community at Economy, Pa.

Section 6 was settled the latter part of 1801, by Adam Hahn, who soon after put up a saw-mill there. He had sons named Adam, Andrew, and Peter.

On section 4 George Stump, with his sons, George, Henry, Abraham, and John, settled before 1803; and on the intervening section, No. 5, John Summers, of York Co., Pa., made a settlement in 1802. His sons attaining mature age were Samuel, Jacob, Daniel, David, Joseph, John, and Solomon. Some of his grandchildren yet live on this section. In April, 1806, George Elser, one of Summers' sons-in-law, came from Lancaster, Pa., with a family of three sons, John, George, and Jacob, and settled on the northeast quarter of this section, where he died in 1847. The son George yet resides in Springfield. Jacob removed to Columbiana, and the oldest, John, settled on the northwest quarter of section 25, in Beaver township, in 1827, where he yet lives, a hale man, at the age of eighty-one years.

In the northeastern part of the township the early settlers were John Shoemaker, about 1804; Henry Myers, on section 12, in 1803; Peter and Henry Raub and Peter Benedict on section 11 about the same time; and here were, also, before 1806, men named Empie, Taylor, Barnard, Parsons, and Messerly.

In the neighborhood of New Middleton were the Burkey, Kuhn, Schillinger, Gray, Cublin, and Schiller families, some time before 1810; and after that period Joshua Hahn, Simon Martin, the Welker, Beard, and Ilgenfritz families took place among the prominent settlers. Immigration was so great from 1805 to 1815, that it is impossible to gather up the names of all who became pioneers in Springfield. Many came with small means, and having accumulated a little more property, after a few years followed the Star of Empire in its westward course, and, in many instances, all remembrance of them, as former citizens of the township, has passed away.

CIVIL LIST.

The records of the township from its organization—in 1803—until 1868, a period of sixty-five years, have been destroyed or mislaid, making the compilation of an accurate civil list an impossibility, and necessitating the omission here of much valuable matter which can be obtained from no other source.

Since the last-mentioned period the principal officers have been the following:

TRUSTEES.

1868.—John H. Miller, John P. Sonnendecker, George Leibert.
 1869.—Israel Schiller, George Miller, Thomas McCullough.
 1870.—Samuel H. Hahn, George Miller, Solomon Gieckler.
 1871.—Wilson S. Hadley, George Miller, Gottlieb Lipp.
 1872.—John Peters, Gottlieb Geiger, Gottlieb Lipp.
 1873.—L. H. Ruhlman, Gottlieb Geiger, Hiram Macklin.
 1874.—L. H. Ruhlman, John H. Miller, Hiram Macklin.
 1875.—John C. Lower, John H. Miller, Gottlieb Dressell.
 1876.—Samuel H. Hahn, W. S. Hadley, Gottlieb Dressell.
 1877.—John Showalter, Daniel Peters, John Hoffmaster.
 1878.—Christian Marks, Daniel Peters, John Hoffmaster.
 1879.—Christian Marks, Solomon Ernst, Thomas McCullough.

CLERKS.

1868-69, J. G. Justice; 1870-71, George W. Penn; 1872-74, Perry L. Musser; 1875-77, Christian Beck; 1878, Jonathan Hoffman; 1879, Henry Sittler.

TREASURERS.

1868-69, John Brungard; 1870-71, David Houk; 1872-74, Solomon Ernst; 1875-77, Reuben Lipp; 1878-79, J. F. Miller.

THE COAL INTERESTS

of the township deserve a brief mention. Although that valuable mineral generally abounds, but little effort has been made to develop its riches outside of the territory, along the Little Yellow Creek, in the northwest part of the township. East of that stream mining is carried on to some extent on the Ruhlman, Kurtz, and Heine farms, but the principal product is on the west side, and chiefly on section 7. Here are in successful operation three mines, whose united product is about 2500 tons per year.

The Summers family was one of the first to engage in mining,—some time about 1845. The oldest mine is at present worked by J. W. Heindle. His coal is elevated by means of a shaft and horse-power. Farther down the gully Solomon Paulin carries on horizontal mining, and directly south from him is Jeremiah Brown's mine. This was first opened in 1847 by Daniel Summers, and more thoroughly operated by Wm. Cook and Solomon Paulin at a later day. Since 1873 the present owner has carried on the business of mining, employing about five hands. The vein is about four feet thick, one-third of the quantity being excellent cannel coal. He has a horizontal main entry 400 yards long, and four side entries from 50 to 100 yards in extent.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE SPRINGFIELD AND ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

was organized in the spring of 1857, with about 200 members and the following officers: President, John Warner; Secretary, J. Geo. Bacher; Treasurer, George Smith; Directors, Jacob Cublin, Jr., Adam Harmon, John Warner. The company has carried on its business successfully for twenty-two years, and at present has in force 930 policies, representing about \$1,500,000 of insurance on farm property and detached buildings. All risks are limited not to exceed \$2000, and policies are operative five years. Losses are paid by *pro rata* assessments, and the

contingent expenses of the company are defrayed by a small membership fee of ten cents per hundred on the amount insured. Thus far all claims against the company have been promptly and satisfactorily met; the assessments for the past twenty-two years having been only about \$3 for every \$100 of property insured.

The present officers are: President and Director, Benjamin Lentz; Treasurer and Director, Solomon Paulin; Director, Levi Hisey; Secretary, Frederick W. Kohler.

VILLAGES.

The oldest and most important village in the township is located chiefly on section 36. It was founded before 1810 by Peter Musser, and from him received its name.

PETERSBURGH.

As the growth of the place demanded, village lots were platted as additions to the original survey by Bean and others. At present it has a number of stores, hotels, a good school-house, three churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

It is said that Jacob Musser sold the first goods in the place, in the building which is now the J. P. Swisher residence, which is the oldest frame house in Petersburg. James Wallace opened a store where is now the post-office building, and was the first to engage regularly in trade, some time about 1815. He converted that house into a hotel, and opened a store on the north side of the street, where he was in trade about thirty years. W. C. Dunlap was a contemporary merchant at the stand now occupied by Lipp & Miller, but first had a store where is now S. Ernst's residence. Among the principal merchants that followed them were Robert Forbus, Spaeth & Swisher, J. G. Lesslie, O. H. P. Swisher, David and John Shearer, James Mathews, Ernst & Hahn, Hoover & Seidner, etc.

The place has three excellent general stores, kept by Lipp Bros. and Miller, Ernst & Son, and Henry Myers.

Drugs have been sold by Shotwell, King, Swisher, Wallace, and at present by G. & J. Schiller.

Since 1835 Jacob Musser has carried on the furniture business. W. A. Cozard dealt in harness, and R. Schnabel in boots and shoes.

The post-office here was first established with the name of Musser's Mill, and had, in 1811, John Musser for post-master. It subsequently received the present name (that of the village), and has had the following officials: Peter Musser, Frederick Spauth, Col. James Miller, Martha Miller, O. H. P. Swisher, Robt. Wallace, C. C. Swisher, Lewis Sholl, Gideon Schiller, George Herr, T. S. Guy, and, in 1879, Henry Myers. The office is on the route from Enon, Pa., to Youngstown, and has two mails per day.

As near as can be determined Dr. Luther Spellman was the first permanent physician located in the village. Dr. B. F. Adams died in the place. Others in practice were Doctors Jchu Stough, John D. Coffin, John Wise, John McCook, and Ferdinand Casper. At present there are Philip H. Swisher,—since 1828,—George W. Pettit, and P. W. Welker as practitioners.

Richard Smith was here as an attorney a short time. Jacob Musser was the justice from 1845 till 1875; and Wm. F. Stoll is the present magistrate.

The first public-house was kept by Peter Musser, on his farm, now owned by A. Kneasel; the next was kept in the J. P. Swisher residence, by Kinneman, Douglas, Pontius, and others. James Wallace was for many years a well-known landlord. Messrs. Boyd, Keith, and Fitch there followed in the business. Where is now the "Loehiel House," kept by George S. Veow, Henry Kale opened a public-house, and was succeeded by Messrs. Kelley, Mathews, Conrad, and by George Kneasel, who changed the house to its present comfortable condition.

As early as 1803, Peter Musser got in operation saw- and grist-mills, a little north of the village, on the site of the present old mill. John Musser, John Pontius, and D. Whitmeyer were among the subsequent owners. The latter removed to Pittsburgh, where he became a famous miller. Maury & Edler were the last to operate the mill. The building was used for a cheese-factory in 1878, but is now idle, the power of Honey Creek here being insufficient to operate machinery advantageously.

On the stream below, near the State line, about 1825, John Miller put up a grist-mill, which was operated by him and his family until a few years ago, employing in the last stages of its existence both water- and steam-power. Between these sites John Musser put up a saw-mill, which was operated until about 1860.

In 1874 a steam flouring-mill, having three runs of stones, was erected near the centre of the village by Maurer & Edler Bros., and is now operated by Welker & Shaefer, and has a large patronage.

About 1870 a steam saw-mill was gotten in operation, west of the village, by Ernst & Rauch, and is yet operated by Rauch & Unger; and in the village a saw-mill, planer, and machines for making bent-work, were gotten in operation in 1875 by Failer Bros. & Miller.

The foundry here was established before 1870 by R. C. Bean, and is now carried on by Reinhard, Robbinreath & Sons in the manufacture of plows, light castings, and in repair work.

The village has two tanneries, both employing steam-power, which thoroughly dress and finish all kinds of leather, except sole. The oldest in the early history of the place was first carried on by John Embrie. Subsequent proprietors were Peter Fusselman, James Wallace, Seeger, Houser, Auer, and Beidler & Sons. Rudolph Brengle is the owner of the other tannery. It has also been carried on by Robert Forbus and Wm. Cunningham.

Carriage-shops are carried on by W. F. Stoll and the Witter Brothers. The place has also the usual mechanic-shops, and its united interests give it a busy appearance.

NEW SPRINGFIELD

is a village of about 350 inhabitants, and has a pleasant location in the southern part of section 29. It was founded some time before 1825 by Abraham Christ, who platted twenty-eight lots around the present square or "diamond." To this additions have been made by Jacob Fulgerson, Christian Harker, John Wagner, and David Spittler, and the village now spreads over a considerable area. There are two churches, a good school-house, and the interests detailed below.

Joseph Davis opened the first store in a building near Shale's distillery. On the square, Thomas Knight erected a building for a store about 1828, which he conducted about twenty years. Nicholas Eckes, Jacob Spaceth, William May, Wm. Phillips, Schillinger & Ruckenbrod, Eckert & Peters, Tobias Elser, George Smith, and George Slutter are among those who have been here actively engaged in trade. The present merchant is John Tritt, who also holds the office of postmaster. The office has also been held by Nicholas Eckes, George Smith, S. F. Hadley, John Peters, Tobias Elser, and George Slutter. A daily mail from Columbiana is provided.

Among the keepers of public-houses are remembered John Peters, William May, S. F. Hadley, Joseph Thompson, and a few others who sometimes entertained travelers without having regular inns.

The first practicing physician was Dr. Louis Zeigler; the present are Drs. William Stafford and R. E. Warner. Doctors A. King, Dustin, Hamilton, and Heinman have practiced in the place.

Hiram Macklin is the only lawyer practicing in the village.

Among the ministers originating from this locality have been the Revs. Isaiah, Eli, and Aaron Miller, sons of George Miller, all of whom belong to the Lutheran Church.

On the brook, southeast of the village, have been saw-mills operated by Christian Seidner and John May; below, on the same stream, Solomon Crouse had an early grist-mill. Here are now saw- and grist-mills operated by steam- and water-power by Henry Welk.

In the village, a steam saw-mill was put up before 1860 by Discer, Shale & Felger; it is now operated by Jacob Snook.

Joseph Davis was a distiller at the village many years ago; Andrew Shale has at present a grain distillery, and John Seeger a fruit distillery. Tanneries were formerly carried on by Conrad & Showacre.

In 1872, William May and Adam Seidner put up a foundry in the lower part of the village, which was removed to its present location in 1878. It is here carried on by Ruel N. Wright, in buildings well adapted for this purpose. Steam-power is employed, and stoves, plows, and agricultural implements are produced.

The New Springfield Bent-Works, George Felger & Sons, proprietors, are the outgrowth of a small business established by these parties near the square. In August, 1877, their shop was consumed by fire, causing a conflagration which destroyed also the houses of J. S. Shearer and S. F. Hadley. A large and well-arranged building was then erected in the outskirts of the village, in which the works have since been successfully carried on. Steam-power is used, and five men are employed.

In the village are a job-work shop by Adam Seidner; carriage-shops by Conrad and Franklin Peters, Solomon Pfau, and Benjamin Felger; a tin-smith shop by Ira Smith; a harness-shop by Henry Sitler; and half a dozen other shops where ordinary mechanical trades are carried on.

NEW MIDDLETON,

a pleasant country village, having about 250 inhabitants, is located on section 10, chiefly on the Youngstown Street.

It was laid out before 1825, in the neighborhood of the present mill, by Samuel Moore, and has been enlarged by additions made by William Brotherton and John Miller.

David Shearer put up the first frame house, just north of the mill.

A small store was opened about 1830 by Joshua Dixon, in a house now occupied by D. Metz. He was followed in trade by Adam Powers and David Shearer. Later came Brungard & Davison, at the stand where was afterwards Tobias Hahn. The store was burned in 1851, and was rebuilt by Hahn. It was afterwards occupied by Henry Miller, Tobias Hahn, and at present contains the store of John F. Smith. South of this building, Henry Miller put up and occupied a good business house, which was burned in 1870, when occupied by Brungard & Bro. Seven years later, Tobias Hahn opened a large store near by, which, in August, 1878, was robbed, and burned by the burglars to prevent detection. Besides the store mentioned, there are in trade J. G. Smith, H. A. Whelk, and R. L. Floor, the latter having a drug-store.

The establishment of the post-office cannot be clearly determined. Among the postmasters have been David Shearer, T. Hahn, David Johnson, Henry Miller, and the present, Abraham McCurley. The office has a daily mail from Youngstown.

As physicians are remembered Drs. Elisha Murray, Greble, Connor, Henry, Zimmerman, and Frank Floor. The present practitioners are Drs. R. L. and John Floor.

The first public-house was kept by Samuel Moore, before 1830, in a building which stood on the site of J. G. Bacher's residence. In the old house Adam Powers, John B. Miller, Wm. Forbus, and David Johnson were among the keepers. The latter built the present house after the destruction of the old one, in 1851. At this stand Oliver Stanford was the last landlord.

South of this place was another public-house, in which Shearer, Dixon, Cox, etc., kept entertainment. At one time the village had four taverns. John Welker is the present innkeeper.

About the first attempt at manufacturing in the village was made in 1841 by Welker, Pease & Co., who put up a carding-mill which was operated by horse-power. In after-years there was a distillery in this building; and still later, machinery was supplied to carry on the manufacture of linseed oil. Steam-power was then employed. In 1871, while the property of T. Hahn, the building was burned to the ground.

In 1849, Welker & Brungard put up a steam saw-mill, which is at present operated by Martin & Collier.

In 1870 a stock company of twenty members was formed to build a steam grist-mill in the village. After the lapse of several years this property passed into the hands of Fred. Fouser, and was destroyed in the conflagration of Aug. 27, 1878. The present mill was soon after built by Mr. Fouser, and is now successfully operated by him. The village has a full complement of the ordinary mechanic-shops.

On section 6, Adam Hahn, the original settler there, had a saw-mill on Yellow Creek before 1805; later, his son Andrew had a mill, and at present the Printz family have here in operation a steam saw-mill.

In 1845, Daniel Summers established a tannery on the south line of section 5, which has been carried on, since 1848, by Simeon Summers. It has about twenty vats.

On section 9 a steam saw-mill was erected in the fall of 1869, by Schiller & Ruhlman, which is at present operated by Schiller & Good.

There may have been other small manufacturing interests in the township, but the foregoing embrace the principal enterprises.

SPRINGFIELD SCHOOLS.

There being no records, but little can be said about the schools of the township. The subject of education does not seem to have received as great attention here as in some other localities; and the appropriations for schools have not been as liberal as in the surrounding townships. Lately, however, several fine school-houses have been built, and there appears to be an increasing disposition to advance in this respect.

The sub-districts had the following clerks in 1879: No. 1, Richard Warner; No. 3, Obadiah Peters; No. 5, S. Hassness; No. 6, W. C. Trucksess; No. 7, Solomon Paulin; No. 8, Uriah Schillinger; No. 9, Richard McConnell; No. 10, Daniel Miller.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The pioneer of Springfield was quickly followed by the self-sacrificing missionary, who was imbued with a strong zeal to plant the banner of the church on the very verge of the settlements. One of the foremost of these was the Rev. John Stouch, representing the interests of the Lutheran Church. He came as early as 1803, and preached in the German language in this and the adjoining townships, traveling many miles on his circuit, and everywhere being made welcome. As a result of his labors

THE OLD SPRINGFIELD CHURCH

was established. In 1804 the people of that section of the township united to build a log meeting-house, which should be consecrated to the use of the members of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, to which most of the inhabitants adhered. This house was located in the then centre of the population, on the southeast corner of section 14, on a lot of ground which was, in part, devoted to burial purposes. This lot has been enlarged, and is yet used for its original purposes. The log house was displaced in 1842 by the present commodious church-building, which was erected under the trusteeship of Jacob Elser, Joshua Hahn, and others. The property has always been controlled by a board of trustees, elected by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshipping here, the present members being Noah Burkey and David Smith.

The Lutheran congregation flourished beyond the expectations of its founders, and from its fold have gone many members to form the other congregations of this faith in the township. Among those who originally belonged to the congregation were the Elser, Ilgenfritz, Lousher, Kale, Hahn, and other families. The church council contained among others Jacob Elser, Joshua Hahn, Henry Kale, John Beight, Philip Hoffmaster, Wm. Maury,

John H. Miller, David Miller, Frederick Mack, John Ilgenfritz, Christian Seidner, Jacob Wolf, Gottlieb Dressel, and Ludwick Mack. The latter and Leonard Gerring are the present elders; and Jacob Reider and Moses Beight the deacons.

The congregation has at present about 100 members, and is under the spiritual tutelage of the Rev. John Humberger, who also ministers to other churches in this township and Unity. Other pastors, from 1803 till the accession of Mr. Humberger in 1877, were the Revs. Stouch, Hewitt, Shaefer, Harter, Haelsche, Hoffman, Ellinger, Baechler, Seiglan, Schlotterman, Nuffar, Kramer, and Schillinger.

The Reformed congregation was gathered together some time about 1810 by the Rev. Peter Mahnesmith, a missionary, who also became the first pastor, continuing many years. He was followed in that office by the Revs. Englebach, Wahl, Reinhard, and Naelle; and, since 1870, the congregation has been under the direction of the Rev. John Meckley, residing at Petersburg, and being also the minister of the Salem congregation in Unity. The charge has 240 members. Among the older and more prominent members of the Springfield congregation were Jacob Greenamyer, John Musser, Peter Smith, Henry Raub, John Myers, John Kuver, Jacob Seip, David George, John Horner, and John Seip.

The present elders are John Myers and David Smith; the deacons are Noah Burkey and David Myers.

ST. PETER'S CONGREGATION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN SPRINGFIELD

was organized about 1841, with 60 members, formerly belonging to the congregations in Unity and the old Springfield church. Rev. A. Haelsche was the first pastor, and his successors were the Revs. Miller, Sieglan, Schlotterman, Nuffar, Kramer, Schillinger, and Humberger.

In 1842 a plain but neat meeting-house was built on the southeast quarter of section 21, which has been used as a place of worship by the congregation ever since. It is locally known as the "Shroy Church." Connected therewith is an attractive grave-yard.

The congregation at present has about 120 members and the following council: Elders, G. Geiger and Christian Marks; Deacons, D. Koch and G. Brickman.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF LUTHERAN PIETISTS.

About 1827 a number of German families residing around New Springfield built a small log house on section 28, in which was established a German school, taught by a man named Widmeyer. Shortly after, religious meetings were held in this house, and, with some interruption, were continued until about ten years ago. Among those who preached were men named Stephens, Hoffman, and Reutz, none of whom were ordained ministers. The members all strove to make the study of the Scriptures the rule of life, and all were privileged to expound them according to their understanding. They were simple in their habits, and strove to live pious, devout lives. Among the members were John Myers, George Schillinger, John G. Bacher, Jacob Hoffman, John Schiller, Jacob Mackenfoos, Solo-

mon Rukenbrod, David Rukenbrod, and David Heffner. Nearly all are dead or have removed, and the church is practically extinct.

ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF NEW MIDDLETON

was organized early in 1849, and was composed chiefly of members who had become disaffected because of the conduct of some of the members of the old Springfield church, in refusing to concede to the pastor, the Rev. J. G. Ellinger, the liberty of holding revival and prayer-meetings. His adherents united, and chose David Miller and Frederick Ilgenfritz a building committee, and the same summer a comfortable meeting-house was built on the southeast corner of section 11. It has since been repaired and otherwise beautified.

The congregation has about 70 members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Henry Houseman. Other pastors have been the Revs. John G. Ellinger, Guenther Wagner, Miller, Roller, and Smith. The church council is composed of John F. Miller, Eli Faust, John Ilgenfritz, Benjamin Metz, Levi Hoffmaster, and John H. Miller. The Sabbath-school is superintended by Eli Faust.

THE EMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF NEW SPRINGFIELD

was formally constituted Dec. 29, 1854, with the following members: Henry Miller, George Miller, George Mentzer, Samuel Miller, John C. Lower, Jacob Smith, Jr., Elias Paulin, Hannah Paulin, Catharine Sprinkle, Elizabeth Miller, and Mary Lower.

The Rev. J. G. Ellinger became the first pastor, remaining until 1863. His successor was the Rev. Wm. B. Roller, who ministered until April, 1876. After a few months the Rev. Wm. M. Smith became the pastor for a year. Another vacancy followed, but since October, 1878, the pastorate has been filled by the Rev. John Henry Houseman, this church and the one at New Middleton forming a charge.

The first elders were Elias Paulin and Henry Miller, the present ones are Jacob Spait and Jacob Shaffer. The first deacons were George Miller and George Mentzer, the present are Wilson S. Hadley and John Pfau. These offices have also been held by L. F. Hadley, Michael Miller, John Spait, Solomon Paulin, John Lower, Adam Harman, Samuel Miller, John P. Sonnendecker, Henry Sprinkle, and Adam Seidner.

In 1854 a small brick meeting-house was built for the use of the society, on the north line of section 30, on land procured from John C. Lower. This was demolished in 1871, and a neat edifice erected in the village of New Springfield. It is of brick, 40 by 60 feet, and is crowned with a steeple. On the same lot is a comfortable parsonage. The church has a vigorous membership, and supports a Sunday-school, superintended by Leander Hoffman. It has about 75 attendants.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PETERSBURGH.

About 1835 a class of this faith was formed in Petersburg, having among its members David Shellenberger

and wife, George Bartlett and wife, Abraham McNutt and wife, James Wallace and wife, John Pontius and wife, John K. Swisher and wife, P. H. Swisher and wife, Mrs. Mellinger, Susan Wallace, and D. Coffin. Only one of these is now connected with the society, viz., Mrs. P. H. Swisher. The meetings were first held in private houses, but in 1836 a meeting-house was built in the village by a board of trustees, composed of James Wallace, John K. Swisher, and Abraham McNutt. In 1872 this house was enlarged and improved, being now an inviting church, 40 by 62 feet, having a steeple and bell.

The present trustees are Daniel H. Adams, Jesse Smith, George Kneasel, E. K. Swisher, and R. C. Bean.

The church numbers 130 members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. B. Wright, appointed to this charge in October, 1878. The winter following, his labors were crowned with many conversions, from which source the membership of the church was increased by 40 additions. Another notable revival occurred in 1872, under the pastoral labors of the Rev. William Branfield, the accessions being 80.

Other ministers preaching to this people have been Revs. Parker Stubbs, Houston, Monks, Hurd, Crowell, McCreary, Thompson, Wick, and Morse.

The church has a Sunday-school of 100 members, which is superintended by H. R. Myers.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF PETERSBURGH.

This body was organized in 1873, while the Rev. B. F. Schillinger was the pastor of the old church, on section 14, to which most of the constituent membership belonged. At the time of its formation the congregation had about 60 members; at present the number is 120. Mr. Schillinger supplied the church with preaching until October, 1874, when the Rev. J. L. Trauger became the pastor, and still continues that relation, ministering in the English language.

In 1813, David Maneval, John Schnabel, and Christian Sitler, as a building committee, erected a very handsome church, 40 by 52 feet, at a cost of \$3600, in which services are regularly maintained. The church council is at present composed of Trustees S. H. Hahn, Samuel Koch, John F. Maurer; Elders, John Schnable and Philip Auer; Deacons, Conrad Thum and C. F. Winter.

The pastor superintends a Sunday-school having 125 members.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PETERSBURGH.

This society was organized in 1872 by the Rev. Robert S. Morton, with a dozen members. The meetings were first held in the Methodist church, but measures were soon taken to build a house of worship. In 1873 a committee was appointed, composed of Samuel Wallace, Jacob Musser, and Andrew Kneasel, who erected, on Market Street, an attractive and well-appointed edifice, at a cost of \$3700. It was dedicated in June, 1874, and has been the home of the church ever since. In connection with the congregation at Little Beaver, Pa., Mr. Morris has served this church as pastor ever since its formation. There are at

present about 50 members. The ruling elders are Samuel Wallace, A. L. Martin, John Kerr, and Albert Bonnett; and the trustees, Andrew Kneasel, James A. Davison, and Jacob Musser. The congregation maintains a Sunday-school which numbers 60 members, and has A. L. Martin for superintendent.

THE CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION AT NEW SPRINGFIELD.

Before 1850 members of this faith had occasional preaching by the ministers of the Columbiana County circuit, and a class was formed embracing the Schade, Felger, and Snyder families. Worship was held in private houses and in the school-house until 1870, when their present church-edifice was erected, and was the first in the village. The building committee was composed of Rev. J. Q. A. Weller, John Peters, and Jesse Smith. The house has respectable proportions, and was dedicated by Bishop Dubs. The present board of trustees are Benjamin Felger, Philip Felger, John Peters, Daniel Diser, and George Koons.

The members, numbering 52, form one class under the leadership of Benjamin Felger. Rev. Wilson Diser resides here as a local minister, and is also the superintendent of a flourishing Sabbath-school, having 76 members. This appointment is connected with the North Lima church, and the church of the Evangelical Association at New Middleton, in forming a circuit, served by one pastor. Since 1877 the minister has been the Rev. J. D. Domer, residing at North Lima, in the parsonage of the circuit. Other ministers from the time the denomination began its work in these parts, in 1836, have been the Revs. Elias Stoeber, S. Vangundey, George Dressell, C. G. Koch, Joseph Truby, Abraham Loehner, Joseph Dick, D. L. Miller, A. Stahley, A. Long, S. F. Crowther, G. W. Reisinger, Jacob Rank, G. S. Domer, J. D. Hollinger, J. J. Bernhart, J. Q. A. Weller, C. W. Davis, W. Hout, and H. B. Summers.

The church at New Middleton embraced among its original members the Pitts and Miller families. Through the efforts of John Miller a small frame meeting-house was erected for the use of the denomination some time about 1845. This property is now controlled by G. P. Hoffmaster, Henry Pitts, A. S. McCurling, Peter Collier, and Henry Spitler, as trustees. Fifty-five persons constitute the membership, and Wm. R. Martin is the leader of the

class. A Sunday-school, having 80 members, is under the superintendence of Dr. R. L. Floor.

THE BETHEL MEETING OF THE BRETHERN OF MAHONING DISTRICT.

Some of the early settlers of the northwestern part of Springfield maintained the faith of the Brethren, or Dunkers, and meetings, according to their customs, have been held in houses, barns, and groves since 1820. Among the early members were John Summers, David Summers, Jacob Summers, David Brown, Jacob Haas, Mathias Haas, L. Shoemaker, and Henry Kurtz. The latter was one of the preachers more than thirty years. His predecessor was George Hoke. The preachers of a later day were James Quinter, Daniel Summers, and Richard Brenneman.

The present preachers are Jacob H. Kurtz and Jonas Hoke. About 1848 the first meeting-house was built on the Summers farm, near the southwest corner of section 5. This gave place, in 1873, to the present structure, a frame, 44 by 50 feet, occupying the same site. It is controlled by trustees, Simcon Longanecker, Eli Ruhlman, and Simeon Summers. The meeting is connected with the one on Zion Hill, in Beaver township, and has much the same history. At Bethel is a good Sunday-school, superintended by E. H. Ruhlman.

CEMETERIES.

The cemetery used by the Brethren was located at an early day, near the centre of section 5, and is still continued there, although its situation is very inconvenient. The oldest cemetery in the township is the one connected with the old Springfield church. It contains a great many graves, some of which are marked by monuments of very creditable appearance. Many bear inscriptions in the German. Nearly all the churches maintain their own cemeteries, and, as a rule, they indicate that proper respect has been shown for the resting-places of the dead.

At Petersburg a large cemetery has lately been located by some of the public-spirited citizens of the place. It embraces about four acres, situated on a little knoll north of the village, giving it excellent natural drainage. The grounds have been inclosed with a neat fence, and otherwise materially improved. With proper care it will become one of the finest cemeteries in this part of the country.

NAMES OF CITIZENS

WHO ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY,
WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Braulingham, Joshua, son of Alfred and Ann (Dean) Braulingham, b. Butler Tp. 1852, Merchant, p. o. add. Winona.

Burns, N. G., son of Hiram and Rachel (Wallace) Burns, b. Butler Tp. 1842, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Brown, John H., son of Robert and Jane (Smith) Brown, b. Butler Tp. 1841, Blacksmith, p. o. add. Salem.

Cameron, H., son of Josiah and Hannah (Mendenhall) Cameron, b. Butler Tp. 1843, Wagonmaker, p. o. add. Winona.

Cope, A. L., son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (McGrew) Cope, b. Westmoreland Co., Pa., s. Butler Tp. 1874, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. Winona.

Carey, C. M., son of Abel and Maria P. (Miller) Carey, b. Salem, 1853, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Carey, A., son of Abel and Maria P. (Miller) Carey, b. Salem, 1846, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Campf, J. F., son of David and Mary (Beyers) Campf, b. Butler Tp. 1845, Farmer and Teacher, p. o. add. Winona.

Delzell, Martin, son of John and Margaret (Glass) Delzell, b. Berks Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1827, Proprietor of Hotel, Damascus, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Fallick, H. P., son of Steven and Maria (Wadmor) Fallick, b. Newport, Isle of Wight, s. Columbiana Co. 1841, Farmer, p. o. add. Damascoville.

French, David, son of Barzilla and Mary (Yates) French, b. Goshen Tp., s. Butler Tp. 1859, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Goldy, S. P., son of Isaiah P. and Mary (Estill) Goldy, b. Burlington Co., N. J., s. Butler, 1851, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Goodbrake, Jacob, son of John and Catherine (Arnold) Goodbrake, b. Butler Tp. 1828, Wagonmaker, p. o. add. Salem.

Haines, Robert M., son of Eli and Ruth (Miller) Haines, b. Frederick Co., Va., s. Butler Tp., 1835, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Hannay, Robert, son of William and Elizabeth (Watson) Hannay, b. Middleton, Pa., s. Butler Tp. 1870, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Hole, J. P., son of Malton and Rachel (Schooly) Hole, b. Salem, 1828, Teacher, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Jenkins, J., son of Edward and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Jenkins, b. Winona, Nurseryman, p. o. add. Winona.

Jones, Joshua, son of Catlit and Sarah (Crew) Jones, b. Butler Tp. 1810, Farmer, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Kirk, N. G., son of William and Elizabeth (Hoopes) Kirk, b. Butler Tp. 1841, General Merchant, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Kirk, Christiana, daughter of John and Tacey (Patterson) Hall, b. Jefferson Co., Ohio, s. Butler Tp. 1864, Resident, p. o. add. Winona.

Kille, Jane M., daughter of William and Rebecca (Johnson) Miller, b. Fayette Co., Pa., s. Goshen, 1861, Resident, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Kerr, James A., son of John and Sarah (Shisler) Kerr, b. Butler Tp. 1836, Farmer, p. o. add. Valley.

Logue, T. W., son of Stephen and Sarah W. (Warrington) Logue, b. Stark Co., Ohio, s. Butler Tp. 1853, Farmer, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Painter, P., daughter of Amos and Hannah (Middleton) Fawcett, b. Goshen, 1835, Resident, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Royer, Uriah B., son of Abraham and Mary Ann (Bolton) Royer, b. Chester Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1857, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Randels, Wm., son of Isaac C. and Elizabeth (Teegarden) Randels, b. Butler Tp. 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Randolph, T. C., son of W. M. Baylis and Deborah (Carroll) Randolph, b. Centre Tp. 1833, Farmer, p. o. add. Winona.

Stratton, Benj. D., son of Daniel and Abigail (Borton) Stratton, b. Perry Tp., s. Butler Tp. 1857, Miller, p. o. add. Winona.

Stratton, Joseph, son of Joseph and Sarah (Test) Stratton, b. Butler Tp. 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. Winona.

Stanley, E. L., son of William P. and Eliza C. (Marsh) Stanley, b. Smith Tp., s. Butler Tp. 1858, Proprietor C. & M. Mill, p. o. add. Valley.

Votaw, Aaron, son of Moses and Mary (Browu) Votaw, b. Butler Tp. 1809, Resident, p. o. add. Winona.

Whinnery, Hannah, daughter of James H. and Eleanor (Winder) Dean, b. Columbiana Co., s. Butler Tp. 1842, Resident, p. o. add. Winona.

Whinnery, Joshua, son of Wm. and Margery (Carroll) Whinnery, b. Butler Tp. 1826, Farmer, p. o. add. Winona.

Windle, Joseph J., son of Benj. and Orpha (Jeffers) Windle, b. Chester Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1834, Farmer, p. o. add. Winona.

Windle, B. F., son of Jos. J. and Phebe D. (Dutton) Windle, b. Butler Tp. 1845, Farmer, p. o. add. Winoua.

Wilson, Amos M., son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Dongan) Wilson, b. Bucks Co., Pa., settled Columbiana Co. 1853, Blacksmith, p. o. add. Valley.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, Geo. W., son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bowman) Armstrong, b. Columbiana Co. 1850, s. Centre Tp. 1874, Farmer and School-Teacher, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Aten, Charles Morgan, son of Henry and Mary (Morgan) Aten, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1805, s. Columbiana Co. 1806, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Burbeck, Wm., son of Arthur and Sarah (Hamilton) Burbeck, b. Columbiana Co. 1822, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Briggs, Mahlon, son of John and Rebecca (Rogers) Briggs, b. Fayette Co., Pa., 1800, s. Columbiana Co. 1804, Hardware Dealer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Brown, Harmon W., son of George W. and Mary (Maun) Brown, b. New Lisbon, 1844, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Billingsley, Nathan B., son of John W. and Lydia (Bayless) Billingsley, b. Middleton Tp. 1850, s. New Lisbon, 1871, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Bower, David C., son of David and Mary A. (Deuson) Bower, b. Lawrence Co., Pa., 1853, s. Columbiana Co. 1862, Merchant, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Bowman, Joshua, son of John J. and Charlotte (Stough) Bowman, b. Centre Tp. 1820, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Bowman, Saml., son of John Jacob and Charlotte (Stough) Bowman, b. Columbiana Co. 1816, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Bentley, Wm. G., son of Granville S. and Elizabeth (Garigues) Bentley, b. West Tp. 1843, s. New Lisbon, 1878, Machinist, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Benner, Josiah F., son of Henry and Sarah (Fox) Benner, b. Centre Tp. 1822, s. New Lisbon, 1845, Jeweler, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Brown, Wm. L., son of John and Abigail P. (Dilline) Brown, b. Wayne Tp. 1844, s. New Lisbon, 1872, Manufacturer Fanniug-Mills, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Brown, John Wesley, son of John and Abigail (Dildine) Brown, b. Wayne Tp. 1849, s. New Lisbon, 1875, Grocer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Clarke, John, son of Wm. and Mary Ann Clarke, b. Ireland, 1814, s. New Lisbon, 1832, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Cowan, Andrew J., son of John and Mary (Martin) Cowan, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1826, s. New Lisbon, 1854, Proprietor Cowan House, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Chandler, Geo. M., son of Morgan and Pernelia (McLane) Chandler, b. Columbiana Co. 1830, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Chandler, Hiram, son of Joshua and Patience (Wanee) Chandler, b. Columbiana Co. 1810, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Cushman, Sylvanus D., son of Wm. Pitt and Mary (Bates) Cushman, b. Rutland Co., Vt., 1819, s. Columbiana Co. 1841, Electrician, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Dorrance, James Robert, son of James and Mary (Kershner) Dorrance, b. Washington Co., Md., s. New Lisbon, 1873, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Dickinson, John M., son of Benj. and Deborah (Stanley) Dickinson, b. Salem Tp. 1836, s. New Lisbon, 1865, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Dickey, Christian B., son of Robert and Mary (Bowman) Dickey, b. Elk Run Tp. 1844, s. New Lisbon, 1866, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Eakin, James D., son of David and Margaret (Cross) Eakin, b. Carroll Co., Ohio, 1832, s. New Lisbon, 1874, Merchant, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Eells, Erastus, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Eells, b. New Canaan, Conn., 1808, s. Columbiana Co. 1817, Cabinet-Maker and Undertaker, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Endley, Jacob, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Endley, b. Fayette Co., Pa., 1805, s. Columbiana Co. 1817, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

- Everitt, Zenas S., son of Moses and Elizabeth (Woodside) Everitt, b. Lycoming Co., Pa., 1807, s. Columbiana Co. 1815, Wagon Maker, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Firestone, Solomon F., son of Daniel and Nancy (Lower) Firestone, b. Knox Tp. 1833, s. New Lisbon, 1860, Attorney-at-Law.
- Frederick, Byron, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Frederick, b. Columbiana Co. 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Frost, Ezra, son of Amos and Mary (Lawrence) Frost, b. Hanover Tp. 1822, s. New Lisbon, 1855, Grocer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Frost, John, son of Amos and Mary (Lawrence) Frost, b. Fayette Co., Pa., 1806, s. Columbiana Co. 1811, Printer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Frew, James K., son of David and Nancy (Wilson) Frew, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1831, s. Columbiana Co. 1865, Editor, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Farmer, Isaac P., son of William and Mary (Paiker) Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., O., 1834, s. Columbiana Co. 1836, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Frantz, James, son of Jacob and Susan (Lewis) Frantz, b. Montgomery Co., Pa., 1816, s. Columbiana Co. 1835, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Filson, William, son of Davidson and Agnes (Hindman) Filson, b. Columbiana Co. 1811, Tanner, p. o. add. Bucks.
- Filson, Craig D., son of William and Eliza C. (Craig) Filson, b. Columbiana Co. 1841, Farmer, p. o. add. Bucks.
- Frost, Leonard C., son of William and Beulah (Chandler) Frost, b. Columbiana Co. 1834, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Gregg, Henry H., son of Thomas and Ann (Smith) Gregg, b. Loudon Co., Va., 1809, s. Columbiana Co. 1835, Resident, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Gaskill, Joab, son of Joab and Ann (Hooper) Gaskill, b. New Jersey, 1805, s. Columbiana Co. 1806, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Gilmor, Hugh, son of James and Margaret (Atelison) Gilmor, b. Sligo, Ireland, 1822, s. New Lisbon, 1870, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Greene, Lycengus H., son of Holland and Mary (Morgan) Greene, b. Columbiana Co. 1829, Proprietor of Planing Mill, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Groomes, John F., son of James and Nancy (Frederick) Groomes, b. Columbiana Co. 1836, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Gaver, Hiram, son of Gideon and Mary (Tritt) Gaver, b. Columbiana Co. 1814, s. Centre Tp. 1856, Farmer, p. o. add. Dunganon.
- Green, George W., son of William M. and Eliza (Roberts) Green, b. Columbiana Co. 1836, s. Centre Tp. 1856, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Hostetter, William M., son of William and Lydia T. (Helman) Hostetter, b. Centre Tp. 1838, Sheriff Columbiana Co., p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Hamilton, Mathias N., son of William and Emeline (Nace) Hamilton, b. Centre Tp. 1836, s. New Lisbon, 1869, Druggist, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Hastings, Robert W., son of Isaac and Jane (Woodside) Hastings, b. Columbiana Co. 1826, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Hastings, Isaac R., son of Isaac and Jane (Woodside) Hastings, b. Columbiana Co. 1828, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Huston, John E., son of William and Louisa (Hoover) Huston, b. Columbiana Co. 1846, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Jordan, William J., son of Hugh and Eva (Jeukinson) Jordan, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1833, s. Columbiana Co. 1837, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Kenty, Joseph B., son of Jacob and Margaret (Shaffer) Kenty, b. Columbiana Co. 1837, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Kenty, William D., son of Jacob and Margaret (Shaffer) Kenty, b. Columbiana Co. 1848, Grocer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Koffel, Samuel, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Riner) Koffel, b. Bucks Co., Pa., 1799, s. Columbiana Co. 1808, Farmer, p. o. add. Dunganon.
- Kerr, Wm., son of James and Mary (McClellan) Kerr, b. Columbiana Co., 1822, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Lee, Harvey W., son of George and Mary E. (Kissner) Lee, b. Centre Tp. 1834, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Lindesmith, Joseph, son of Daniel and Gertrude (Kissingner) Lindesmith, b. Columbiana Co. 1816, Farmer, p. o. add. Dunganon.
- Mills, John B., son of John and Mary (Grafton) Mills, b. Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1840, s. Columbiana Co. 1844, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Moore, Edmund F., son of Wm. and Eliza (Ferrall) Moore, b. Elk Run Tp. 1852, s. New Lisbon, 1866, Editor *Buckeye State*.
- Minor, Adam, son of Wm. and Melinda (Hart) Minor, b. Brook Co., W. Va., 1833, s. Columbiana Co. 1878, Brick Manufacturer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Morrow, Robert, son of Hugh and Sarah (May) Morrow, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1834, s. Columbiana Co. 1834, Blacksmith, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Martin, Alexander R., son of John and Mary (McCoy) Martin, b. Madison Tp. 1843, s. Wayne Tp. 1874, School and Music Teacher, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Moore, Wm., son of John and Mierva (Allison) Moore, b. New Lisbon, 1826, Physician, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Moore, Frank R., son of Wm. and Eliza (Ferrill) Moore, b. Columbiana Co. 1851, s. New Lisbon, 1866, Physician, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Myers, Wm., son of Joseph and Catherine (Sell) Myers, b. Wurtemberg, Ger., 1826, s. Columbiana Co. 1834, Carriage Manufacturer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Morrison, John W., son of James B. and Mary (Woolam) Morrison, b. Franklin Tp. 1824, s. New Lisbon, 1861, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Morrison, Harvey, son of James B. and Mary (Woolam) Morrison, b. Wayne Tp. 1839, s. New Lisbon, 1867, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Marquis, Tho. B., son of David and Margaret (McCurtney) Marquis, b. Madison Tp. 1854, s. New Lisbon, 1867, Physician.
- McClellan, Robert, son of Thomas and Antie (Denman) McClellan, b. Columbiana Co. 1830, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Morrison, Freeman, son of Robert and Catharine (Curlisle) Morrison, b. Fayette Co., Pa., 1804, s. Columbiana Co. 1808, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Myers, Hiram, son of John and Mary (Shields) Myers, b. Chester Co., Pa., 1806, s. Columbiana Co. 1833, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- McMichael, Robert H., son of Robert and Jane (Cairns) McMichael, b. Lancaster Co., Pa., 1826, s. Columbiana Co. 1843, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- McCormick, Wm. F., son of James and Jaué (Dennis) McCormick, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1817, s. Columbiana Co. 1840, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- McClellan, Thomas, son of James and Hannah (Withrow) McClellan, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1804, s. Columbiana Co. 1814, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- McMichael, David, son of Robert and Jane (Cairns) McMichael, b. Lancaster Co., Pa., 1833, s. Columbiana Co. 1843, Liveryman, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Nace, Mathias T., son of Mathias F. and Rachel (Brand) Nace, b. Columbiana Co. 1850, Druggist, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Norris, Wm. N., son of Wm. D. and Isabella (McLaughlin) Norris, b. Columbiana Co. 1830, s. Centre Tp. 1861, Farmer, p. o. add. Bucks.
- Ogden, John, son of Crompton and Lydia (Grimrod) Ogden, b. Lancashire, Eng., 1816, s. Columbiana Co. 1865, Woolen Manufacturer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Pettit, Stacy, son of Stacy and Rebecca (McKim) Pettit, b. Elk Run Tp. 1828, s. New Lisbon, 1845, Builder, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Pollock, James, son of William and Matia (Starr) Pollock, b. Columbiana Co. 1821, s. Centre Tp. 1846, Farmer, p. o. add. Dunganon.
- Pike, John C., son of Hugh and Mary Ann (Crawford) Pike, b. Columbiana Co. 1810, s. Centre Tp. 1838, Farmer, p. o. add. Bucks.
- Potts, Wilson S., son of James and Jane (Maple) Potts, b. Carroll Co., O., 1847, s. Columbiana Co. 1872, Editor and Lawyer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Richardson, William, son of Jonas and Mary (Carter) Richardson, b. Belmont Co., O., 1819, s. Columbiana Co. 1828, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Ritchey, Joseph B., son of Henry and Sarah (Burson) Ritchey, b. Columbiana Co. 1836, s. Centre, 1873, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Ramsey, William, son of Robert and Mary (Campbell) Ramsey, b. Columbiana Co. 1816, s. Centre Tp. 1877, Farmer, p. o. add. Dunganon.
- Stewart, John W., son of Emanuel and Rosanna (Langen) Stewart, b. Columbiana Co. 1829, s. Centre Tp. 1872, Physician, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Smiley, Ebenezer B., son of William and Sarah (Brownlee) Smiley, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1821, s. Columbiana Co. 1854, Sewing Machine Agent, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Sipe, Solomon, son of Philip and Magdalena (Messerly) Sipe, b. Columbiana Co. 1831, s. New Lisbon, 1864, Liveryman, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Sipe, Ado. J., son of Solomon and Mina (Bomesberger) Sipe, b. Mahoning Co. 1857, s. New Lisbon, 1864, Liveryman, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Straughn, John L., son of Joseph and Jane (Morris) Straughn, b. Columbiana Co. 1837, s. Centre Tp. 1852, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Spence, John, son of William H. and Julia A. (Cook) Spence, b. Madison Tp. 1821, s. Centre, 1877, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Scott, James, son of John and Margaret (Moore) Scott, b. Centre Tp., Columbiana Co., 1818, Carpenter, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Stewart, Albert, son of John and Catherine (Peppel) Stewart, b. Salem Tp. 1827, s. Centre Tp. 1863, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Springer, Jacob, son of Peter and Catharine (Gassar) Springer, b. Franklin Co., Pa., 1818, s. Columbiana Co. 1824, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Switzer, Samuel, son of Martin and Mary (Siler) Switzer, b. Columbiana Co. 1823, s. Centre Tp. 1858, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Sherbine, William C., son of Philip and Catharine (Rummel) Sherbine, b. Cambria Co., Pa., 1830, s. Columbiana Co. 1850, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Smith, David, son of William and Margaret (Langel) Smith, b. Columbiana Co. 1840, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Thompson, Thomas P., son of Thomas and Nancy (Dennison) Thompson, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1808, s. Columbiana Co. 1814, Farmer, p. o. add. Millport.
- Talbot, Harry, son of Ruel and Eliza (Lilcon) Talbot, b. Chester Co., Pa., 1854, s. Columbiana Co. 1861, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Trunick, John, son of Henry C. and Elizabeth (Benny) Trunick, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1808, s. Columbiana Co. 1845, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Way, Nicholas, son of Nicholas and Nancy (Lindsey) Way, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1844, s. Columbiana Co. 1870, Woolen Manufacturer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Worman, Samuel, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stewart) Worman, b. Centre Tp. 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Williard, Peter, son of John and Elizabeth (Lindesmith) Williard, b. Columbiana Co. 1837, s. Centre Tp. 1872, Farmer, p. o. add. Bucks.
- Williams, Samuel, son of Levi and Mary (March) Williams, b. Columbiana Co. 1836, s. Centre, 1860, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Young, Baltzer S., son of Samuel and Hannah (Lech) Young, b. Middleton Tp. 1830, s. New Lisbon, 1859, Merchant, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Young, Peter, son of Baltzer and Elizabeth (Biss) Young, b. Adams Co., Pa., 1799, s. Columbiana Co. 1805, Miller, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

ELK RUN TOWNSHIP.

- Armstrong, Perry, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Bauman) Armstrong, b. Elk Run Tp. 1845, Farmer and Teacher, p. o. add. Elkton.
- Armstrong, Andrew, son of Andrew and Hannah (Shaw) Armstrong, b. Elk Run Tp. 1818, Farmer, p. o. add. Elkton.
- Armstrong, Wm., son of Andrew and Hannah (Shaw) Armstrong, b. Middleton Tp. 1806, s. Elk Run Tp. 1812, Farmer, p. o. add. Elkton.

- Armstrong, Dawsey, son of N. H. and Rebecca (Cope) Armstrong, b. Columbiana Co. 1830, Farmer, p. o. add. East Carmel.
- Atchison, James, son of Richard and Jane (Carr) Atchison, b. New Jersey, 1835, s. Columbiana Co. 1843, Boot and Shoe Maker, p. o. add. Elkton.
- Baker, Jos., son of Richard and Orpha (Chauberlain) Baker, b. Columbiana Co. 1831, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Bowman, Christian, son of Christian and Sarah (Walter) Bowman, b. Elk Run, 1830, Farmer, p. o. add. Elkton.
- Brown, John, son of Wm. and Mary Magdalen (Young) Brown, b. Columbiana Co. 1815, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Bell, Smith, son of Smith and Martha (Buzby) Bell, b. Elk Run Tp. 1821, Farmer and Dentist, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Barnes, Alfred, son of Andrew and Sarah (McCoy) Barnes, b. Columbiana Co. 1836, Farmer, p. o. add. Elkton.
- Calloun, John N., son of Richard and Elizabeth (McCurdy) Calloun, b. Georgetown, Pa., 1851, s. Columbiana Co. 1874, Physician, p. o. add. Elkton.
- Cope, Jos., son of Israel and Elizabeth (Dixon) Cope, b. Columbiana Co. 1820, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Dickey, Robert L., son of Moses and Mary Ellen (Linn) Dickey, b. Elk Run Tp. 1846, Farmer and Carpenter, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Dickey, Robert, son of Moses and Jane (Shaw) Dickey, b. Pennsylvania, 1805, s. Columbiana Co. 1816, Farmer, p. o. add. Elkton.
- Green, Jason R., son of Wm. and Margaret (Frederick) Green, b. Elk Run Tp. 1822, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Johnson, John M., son of Robert and Smarta (Brown) Johnson, b. Columbiana Co. 1842, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Morlan, Louis W., son of Henry and Mary Morlan, b. Elk Run Tp. 1836, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Morris, Jonathan, son of Jon. and Sarah (Snyder) Morris, b. Columbiana Co. 1823, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Montgomery, Wm., son of John and Isabell (Thompson) Montgomery, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1797, s. Columbiana Co. 1808, Farmer, p. o. add. Elkton.
- Morlan, Henry, son of Jos. and Catharine (Lloyd) Morlan, b. Columbiana Co. 1802, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Morris, Samuel, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Snyder) Morris, b. Elk Run Tp. 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- McCamou, John A., son of John and Mary (Mason) McCamou, b. Liverpool Tp. 1844, Farmer, p. o. add. Elkton.
- McMillan, Taylor, son of Thomas and Jane (Taylor) McMillan, b. York Co., Pa., 1803, s. Columbiana Co. 1810, Farmer, p. o. add. Fairfield.
- McLaughlin, Jos. D., son of Jeremiah and Polly (Macleon) McLaughlin, b. Columbiana Co. 1806, Farmer and Carpenter, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Pettit, Ed., son of Stacey and Rebecca (McKime) Pettit, b. Columbiana Co. 1823, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Raley, Jehu D., son of Thomas and Ann (Dixon) Raley, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1822, s. Columbiana Co. 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Raley, Kersey, son of Thomas and Ann (Dixon) Raley, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1827, s. Columbiana Co. 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Raley, John, son of Thomas and Ann (Dixon) Raley, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1825, s. Columbiana Co. 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Stooksberry, Isaac, son of John and Sarah (Cowgill) Stooksberry, b. Elk Run, 1809, Farmer, p. o. add. Elkton.
- Stooksberry, John, son of John and Sarah (Cowgill) Stooksberry, b. Elk Run Tp. 1815, Farmer, p. o. add. Elkton.
- Scovil, Lemuel, son of Merrill and Alvira (Wheeler) Scovil, b. Trumbull Co. 1828, s. Columbiana Co. 1848, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Van Fossam, Jacob, son of John and Mary (Hull) Van Fossam, b. Columbiana Co. 1827, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Walter, John M., son of Henry and Salome (Bowman) Walter, b. Elk Run, 1838, Farmer, p. o. add. Elkton.
- Wallace, Wm., son of Ezekiel and Mary (Boil) Wallace, b. Ireland, 1806, s. Columbiana Co. 1816, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.
- Bell, Hiram, son of Smith and Martha (Bugby) Bell, b. Columbiana Co. 1816, s. Fairfield 1849, Carpenter and Farmer, p. o. add. E. Fairfield.
- Beilharz, Jonas, son of John and Barbara (Slutter) Beilharz, b. Fairfield, 1860, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.
- Crook, Thos. B., son of John and Hannah (Batchelor) Crook, b. Columbiana Co. 1849, s. Fairfield Tp. 1861, Blacksmith, p. o. add. E. Fairfield.
- Cadwalader, Mifflin, son of Jonah and Ann (Cattall) Cadwalader, b. Fayette Co., Pa., 1803, s. Columbiana Co. 1841, Broom-maker, p. o. add. New Waterford.
- Cope, Wm. H., son of Ellis and Amy (Stratton) Cope, b. Fairfield, 1836, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.
- Cope, John S., son of Ellis and Amy (Stratton) Cope, b. Fairfield, Nov. 1839, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.
- Dickinson, Charles Dnnlap, son of Jacob and Catharine (Grubb) Dickinson, b. Mahoning Co., Ohio, 1848, s. Columbiana County, 1855, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Deemer, Lewis J., son of Philip and Catharine (Stacher) Deemer, b. Columbiana Co. 1833, Trimmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Deemer, I. J., son of Philip and Catharine (Stacher) Deemer, b. New Lisbon, 1838, s. Woodworth, 1878, Merchant, p. o. add. Woodworth.
- Deemer, Dan'l, M.D., son of Philip and Catharine (Stacher) Deemer, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1822, s. Columbiana, 1830, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Esterly, David, son of Jacob and Barbary (Muckenfuss) Esterly, b. Columbiana Co. 1838, Postmaster, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Esterly, Jonathan, son of Jacob and Barbary (Muckenfuss) Esterly, b. Columbiana Co. 1833, Banker, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Esterly, Geo. W., son of Jacob and Barbary (Muckenfuss) Esterly, b. Columbiana Co. 1836, Merchant Tailor, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Erwin, Jesse, son of Mahlon and Elizabeth (Cope) Erwin, b. Columbiana Co. 1829, Merchant, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Esterly, Solomon J., son of John and Marcinda (Scroggins) Esterly, b. Columbiana Co. 1841, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Esterly, Rhenben, son of John and Solona (Worman) Esterly, b. Columbiana Co. 1848, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- English, Wm. L., son of Wm. and Margaret (Strong) English, b. Vermont, 1842, s. Columbiana Co. 1848, Lawyer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Flickinger, Wm. J., son of Jacob and Rea (Rapp) Flickinger, b. Columbiana Co. 1848, Furniture Manufacturer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Fetzer, James J., son of Philip and Catharine (Smoke) Fetzer, b. Mahoning Co., Ohio, 1852, s. Columbiana Co. 1868, Carriage Manufacturer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Freed, George, son of Jacob and Eve (Livesberger) Freed, b. Adams Co. 1798, s. Columbiana Co. 1810, Miller and Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Ferrell, Benjamin, son of William and Mary (Baughman) Ferrell, b. Campbell Co., Va., 1801, s. Columbiana Co. 1801, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Ferrall, H. H., son of John and Elizabeth (Zepewick) Ferrall, b. Fairfield, 1839, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Ferrall, Ed., son of J. B. and Mary (Dilldine) Ferrall, b. Fairfield, 1835, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Ferrall, J. B., son of J. B. and Mary (Dilldine) Ferrall, b. Fairfield, 1845, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Farmer, William, son of Thomas and Jerusha (Colwell) Farmer, b. Fayette Co., Pa., 1804, s. Elk Run, 1805, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
- Greenamyer, Jacob, son of Solomon and Mary (Geiger) Greenamyer, b. Columbiana Co. 1809, s. Fairfield, 1847, Proprietor Park House, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Groner, Jeremiah, son of William and Elizabeth (Colleburny) Groner, b. Columbiana Co. 1833, s. Fairfield, 1851, Lumber Merchant, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Gaylord, Orvin N., son of Nathaniel W. and Emily F. (Hayden) Gaylord, b. Hartford Co., Conn., 1842, s. Columbiana, 1876, Merchant, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Granger, William R., son of Horace and Margaret (Goucher) Granger, b. Ash-tabula Co. 1847, s. Columbiana Co. 1875, Physician, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Gleckler, Henry, son of Henry and Philippa (Derwecker) Gleckler, b. Oetis Heim, Germany, s. Columbiana Co. —, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Holloway, Leonard D., son of John and Lydia (Dixon) Holloway, b. Columbiana Co. 1831, Merchant, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Havil, Isaac, son of David and Rebecca (Keeester) Havil, b. Columbiana Co. 1849, Carriage Manufacturer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Holloway, Ephraim S., son of John and Lydia (Dixon) Holloway, b. Columbiana Co. 1833, Attorney and Editor, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Hustis, Job, son of Aaron and Esther (Farquhar) Hustis, b. Columbiana Co. 1819, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Harrold, Aaron, son of Jacob and Katherina (Rupfied) Harrold, b. Columbiana Co. 1854, Foundry and Machine-Shop, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Harrold, Joseph, son of Samuel and Susan (Crumbaker) Harrold, b. Mahoning Co. 1847, s. Columbiana Co. 1873, Carpenter and Manufacturer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Herbister, Frederick, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Folk) Herbister, b. Stark Co., Ohio, 1831, s. Columbiana Co. 1872, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Holloway, George W., son of John and Rebecca (Sechrist) Holloway, b. Columbiana Co. 1855, Butcher, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Heacock, J. F., son of Alfred and Barbara (Kepler) Heacock, b. Nov. 2, 1845, s. Columbiana Co. 1869, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Harrison, Benjamin, son of Latham and Mary (Jones) Harrison, b. Elk Run Tp. 1822, s. Fairfield, 1841, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. New Waterford.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

- Allen, Mary, daughter of Wm. and Mary (Janney) Allen, b. Loudon Co., Va., 1817, s. Columbiana Co. 1836, Resident, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Allen, John S., son of Jesse and Hannah (Lechour) Allen, b. Columbiana Co. 1841, Drugs and Hardware, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Anglemyer, Joseph, son of Adam and Elizabeth (Siple) Anglemyer, b. Northampton Co., Pa., 1813, s. Columbiana, 1821, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Ashton, Barak, son of Thomas and Martha (Marsh) Ashton, b. Liverpool Tp. 1824, s. Fairfield, 1841, Fruit-grower and Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Bishop, Isadore, son of Sebastian and Rosina Bishop, b. Germany, 1840, s. Columbiana Co. 1868, Telegrapher, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Bell, Alexander Crozier, Jr., son of Alex. C. and May A. (Frazier) Bell, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1844, s. Columbiana Co. 1857, Book-keeper, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Bell, Robert, son of Smith and Martha (Bugby) Bell, b. Columbiana Co. 1825, s. Fairfield Tp. 1867, Dentist, p. o. add. Columbiana.
- Bradfield, S., son of John and Catharine (Wallahan) Bradfield, b. Columbiana Co. 1839, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Beard, George, son of George and Catharine (Stouffer) Beard, b. Columbiana Co. 1838, Carriage Manufacturer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Harrold, Jacob, son of David and Rebecca (Beard) Harrold, b. Unity Tp. 1820, s. Fairfield, 1850, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Kendig, John W., son of Adam and Mary (Helm) Kendig, b. Lancaster Co., Pa., 1843, s. Columbiana Co. 1872, Pastor Reformed Church, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Kannal, Joseph, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Allderfer) Kannal, b. Columbiana Co. 1819, s. Fairfield, 1849, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Keister, Isaac, son of Isaac and Catherine (Bunshong) Keister, b. Shenendoah Co., Va., 1806, Farmer and Potter, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Kyser, John, son of Jacob and Lydia (Hisey) Kyser, b. Sept. 3, 1857, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Keller, David, son of Rudolph and Barbara (Warner) Keller, b. Columbiana Co., 1843, Carriage Manufacturer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Lamb, William, son of George and Sarah (Barrows) Lamb, b. New York City, 1833, s. Columbiana Co. 1852, Druggist, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Lower, Elias, son of Mathias and Elizabeth (Auner) Lower, b. Columbiana Co. 1818, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Low, Isaac, son of John and Nancy (Noonan) Low, b. Columbiana Co. 1827, Manufacturer of Carriage Material, p. o. add. East Fairfield.

Lower, Jacob, son of George and Elizabeth (Rouse) Lower, b. Fairfield 1847, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Miller, Samuel, son of Christian and Elizabeth (Glutt) Miller, b. Huntingdon Co., Pa., 1835, s. Columbiana Co. 1870, Miller, p. o. add. Letchonia.

Miller, Abraham, son of Abraham and Magdalen (Lind) Miller, b. Columbiana Co. 1818, s. Fairfield, 1871, Merchant and Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Nohl, Abram, son of Jacob and Catherine (Zeigler) Nohl, b. Columbiana Co. 1826, s. Fairfield, 1848, Farmer, p. o. add. Letchonia.

Neigh, Samuel, son of Lawrence and Nancy (Weleh) Neigh, b. Fairfield, 1819, Farmer, p. o. add. Letchonia.

Neigh, Lawrence, son of Andrew and Hester Neigh, b. Northampton, Pa., s. Fairfield, 1815, Farmer.

Powell, John B., son of James and Julia (Baldwin) Powell, b. Belmont Co., Ohio, 1843, s. Columbiana Co. 1866, Grain and Produce Merchant, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Prichett, Joseph, son of Joab and Mary (Buzly) Prichett, b. Fairfield, 1821, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Pitzer, Geo. W., son of Baltzer and Sarah (Chamberlain) Pitzer, b. Elk Run, 1853, s. Fairfield, 1861, Farmer, p. o. add. Fairfield.

Pitzer, Andrew J., son of Andrew and Sarah (Ackerman) Pitzer, b. Elk Run, 1839, s. Fairfield, 1862, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.

Raninger, Simon, son of Simon and Abigail (Gibson) Raninger, b. Chester Co., Pa., 1829, s. Columbiana Co. 1836, Carriage Manufacturer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Rohrlaugh, Josiah, son of Samuel and Catharine (Mottter) Rohrlaugh, b. Columbiana Co. 1833, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Robertson, David, son of Isaac and Mary (Allen) Robertson, b. McKean Co., Pa., 1814, s. Columbiana Co. 1837, Justice of the Peace and Livery, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Richey, Thomas A., son of Joel and Mary (Alliman) Richey, b. Fairfield, 1855, Dairyman and Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Read, Willis B., son of Samuel and Margaret (Brown) Read, b. Middleton, 1843, s. Fairfield, 1869, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Read, Samuel F., son of Charles and Elizabeth (Fisher) Read, b. Maryland, 1812, s. Columbiana Co. 1824, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Rupert, Isaac, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Rummer) Rupert, b. Fairfield, 1847, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Strickler, Reuben, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Crabill) Strickler, b. Page Co., Va., 1820, s. Columbiana Co. 1832, Baker, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Shaw, Samuel, son of Thomas and Rachel (Held) Shaw, b. Columbiana Co. 1813, s. Fairfield Tp. 1837, Carpenter and Undertaker, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Shingler, John, son of John and Market (Hacket) Shingler, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1844, s. Columbiana Co. 1865, Furniture Manufacturer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Schauweker, J. J., son of Joseph and Mary (Hummel) Scharweker, b. Rentlinger, Wurttemberg, Ger., s. Columbiana Co. 1839, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Smith, Peter, son of Wm. and Rachel (McNutt) Smith, b. Unity Tp. 1840, s. Fairfield, 1860, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Stooksberry, W. T., son of Wm. and Phebe (Mercer) Stooksberry, b. East Fairfield, 1856, Dentist, p. o. add. East Fairfield.

Sample, James, son of Wm. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Sample, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1841, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Stouffer, John E., son of Daniel A. and Barbara (Meose) Stouffer, b. Mahoning Co., Ohio, 1849, s. Fairfield, 1867, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Stiver, John, son of John and Christina (Seitz) Stiver, b. Beaver Tp. 1827, s. Columbiana Co. 1850, Carpenter, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Talloss, Elizabeth A., daughter of James and Willmina (Freerick) Caldwell, b. Elk Run Tp. 1853, s. Fairfield, 1861, Farmer, p. o. add. Fairfield.

Trotter, Harvey, son of John and Sarah (Kerr) Trotter, b. Elk Run, 1841, s. Fairfield, 1875, Farmer and Teacher, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Witt, F. Augustus, son of John and Malahal (Rymer) Witt, b. Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1853, s. Columbiana Co. 1863, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Windel, Augustine, son of John and Elizabeth (Bunshong) Windel, b. Unity Tp. 1813, s. Fairfield, 1816, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Copeland, J. W., son of Patterson and Susan (Lindersmith), Copeland, b. Centre Tp. 1835, s. Franklin, 1853, Farmer, p. o. add. Millport.

Falcon, Joseph, son of Joseph and Agnes (Philpot) Falcon, b. Franklin Tp. 1844, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Gallagher, Dominac, son of Philip and Magi (O'Donnell) Gallagher, b. Ireland, 1806, s. Columbiana Co. 1833, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Gallagher, Philip, son of Dominac and Alice (Collins) Gallagher, b. Northampton Co., Pa., 1833, s. Columbiana Co. 1833, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Hnll, Merwin, son of George and Edith (Gault) Hnll, b. Franklin Tp. 1860, Farmer, p. o. add. Summitville.

King, Robert, son of Hugh and Margaret (Simpson) King, b. Franklin Tp. 1817, Farmer, p. o. add. Millport.

King, R. W., son of Thomas C. and Margaret (Ferguson) King, b. Franklin Tp. 1834, Farmer, p. o. add. Millport.

Mathews, Richard, son of Francis and Ellen (Carey) Mathews, b. Franklin Tp. 1851, Farmer, p. o. add. Summitville.

Welsh, Edward, son of Thomas and Margaret (Moore) Welsh, b. Ireland, 1817, s. Columbiana Co. 1851, Farmer, p. o. add. Summitville.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Arter, A. B., son of Michael and Lydia (Richardson) Arter, b. Hanover, 1822, Merchant, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Burson, Abraham, son of James and Elizabeth (Myers) Burson, b. Butler Tp., Columbiana Co., 1813, s. Hanover, 1841, Farmer, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Battin, B. C., son of Robert and Abigail (Coburn) Battin, b. Hanover, 1822, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. Kensington.

Benson, Isaac, son of Philip and Margaret (Smith) Benson, b. Lancaster Co., Pa., 1842, s. Columbiana Co. 1865, Mail Agent, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Conser, Frederick F., son of Frederick and Margaret (Rish) Conser, b. Hanover, 1846, farmer, p. o. add. New Garden.

Clemson, I. T., son of James and Ann (Zebley) Clemson, b. Hanover, Pa., 1828, s. Columbiana Co. 1849, Farmer, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Coulson, George H., son of John and Catherine (Holland) Coulson, b. Hanover, 1836, Fruit Grower, p. o. add. Bucks.

Dutton, Elisha, son of Joseph and Mary (Morris) Dutton, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1805, s. Hanover, 1809, Farmer, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Faloon, Samuel H., son of William and Eliza (Philpot) Faloon, b. Carroll Co., Ohio, 1843, s. Columbiana Co. 1866, Farmer, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Frost, James, son of Amos and Mary (Lawrence) Frost, b. Hanover, 1812, Farmer, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Frost, Carey T., son of Amos and Dinah W. (Temple) Frost, b. Hanover, 1864, Farmer, p. o. add. Bucks.

Fox, George A., son of Henry and Lydia (Milburn) Fox, b. Hanover, 1844, Farmer, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Garside, Edwin, son of John and Sarah (Greenwood) Garside, b. Hanover, 1825, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. New Garden.

Humphreys, Wm., son of Joseph and Mary (Lodge) Humphreys, b. Hanover, 1828, Farmer, p. o. add. New Garden.

Hicklen, L., son of Wm. and T. (Scott) Hicklen, b. Hanover, 1848, Small Fruit Grower, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Hawley, Frank, son of Caleb and Anna (Ball) Hawley, b. Hanover, 1852, Teacher, p. o. Bucks.

Hostetter, A. G., son of William and Rachel (Schriver) Hostetter, b. Hanover, 1837, Farmer, p. o. add. Bucks.

Haldeman, G. O., son of Joseph S. and Jane (Owen) Haldeman, b. Philadelphia, Pa., 1821, s. Hanover, 1831, Proprietor Mansion House, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Ingraham, W. F., son of Albau and Adriana (Johnson) Ingraham, b. Butler Tp. 1857, s. Hanover, 1869, Farmer, p. o. add. Winona.

John, Nathan, son of Griffith and Sarah (Cope) John, b. Lancaster Co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1799, s. Hanover, 1807, Farmer, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Johnson, Daniel, son of Wm. and Margaret (McNeil) Johnson, b. Chester Co., Pa., 1817, s. Hanover, 1819, Blacksmith, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Kepner, Jesse, son of Benjamin and Eliza (Abbott) Kepner, b. Hanover, 1842, Merchant, p. o. add. New Garden.

Keith, Stephen, son of Thomas H. and Margaret (McBride) Keith, b. Stark Co., Ohio, 1836, s. Hanover, 1863, Merchant, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Murray, Edward, son of Jonas and Ann (Foulartou) Murray, b. Ireland, 1797, s. Columbiana Co. 1815, Farmer, p. o. add. New Garden.

Milburn, Lewis, son of Jonathan and Margaret (Stockhouse) Milburn, b. Hanover, 1820, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Miller, Oliver, son of Morris and Ann (Votaw) Miller, b. Hanover, 1824, Ag't C. & P. R., p. o. add. Kensington.

Nile, Thomas, son of John and Jane (Starkey) Nile, b. Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1820, s. Columbiana Co. 1822, Farmer and Miner, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Patterson, W. E., son of Thomas and Lydia (Monerick) Patterson, b. Wayne Tp. 1838, s. Hanover, 1863, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. Dungannon.

Phillips, James S., son of Sam'l and Mary (Russell) Phillips, b. Carroll Co., Ohio, 1828, s. Hanover, 1849, Farmer, p. o. add. Kensington.

Reeder, Eden, son of Jesse and Ruth E. (Brogan) Reeder, b. Hanover, 1844, Farmer, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Roller, Sam'l, son of J. B. and Margaret (Gilbert) Roller, b. Mahoning Co., Ohio, 1838, s. Hanover, 1877, Miller, p. o. add. Bucks.

Richie, Alvin, son of Wm. and Hannah (Smith) Richey, b. Hanover, 1823, Farmer, p. o. add. Bucks.

Raley, Milton, son of John and Malinda Raley, b. Hanover, 1824, Farmer, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Ray, Jos. B., son of H. W. and Mary (Townsend) Ray, b. Lancaster Co., Pa., 1844, s. Columbiana Co. 1857, Merchant, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Sanor, Henry, son of John and Elizabeth (King) Sanor, b. West Tp. 1827, s. Hanover, 1837, Farmer, p. o. add. New Garden.

Shaw, Thomas, son of John and Elizabeth (Carlton) Shaw, b. Ireland, 1807, s. Columbiana Co. 1818, Farmer, p. o. add. Dugannon.

Sultner, John, son of Joseph and Margaret (Eiel) Sultner, b. Hanover Tp. 1831, Saddle- and Harness-Maker, p. o. add. Dugannon.

Smith, F. P., son of Joseph F. and (Nancy (Mutzler) Smith, b. Salem, 1854, s. Kensington, 1877, Blacksmith, p. o. add. Kensington.

Shaw, Levi, son of Paul and Susanna (Skeleton) Shaw, b. Hanover, 1818, Merchant, p. o. add. Kensington.

Temple, J. F., son of Taylor and Nancy (Fults) Temple, b. Hanoverton, 1843, Farmer, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Votaw, L. M., son of Moses and Mary (Miller) Votaw, b. Hanover, 1834, p. o. add. Bucks.

Vogt, John George, son of Joseph and Mary Vogt, b. Baden, Germany, 1847, Pastor St. Philip's Church, p. o. add. Dugannon.

Wildman, Mary J., daughter of Wm. Shaw and Prudence (Hornell) Shaw, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

Ward, John M., son of Hamsel and Ann (Murray) Ward, b. Hanover, 1857, Farmer, p. o. add. Bucks.

Whitacre, Caleb, son of Jonathan and Phebe (Hayes) Whitacre, b. Centre Tp. 1817, s. Hanover, 1833, Farmer, p. o. add. New Garden.

Yates, John J., son of George and Elizabeth (Burns) Yates, b. Lancaster Co., Pa., 1815, s. Columbiana Co. 1830, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. Hanoverton.

KNOX TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, William, son of James and Grace (Potts) Anderson, b. Scotland, s. Knox Tp. 1847, Farmer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Ailes, Isaac, son of James and Margaret (Nixon) Ailes, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1818, s. Knox Tp. 1851, Farmer, p. o. add. Alliance.

Anderson, J. B., son of Thomas and Hannah (Safer) Anderson, b. Knox Tp. 1825, Farmer and Stock Dealer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Boyce, Richard, son of Joseph and Catharine (Carnes) Boyce, b. Madison Tp. 1840, Farmer and Carpenter, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Borton, Daniel, son of Daniel and Tabitha Borton, b. New Jersey, s. Smith Tp. 1817, Farmer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Borton, H. P., son of Daniel and Mary Borton, b. Knox Tp. 1834, Farmer and Teacher, p. o. add. North Lewistown.

Brosius, Charles, son of Benjamin and Phebe (Booth) Brosius, b. Chester Co., Pa., s. Knox Tp. 1838, Farmer and Blacksmith, p. o. add. Alliance.

Beer, James, son of James and Jane Beer, b. Pennsylvania, in War of 1812, s. Knox Tp. 1828, Farmer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Bowman, D. S., son of G. M. and C. S. (Summers) Bowman, b. Knox Tp. 1834, Miller and Farmer, p. o. add. North Georgetown.

Buck, J. W., son of John and Miriam Buck, b. Knox Tp. 1834, Farmer, p. o. add. Alliance.

Coffock, Isaac, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Cobbs) Coffock, b. Knox Tp. 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. Beloit.

Clements, Rev. John A., son of John F. and Maria (Yaggi) Clements, b. Knox Tp. 1826, Teacher and Farmer, p. o. add. North Georgetown.

Cook, Encs. son of Caleb and Hannah Cook, b. Chester, Pa., 1821, Farmer, p. o. add. Beloit.

Greenawalt, W. H., son of John and Elizabeth Greenawalt, b. Montgomery Co., Pa., s. Knox, 1835, Farmer and Harness Maker, p. o. add. N. Georgetown.

Gyger, George R., son of J. and Tacy (Roberts) Gyger, b. Radnor Tp., Delaware Co., Pa., s. Homeworth, 1863, Manufacturer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Hartley, Amos, son of James and Dinah Hartley, b. Knox Tp. 1846, Merchant, p. o. add. Alliance.

Johnson, David, son of Jas. and Margaret Johnson, b. County Down, Ireland, s. Columbiana Co. 1831, Farmer and Trade Carpenter, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Kuntz, Jacob, son of George and A. (Wise) Kuntz, b. York Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1841, Farmer, p. o. add. North Georgetown.

Morris, P. C., son of Jonathan and Sophia Morris, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1822, Farmer, p. o. add. Alliance.

Morris, T. C., son of Jonathan and Sophia Morris, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1827, Farmer, p. o. add. Alliance.

Miller, John, son of Christopher and Susannah Miller, b. Knox Tp. 1815, Farmer, p. o. add. Alliance.

Mathews, Philip, son of Jacob and Mary (Boyle) Mathews, b. Maryland, s. Knox Tp. 1864, Farmer, Trade Blacksmith, Carpenter, and Miller, p. o. add. Homeworth.

McLaughlin, J. C., son of Ephraim and Elizabeth McLaughlin, b. Westport, s. Knox, 1844, Teacher and Farmer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Pentz, John, son of Christopher and Catharine Pentz, b. Maryland, 1795, Farmer, p. o. add. Alliance.

Ruff, Samuel, son of John and S. (Wolf) Ruff, b. West Tp., s. Knox, 1848, Farmer and Thrasher, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Ruff, D. A., son of John and Mary (Allison) Ruff, b. Columbiana Co. 1806, Farmer and Lumberman, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Ruff, Hiram, son of — and R. (Coxin) Ruff, b. West Tp., s. Knox, 1837, Farmer and Stock Dealer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Sheehan, Jeremiah, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (McLaughlin) Sheehan, b. Elk Run Tp. 1810, s. Knox, 1821, Farmer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Sheehan, J. W., son of Wm. and Mary (Williams) Sheehan, b. Elk Run Tp. 1808, s. Knox, 1821, Farmer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Stanley, Osborn, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cobbs) Stanley, b. Knox, 1815, Dealer in Coal and Farmer, p. o. add. Damascus.

Shaffer, Joseph, son of Jacob and Nancy (Lynard) Shaffer, b. Knox Tp. 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Sturgeon, B. F., son of S. L. and Rigna (Klitz) Sturgeon, b. North Georgetown, s. Knox Tp. 1845, Farmer and Trade Painter, p. o. add. North Georgetown.

Thomas, David, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Smith) Thomas, b. Knox Tp. 1809, Farmer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Thomas, Jefferson, son of Thomas and Lucy (Miller) Thomas, b. Knox Tp. 1836, Farmer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Thomas, Eli, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Stull) Thomas, b. Knox Tp. 1836, Farmer, p. o. add. Homeworth.

Tolerton, J. G., son of Robert and Zilpha Tolerton, b. Perry Tp. 1838, p. o. add. Alliance.

Whiteleather, Zelotus, son of Geo. and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Whiteleather, b. Knox Tp. 1842, General Dry-Goods Merchant, p. o. add. N. Georgetown.

Weaver, Frank, son of Isaac and Catharine (Shively) Weaver, b. Knox Tp. 1848, Fancy Carpenteing, p. o. add. North Georgetown.

Whiteleather, John M., son of David and Elizabeth (Myers) Whiteleather, b. Knox Tp. 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. North Georgetown.

LIVERPOOL VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

Allison, Peter, son of James and Sarah (Pugh) Allison, b. Virginia, s. Liverpool, 1866, Farmer and Dairyman, p. o. add. East Liverpool.

Anderson, George, son of Mathew and Elizabeth (Ladley) Anderson, b. Washington Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1848, Farmer and Joiner, East Liverpool.

Baggett, S., son of James and Ann Baggett, b. England, s. East Liverpool, 1848, Manufacturer Yellow- and Rockingham-Ware.

Baggett, W., son of James and Ann Baggett, b. England, s. East Liverpool, 1848, Manufacturer Yellow- and Rockingham-Ware.

Brunt, H., son of William and Elizabeth (Boon) Brunt, b. England, Stoke-upon-Trent, s. East Liverpool, 1842, Muf'r Mineral and Jet-black Door-Knobs.

Brunt, J. R., son of William and Elizabeth (Boon) Brunt, b. England, s. East Liverpool, 1847, Manufacturer Iron-Stone China.

Burgess, J. H., son of John H. and Jane (Nicholson) Burgess, b. England, s. East Liverpool, 1849, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions.

Boyce, A. J., son of Robert and Christina (Willhelm) Boyce, b. Yellow Creek Tp., s. East Liverpool, 1861, Machinist.

Burton, William S., son of William and Mary (Lloyd) Burton, b. Handy, England, s. East Liverpool, 1853, Muf'r Rockingham- and Yellow-Ware.

Colvin, Luther, son of James and Elizabeth (Groscross) Colvin, b. Beaver Co., Pa., s. East Liverpool, 1862, Dentist.

Clark, A. H., son of James and Mary C. (McMillen) Clark, b. Washington Tp., s. East Liverpool, 1875, Attorney-at-Law.

Crofts, T. S., son of John and Jane (Stevenson) Crofts, b. Madison Tp. 1826, Farmer, p. o. add. East Liverpool.

Davidson, A. M., son of William and Jane (Robbins) Davidson, b. East Liverpool, 1843, Dealer in General Merchandise, East Liverpool.

Dennis, Joseph, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Edge) Dennis, b. England, s. East Liverpool, 1849, China Decorator.

Dixson, Joseph, son of Henry and Ruth (Jackson) Dixson, b. Salem Tp. 1809, Farmer, p. o. add. East Liverpool.

Foutts, M. H., son of Thomas and Rebecca (Flowers) Foutts, b. St. Clair Tp. 1842, Manufacturer Earthenware, East Liverpool.

Frederick, N. A., son of Solomon and Mary Ann (Jackman) Frederick, b. Middleton Tp., s. East Liverpool, 1856, Dry-Goods Merchant.

Fisher, H., son of Henry and M. (Dawson) Fisher, b. Beaver Co., Pa., s. East Liverpool, 1873, Dealer in Boots and Shoes.

Fisher, William, son of John and Elizabeth (Hill) Fisher, b. Liverpool Tp. 1831, Farmer, p. o. add. Liverpool.

Godwin, James, son of William and Sarah (Crook) Godwin, b. England, s. East Liverpool, 1852, Manufacturer Iron-Stone China.

Gaston, W. H., son of John G. and Jane (Gleun) Gaston, b. Middleton Tp. 1839, Manufacturer Furniture, East Liverpool.

George, J. Newt, son of D. H. and C. J. George, b. Madison Tp., s. East Liverpool, 1866, Superintendent Schools.

Hill, Col. H. R., son of Sanford C. and Sarah (Leach) Hill, b. Liverpool, 1837, Attorney-at-Law, Liverpool.

Harker, Wm., son of Geo. S. and Rachael (Newell), Harker, b. East Liverpool, 1857, Manufacturer of Iron-Stone China.

Harker, Mrs. R., daughter of John and Lydia (Edie) Newell, b. West Virginia, s. East Liverpool, 1855, Resident.

Harrison, William, son of George and Margaret (Wood) Harrison, b. Jersey City, s. East Liverpool, 1863, Manufacturer of Rock- and Yellow-ware.

Hazlett, W. E., son of Ezekiel C. and Elizabeth L. (Kountz) Hazlett, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., s. East Liverpool, 1865, Insurance and Real Estate Agent.

Haden, Thomas, son of Joshua and Prudence (Bailey) Haden, b. Fenton, England, s. East Liverpool, 1876, China and Earthenware Decorator.

Hutchison, A. W., son of Samuel and Jane W. (Morton) Hutchison, b. Guernsey Co., Ohio, s. East Liverpool, 1878, Dealer in Dry-Goods.

Hickman, N. B., son of Nicholas and Eleanor (Martin) Hickman, b. Liverpool Tp. 1824, Farmer and Physician, p. o. add. East Liverpool.

Hill, Wm., son of Roger and Elizabeth (Farwell) Hill, b. Hancock Co., Va., s. East Liverpool, 1822, Farmer, p. o. add. East Liverpool.

Leyde, S. F., son of Henry and Amy (Fisher) Leyde, b. Carroll Co., Ohio, s. East Liverpool, 1878, Dentist.

Larkins, H. M., son of Henry and Mary (Oliver) Larkins, b. East Liverpool, 1842, Dealer in General Merchandise, East Liverpool.

Martin, D. B., son of Levi and Levina Martin, h. New Lisbon, 1850, Editor *Potter's Gazette*, East Liverpool.

Morley, George, son of Samuel and Hannah (Higginson) Morley, b. England, s. East Liverpool, 1852, Potter, East Liverpool.

Morley, Samuel, son of Samuel and Hannah (Higginson) Morley, b. England, s. East Liverpool, 1844, Restaurateur, East Liverpool.

Manley, Holland, son of Fletcher and Ellen (Holland) Manley, b. Burslem, England, s. East Liverpool, 1849, Manufacturer of Rock, Yellow, White-Lined, and Terra-Cotta Ware.

Metsch, C., son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Saulte) Metsch, b. Germany, s. Columbiana Co. 1862, Miller, p. o. add. East Liverpool.

Mackall, A. R., son of James and Nancy (Davidson) Mackall, h. Middleton Tp., s. East Liverpool, 1876, Attorney-at-Law.

Morgan, John, son of Duncan and Mary (Darragh) Morgan, h. Montreal, Can., s. East Liverpool, 1860, Potter.

Milligan, T. V., son of Thomas S. and Martha (Vincent) Milligan, h. Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, s. East Liverpool, 1877, Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

Manor, Samuel, son of Wm. and Rachael (Henderson) Manor, b. West Va., s. East Liverpool, 1864, Machinist.

Myers, J. A., son of Hiram and Jane Ann (Dean) Myers, b. Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1832, Druggist, East Liverpool.

McGuire, P. J., son of P. T. and Margaret (Kernan) McGuire, b. Ireland, s. Columbiana Co. 1864, Rector St. Aloysius' Church, East Liverpool.

McNicol, Daniel, son of John and Mary (McCarron) McNicol, h. East Liverpool, 1856, Manufacturer of Rockingham- and Yellow-Ware.

McCutcheon, B. W., son of John and Jeannett (Stevenson) McCutcheon, b. Canada, s. East Liverpool, 1877, Dealer in Dry-Goods and Trimmings.

McBane, P., son of James and Jeannett (McLean) McBane, b. Yellow Creek Tp. 1846, Farmer, p. o. add. East Liverpool.

McKinnon, G. D., son of Joseph and Margaret (Dillow) McKinnon, b. Liverpool (then St. Clair) Tp. 1795, Farmer, p. o. add. Liverpool.

McKinnon, Riley, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Cameron) McKinnon, b. Liverpool Tp. 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. East Liverpool.

Ogden, C. B., son of Benjamin B. and Catharine (Brawdy) Ogden, h. East Liverpool, 1851, Physician and Surgeon, East Liverpool.

Punkett, Thomas, Potter, East Liverpool.

Peach, Harry W., son of Geo. and Sarah (Wheaton) Peach, h. Hawesville, Ky., s. East Liverpool, 1850, Potter.

Rinehart, John, son of Emanuel and Hannah (Arnold) Rinehart, b. Jefferson Co., Ohio, s. East Liverpool, 1876, Undertaker and Livestockman.

Shenke, Jacob, son of Nicholas and Catharine (Gross) Shenke, b. Pittsburgh, Pa., s. East Liverpool, 1847, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions.

Simms, Jere H., son of C. R. and Deborah (Hickman) Simms, b. East Liverpool, 1851, Editor *Tribune*.

Stewart, Mrs. S. A., daughter of John and Jane (Stevenson) Croft, b. Madison Tp. 1826, Farmer, p. o. add. East Liverpool.

Taylor, R. W., son of B. W. and L. M. (Woodbridge) Taylor, b. Youngstown, s. Columbiana Co. 1872, Attorney-at-Law, East Liverpool.

Thackray, Thomas M., son of John and Sarah (Meredith) Thackray, b. England, s. East Liverpool, 1853, Potter.

Taggart, J. C., son of John and Margaret Ann (Elder) Taggart, b. Unity Tp. 1840, Pastor U. P. Church, East Liverpool.

Thomas, G. W., son of Rachael and Esther (Warwick) Thomas, b. East Liverpool, 1852, Manufacturer of Knobs, East Liverpool.

Turnbull, Joseph, son of Cathbert and Maria (Lambton) Turnbull, h. Durham, Eng., s. Columbiana Co. 1856, Coal Dealer, East Liverpool.

Thomson, Mrs. A. V., daughter of J. H. and Jane (Nicolson) Burgess, b. England, s. East Liverpool, 1848, Dealer in General Merchandise.

Vodrey, Wm. H., son of Jabez and Sarah (Nixon) Vodrey, b. Louisville, Ky., s. East Liverpool, 1847, Manufacturer of Earthenware.

Wylie, J. R., son of John and Hannah (Russell) Wylie, b. Sunderland, Eng., s. East Liverpool, 1874, Manufacturer of Iron-Stone China.

Watson, Robert B., son of David and Elizabeth (Brownlee) Watson, b. Glasgow, Scotland, s. East Liverpool, 1878, Fire-Stove Dealer.

West, Hardwicke & Co., Pottery established 1865, Manufacturer of C C ware, East Liverpool.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Baugh, Henry Jason, son of John and Nina (Petit) Baugh, b. Madison Tp. 1828, Postmaster, p. o. add. West Point.

Brown, Jos., son of Wm. and Margaret (Leuning) Brown, b. England, 1827, s. Columbiana Co. 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.

Brown, Henry D., son of Joseph and Margaret (Dobson) Brown, b. England, 1812, s. Columbiana Co. 1832, Farmer and School-Teacher, p. o. add. West Point.

Baillie, Wm., son of Dal. and Margaret (Davidson) Baillie, h. Madison Tp. 1849, Farmer, p. o. add. Glasgow.

Blackford, J. H., son of Joseph and Isabella (Lattimer) Blackford, b. Belmont Co., Ohio, 1834, s. Columbiana Co. 1876, Pastor Presbyterian Church, p. o. add. Glasgow.

Crawford, Daniel, s. m of Daniel and Margaret (Robinson) Crawford, h. Madison Tp. 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. Cannon's Mills.

Crofts, J. B., son of John and Jane (Stevenson) Crofts, h. Madison Tp. 1833, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.

Cameron, John, son of Roderick and Catherine (McClair) Cameron, h. Wayne Tp. 1817, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Cameron, Matilda, daughter of Allen and Nancy (McDevitt) McDonald, b. Wellsville, 1826, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Fife, Isaac, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Turner) Fife, b. Madison Tp. 1837, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.

Falconer, John, son of Wm. and Ann (McIntosh) Falconer, h. South Carolina, 1804, s. Columbiana Co. 1838, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

George, W. K., son of David and Christiana George, b. Madison Tp. 1844, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.

George, R. E., son of David and Christiana George, h. Madison Tp. 1849, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.

Hostetter, William, son of David and Mary (Kintz) Hostetter, b. Baltimore, 1799, s. Columbiana Co. 1808, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.

McLane, David, son of William and Eleanor (Martin) McLane, h. Washington Co., Pa., 1806, s. Columbiana Co. 1814, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.

McLane, J. A., son of David and Elizabeth (Adams) McLane, b. Madison Tp. 1837, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.

McLaughlin, Jackson, son of James and Anne (Tucker) McLaughlin, h. Madison Tp. 1830, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.

McIntosh, Alex. S., son of James and Nancy McIntosh, h. Madison Tp. 1827, Farmer, p. o. add. Glasgow.

McCormick, J. C., son of John P. and Martha (Archer) McCormick, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1840, s. Columbiana Co. 1840, Farmer, p. o. add. Glasgow.

McCormick, John, son of Samuel and Jane (Boland) McCormick, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1812, s. Columbiana Co. 1814, Farmer, p. o. add. Glasgow.

McLean, J. N., son of Philip and Isabella (Noble) McLean, b. Madison Tp. 1830, Farmer, p. o. add. Glasgow.

McGilvry, John, son of William and Anna (McIntosh) McGilvry, b. Madison Tp. 1834, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.

McIntosh, John, son of James and Jennette McIntosh, b. Madison Tp. 1832, Proprietor of Saw-Mill, p. o. add. Glasgow.

McIntosh, Alexander F., son of Alexander and Jennette (Forbes) McIntosh, h. Madison Tp. 1821, Farmer, p. o. add. Glasgow.

Reid, John, son of William and Nancy (Johnson) Reid, b. Lafayette Co., Pa., 1799, s. Columbiana Co. 1810, Farmer, p. o. add. West Point.

Rose, William, son of Charles and Catharine (McBean) Rose, h. Scotland, 1792, s. Columbiana Co. 1804, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Rose, Hugh, son of John and Margaret (McGillivray) Rose, h. Scotland, 1797, s. Columbiana Co. 1829, Farmer, p. o. add. Glasgow.

Smith, Daniel, son of Finlay and Annie (McIntosh) Smith, b. Scotland, 1800, s. Columbiana Co. 1805, Farmer, p. o. add. Glasgow.

Smith, J. M., son of Alexander and Catharine (McDonald) Smith, b. Yellow Creek Tp. 1849, Farmer and Carpenter, p. o. add. Glasgow.

Slaw, Alexander, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Chisholm) Slaw, b. Madison, 1846, Farmer and Carpenter, p. o. add. Glasgow.

Starr, Mrs. Susan, daughter of Robert and Mary Ramsey, b. Elk Run, 1809, Milliner, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Williams, W. C., son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Farfsson) Williams, b. Madison Tp. 18-G, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP.

Billingsley, Amos C., son of Wesley J. and Mary Ann (Bart) Billingsley, h. Columbiana Co. 1843, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Billingsley, John T., son of Wesley J. and Mary Ann (Bart) Billingsley, b. Columbiana Co., 1849, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Billingsley, John W., son of Robert and G. (Austin) Billingsley, b. Columbiana Co. 1814, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. Achon.

Bradfield, Aaron H., son of Wm. and Sarah (Robinson) Bradfield, h. Columbiana Co. 1827, s. Middleton Tp. 1868, Farmer and Wool Grower, p. o. add. East Fairfield.

Burson, George, son of Benj. and Elizabeth (Kile) Burson, b. Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, 1825, s. Middleton, 1836, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. Achon.

Booth, Ephraim, son of John and Mary (Hanniman) Booth, h. Columbia Co. 1830, s. Middleton Tp. 1863, Farmer, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Cope, Israel, son of Israel and Elizabeth (Dixon) Cope, b. Columbiana Co. 1825, s. Middleton Tp. 1829, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. East Carmel.

Campbell, Sarah J., daughter of James A. and Martha (Armstrong) Campbell, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1833, s. Middleton Tp. 1831, Postmaster and Merchant, p. o. add. Clarkson.

Crawford, Wm. M., son of Edward and Nancy (Glenn) Crawford, b. Columbiana Co. 1827, s. Middleton, 1862, Merchant, p. o. add. Clarkson.

Donovan, John, son of Cornelius and Mary (Hineman) Donovan, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1838, s. Middleton, 1867, Farmer and Sawyer, p. o. add. Clarkson.

Davis, James H., son of John and Susan (Welsh) Davis, h. Columbiana Co. 1837, s. Middleton Tp. 1878, Blacksmith, p. o. add. Clarkson.

- Dyke, S. S., son of Isaac and Eliza (Ward) Dyke, b. Columbiana Co. 1848, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. Achor.
- Eaton, Isaac, son of Hugh and Anna (Rose) Eaton, b. Washington Co., Ohio, 1809, s. Middleton Tp. 1815, Farmer, p. o. add. East Palestine.
- Eells, Abe L., son of Electus and Hamphield (Morgan) Eells, b. Columbiana Co. 1850, s. Middleton, 1860, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.
- Feezel, Wm. L., son of George M. and Catharine (Hoffman) Feezel, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1816, s. Middleton Tp. 1862, Farmer, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Farr, Jonas H., son of Wm. and Rachel (Humphrey) Farr, b. Columbiana Co. 1825, s. Middleton Tp. 1856, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. East Carmel.
- Fitzimmons, James, son of James and Rebecca (Blackmore) Fitzimmons, b. Columbiana Co. 1821, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Hall, Wilson, son of Nathan P. and Rachel (Wilson) Hall, b. Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1832, s. Middleton Tp. 1859, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. East Carmel.
- Hall, Chas. P., son of Nathan P. and Merab (Coffee) Hall, b. Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1844, s. Middleton, 1859, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. East Carmel.
- Heald, James, son of James and Mary (Wilson) Heald, b. Columbiana Co. 1822, s. Middleton Tp. 1858, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. East Carmel.
- Lyons, Richard, son of Mathew and Nancy (Kelley) Lyons, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1806, s. Middleton Tp. 1810, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Morlan, Henry, son of Heury and Abigail (Ferguson) Morlan, b. Columbiana Co. 1832, s. Middleton Tp. 1878, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. East Carmel.
- Patterson, Samuel G., son of James and Mary (Coleman) Patterson, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1830, s. Middleton Tp. 1870, Farmer and River Engineer, p. o. add. St. Clair.
- Rudenbaugh, Franklin P., son of John M. and Eva Ann (Hallinger) Rudenbaugh, b. Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1854, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. New Waterford.
- Rossell, Job, son of Job and Elizabeth (Rogers) Rossell, b. Columbiana Co. 1806, Farmer, p. o. add. Mill Rock.
- Raudolph, Jonathan F., son of Richard and Eliza (Bailey) Randolph, b. Columbiana Co. 1828, Fruit Grower and Farmer, p. o. add. Achor.
- Randolph, Kersey F., son of Richard F. and Eliza (Bailey) Randolph, b. Columbiana Co. 1824, Farmer and Teacher, p. o. add. Achor.
- Saint, Joseph F., son of Samuel C. and Mary (Moore) Saint, b. Columbiana Co. 1853, Farmer, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Sheaffer, John, son of John and Margaret (Hoeng) Sheaffer, b. Germany, 1818, s. Middleton Tp. 1867, Farmer, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Taylor, Amos Y., son of Jacob and Sarah (Marsh) Taylor, b. Columbiana Co. 1845, Teacher and Farmer, p. o. add. East Carmel.
- Taylor, Jacob, son of Joseph and Sarah (Read) Taylor, b. Columbiana Co. 1810, s. Middleton, 1851, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. East Carmel.
- Taylor, E. G., son of Benjamin and Eleanor Taylor, b. Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1850, Carpenter and Joiner, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Underwood, Jesse, son of Alexander and Mary (Borum) Underwood, b. Columbiana Co. 1834, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Vale, John T., son of Eli and Anna (Underwood) Vale, b. Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1816, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. East Carmel.
- Vale, Adam G., son of John T. and Lydia R. (Richardson) Vale, b. Columbiana Co., Ohio, 1843, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Warrick, Milo, son of Isaac and Mary (Hutbeson) Warrick, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1818, s. Middleton Tp. 1841, Cabinet Manufacturer and Undertaker, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Wilson, William C., son of John B. and Martha Wilson, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1830, s. Middleton, 1860, Merchant, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Wilson, Thomas R., son of Alexander and Sarah (Rosburgh) Wilson, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1844, s. Middleton, 1865, Blacksmith, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Wallam, John, son of Henry and Mary (Bough) Wallam, b. Columbiana Co. 1826, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. Clarkson.
- Campbell, R. O., son of Robert and Mary Campbell, b. Jefferson Co., Ohio, Banker, p. o. add. Salem.
- Cary, James R., son of Dr. Abel and Maria P. Cary, b. Salem, 1851, Attorney-at-Law.
- Clemmer, J. S., son of Jos. and Ann Clemmer, b. Stark Co., Ohio, s. Salem, 1864, Merchant.
- Cooke, Seth, son of Osborn and Mary Cooke, b. Green Tp. 1846, Salesman, p. o. add. Salem.
- Curtis, E. A., son of Amon and Sarah Curtis, b. Lanesboro', Mass., s. Salem, 1859, Moulder.
- Cattell, J. D., son of Enoch and Martha (Dingee) Cattell, b. Salem, 1813, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.
- Carey, M. P., daughter of David and Elizabeth Miller, b. Brownsville, Fayette Co., s. Salem, 1842, Resident, Salem.
- Cooke, Henry, son of Job and Mary Cooke, b. Salem, 1814, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.
- Davis, Milton, son of Isaac and Mary Davis, b. Perry Tp. 1822, Manufacturer, p. o. add. Salem.
- Dellenbaugh, Jno. A., son of John and Sarah Dellenbaugh, b. Knox Tp. 1834, Proprietor American House, p. o. add. Salem.
- Davidson, Jennie H., daughter of John and Frances B. Davidson, b. Swinton, Berwickshire, Scotland, s. Columbiana Co. 1858, Dealer in Fancy-Goods, p. o. add. Salem.
- Davis, James, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Davis, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. Salem, 1864, Wool and Seed Dealer.
- Dobbins, John R., son of William and Jane Dobbins, b. Columbiana Co. 1839, Merchant, p. o. add. Salem.
- Darlington, C. W., daughter of Daniel and Jane (Jackson) Williams, b. Berks Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1866, Resident, Salem.
- Dole, E. W., son of Levi and Rebecca Dole, b. Salem, 1855, Dentist.
- Darlington, H., daughter of Stephen and Rachael Cattell, b. Fayette Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1866, Resident, p. o. add. Salem.
- Eckstein, Wm. K., son of David H. and Mary Eckstein, b. Union Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1837, Liveryman, p. o. add. Salem.
- Erwin, M. B., son of Mahlon and Martha Erwin, b. Fairfield Tp. 1851, Machinist, p. o. add. Salem.
- Edwards, M. L., son of Zenas P. and Mary Edwards, b. Chester Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1839, Manufacturer.
- Evans, Philip, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Evans, b. Washington Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1805, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.
- Evans, J. M., son of Philip and Esther Evans, b. Salem, 1847, Nurseryman.
- Estill, James L., son of J. J. and Eliza Estill, b. New Lisbon, 1838, Foreman Victor Stove-Works, p. o. add. Salem.
- Fountain, J. D., son of John W. and Charlotte Fountain, b. New York City, s. Salem, 1858, Attorney-at-Law (Mayor of Salem).
- Fry, Henry F., son of Moses and Catharine Fry, b. Soudusky Co., Ohio, s. Salem, 1870, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Salem.
- Firestone, John L., son of Daniel and Nancy Firestone, b. Knox Tp., s. Salem, 1866, Physician and Surgeon.
- Fawcett, Lorin W., son of John W. and Emeline Fawcett, b. Perry Tp. 1855, Cornice-worker, p. o. add. Salem.
- Fink, G. M., son of Aaron and Anna Fink, b. Mahoning Co., s. Salem, 1871, Dealer in Boots and Shoes.
- Fawcett, Horace A., son of John W. and Emeline G. Fawcett, b. Butler Tp. 1846, Dealer in Dry-Goods, p. o. add. Salem.
- Fisher, Wm., son of Jos. and Hannah Fisher, b. Campbell Co., Va., s. Elk Run Tp. 1807, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.
- French, Amy, daughter of Zadock S. and Miriam French, b. Salem, 1856, Resident.
- Farquhar, Jacob P., son of Allen and Abigail Farquhar, b. Perry Tp. 1834, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.
- Fawcett, Eli, son of David and Hannah Fawcett, b. Perry Tp. 1818, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.
- Fisher, A. M., son of John and Ann Fisher, b. Wayne Co., Ohio, s. Columbiana Co. 1843, Dairy Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.
- Fouts, H. G., son of Wm. and Jane Fouts, b. Elk Run Tp. 1827, Agricultural Dealer and Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.
- Garretson, E., son of John and Ann Garretson, b. York Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1830, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. Salem.
- Grimmesey, Lewis, son of Robert and Lydia Ann Grimmesey, b. Salem, 1858, Salesman.
- Gilbert, Lucien L., son of Barclay C. and Mary L. Gilbert, b. Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, s. Salem, 1864, Attorney-at-Law.
- Henkle, W. D., son of Lemuel and Mary Henkle, b. Clark Co., Ohio, s. Salem, 1864, Ed. *Ohio Educational Monthly and Educational Notes and Queries*.
- Hampson, R. V., son of George Y. and Catharine Hampson, b. Carroll Co., s. Salem, 1854, Cash. Farmers' National Bank.
- Hole, James M., son of Nathan and Sarah Hole, b. Carroll Co., Ohio, s. Salem, 1846, Physician and Surgeon.
- Harris, John, son of Jacob and Mary Harris, b. Adams Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1833, Retired Physician.
- Heaton, Jacob, son of Thomas and Mary Heaton, b. Hilltown, Bucks Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1831, Merchant.
- Hardman, Sam'l, son of David and Margaret Hardman, b. Bedford Co., Pa., s. Lectoria, 1802, Notary Public, p. o. add. Salem.
- Hogan, John P., son of Bernard and Catharine Hogan, b. Tennessee, s. Salem, 1870, Resident.
- Holmes, George, son of O. G. and Martha Jane Holmes, b. Mogadore, Summit Co., O., s. Salem, 1865, Tin and Stove Merchant.

PERRY TOWNSHIP AND SALEM.

- Arter, S. E., son of Simon and Elizabeth Arter, b. Salem Tp. 1830, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, p. o. add. Salem.
- Ambler, J. A., son of Henry and Hannah Ambler, b. Pittsburgh, Pa., s. Salem, 1849, Attorney-at-Law.
- Bonsall, J. S., son of Daniel and Martha Bonsall, b. Green Tp., Mahoning Co., s. Columbiana Co. 1848, Manufacturer, p. o. add. Salem.
- Boone, J. J., son of James and Rebecca Boone, b. Berks Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1833, Banker, City Bank.
- Burt, E., son of Wm. and Catharine Burt, b. Brown Co., Ohio, s. Salem, 1875, Tin and Stove Merchant.
- Boone, Isaac, son of Joshua and Jane Boone, b. Berks Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1827, Saddler and Harness Maker.
- Betz, Chas. W., son of Wm. and Matilda Betz, b. Salem, 1854, Printer.
- Barber, Israel, son of Abraham and Drusilla (Gause) Barber, b. Perry Tp. 1811, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.
- Boone, Thos. C., son of Isaac and Esther Boone, b. Adams Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1827, Manufacturer.
- Beatty, J. R., son of John Robert and Ellen (Roy) Beatty, b. Brandywine Hundred, Del., s. Columbiana Co. 1840, Dealer in Dry-Goods, p. o. add. Salem.

Hiddleston, Sallie, daughter of Benj. and Mary (Davis) Hawley, b. Salem, 1828, Resident.

Imnt, Nathan, son of Nathan and Rebecca Hunt, b. Salem, 1825, Machinist.

Harris, Chas., son of John and Mary Harris, b. Salem, 1845, Label Manufacturer.

Hawley, H. C., son of Benj. and Mary Hawley, b. Salem, 1849, Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc.

Hise, D. H., son of Aaron and Mary Hise, born Huntington Co., N. J., s. Salem, 1815, Brickmaker.

Hillman, B., son of Wm. and Sarah Hillman, b. New Jersey, s. Salem, 1830, Carpenter.

Hilliard, Joshua, son of John and Rebecca Hilliard, b. Perry Tp. 1836, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Hinchliffe, Lydia A., daughter of Richard and Ann Ramsden, b. Yorkshire, England, s. Columbiana Co. 1858, Resident, p. o. add. Salem.

Iseman, Thomas H., son of Daniel and Sarah (Kirkwood) Iseman, b. Perry Tp. 1837, Wagonmaker, p. o. add. Salem.

Jones, Henry C., son of Catlett and Mary A. Jones, b. Butler Tp., s. Salem, 1856, Attorney-at-Law.

Kirkbride, L. H., son of Mahlon and Frances Kirkbride, b. Salem, 1840, Hardware Merchant.

Kuhn, J. M., son of Archibald and Martha Kuhn, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1845, Physician and Surgeon.

Koll, W. H., son of Daniel and Julia Koll, b. Salem, 1845, Manufacturer.

Koll, Joseph, son of Daniel and Julia Koll, b. New Brighton, Pa., s. Salem, 1844, Manufacturer.

Kerr, W. C., son of William and Mary Kerr, b. Butler Tp. 1824, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Lease, W. E., son of William A. and Elizabeth E. Lease, b. Pittsburgh, Pa., s. Salem, 1851, Baker and Confectioner.

Lowry, Alexander, son of Robert T. and Mary Lowry, b. Pittsburgh, Pa., s. Salem, 1860, Machinist.

Lyon, Mrs. Dr., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Hartzel) Sheets, b. Butler Tp. 1829, Resident, p. o. add. Salem.

Lease, C. F., son of William A. and Elizabeth Lease, b. Pittsburgh, s. Columbiana Co. 1851, Baker and Confectioner, p. o. add. Salem.

Lamson, William H., son of George and Elizabeth Lamson, b. Albany, N. Y., s. Columbiana Co. 1869, Painter and Paper-Hanger, p. o. add. Salem.

Mather, J. W., son of Thomas and Elizabeth Mather, b. Goshen Tp., s. 1834, Proprietor Union Mills.

Moff, William, son of George and Dorothy Moff, b. Baden, Germany, s. Columbiana Co. 1858, Brewer, p. o. add. Salem.

McMillan, Ernest, son of J. and Sarah McMillan, b. Salem, 1855, Book and Stationery Dealer.

McMillan, J., son of Joseph and Elizabeth McMillan, b. Adams Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1843, Farmer.

McGuire, J. A., son of John and Catharine McGuire, b. Crawford Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1877, Physician and Surgeon.

McCurdy, H. W., son of James and Elizabeth McCurdy, b. Salem, 1859, Printer.

Oliphant, J. R., son of Ephraim and Elizabeth Oliphant, b. Middleton Tp. 1839, Hatter and Gents' Furnishing Goods, p. o. add. Salem.

Phillips, C. R., son of Isaac R. and Susan Phillips, b. Salem Tp. 1844, Druggist, p. o. add. Salem.

Pow, Alexander, son of Robert and Barbara Pow, b. England, 1807, s. Salem, 1860, President First National Bank.

Pow, John, son of George and Mary (Teeters) Pow, b. Green Tp., Mahoning Co., s. Columbiana Co. 1858, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Painter, Abram, son of David and Ann (Webb) Painter, b. Perry Tp. 1827, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Rukenbrod, J. K., son of John S. and Dorothy Rukenbrod, b. Columbiana Village, s. Salem, 1848, Editor of *Republican*.

Rukenbrod, Ed. F., son of John and Mary Rukenbrod, b. Carroll Co., Ohio, s. Salem, 1857, Editor of *Salem Era*.

Rush, R. B., son of Stephen and Maria Rush, b. Northumberland Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1858, Physician.

Richards, S. B., son of Samuel and Lydia Richards, b. Goshen Tp., Mahoning Co., 1842, Bookkeeper, p. o. add. Salem.

Rogers, George F., son of John and Phebe (Kimball) Rogers, b. Fairfield Tp. 1822, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Smith, B. L., son of John L. and Eliza A. Smith, b. Salem, 1834, Express Agent.

Sharp, Joel, son of Joel and Rebecca Sharp, b. Goshen, Mahoning Co., s. Salem, 1821, Manufacturer.

Sharp, Thomas, son of Joel and Rebecca Sharp, b. Goshen Tp., Mahoning Co., s. Salem, 1829, Manufacturer.

Stratton, J. M., son of Charles and Hannah (Mickle) Stratton, b. Salem, 1827, Lumber Dealer, p. o. add. Salem.

Smith, Lydia E., daughter of George and Mary Ann Moore, b. Columbiana Co. 1836, Prop. Union House, p. o. add. Salem.

Strawn, J. B., son of Abel and Hannah Strawn, b. Goshen Tp., s. Salem, 1861, County Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

Schilling, Leonard, son of Jacob F. and Sarah A. Schilling, b. Stark Co., O., s. Columbiana Co. 1847, Dealer in Dry-Goods.

Shanks, S. L., son of John and Eliza Shanks, b. Alleghany Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1857, Manufacturer.

Street, Samuel, son of John and Ann Street, b. Salem, 1814, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Summers, Simon, son of Peter and Mary Summers, b. Knox Tp., s. 1830, Dealer in Dry-Goods.

Sampsell, H. A., son of Abram and Catharine Sampsell, b. Wayne Co., O., s. Columbiana Co. 1865, Dentist, p. o. add. Salem.

Silver, A. R., son of William and Estler (Spencer) Silver, b. Salem, 1823, Manufacturer, p. o. add. Salem.

Snook, Jehu, son of John and Mary Snook, b. Unity Tp. 1832, Wagonmaker, p. o. add. Salem.

Stanton, Martha, daughter of Joseph and Sina (Walker) Townsend, b. Washington Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1813, Resident.

Stratton, Joel, son of Aaron and Hannah Stratton, b. Goshen Tp. 1824, Miller, p. o. add. Salem.

Stratton, James, son of Charles and Hannah Stratton, b. Perry Tp. 1818, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Taggart, Rush, son of William W. and Margaret Taggart, b. Smithville, Wayne Co., O., s. Salem, 1875, Attorney-at-Law.

Turner, Abraham, son of William and Jane Turner, b. Ashton, Underline, Eng., s. Columbiana Co. 1858, Fireman Gas-Works, p. o. add. Salem.

Turner, Robert, son of William and Jane Turner, b. Ashton, Underline, Eng., s. Columbiana Co. 1858, Gas Fitter, p. o. add. Salem.

Tolerton, Robert, son of James and Francis Tolerton, b. Ireland, s. Salem, 1812, Farming, p. o. add. Salem.

Thomas, George W., son of John R. and Catharine Thomas, b. Hagerstown, Md., s. Salem, 1871, Baker and Confectioner.

Thomas, Edward, son of Thomas and Levina (Miller) Thomas, b. Knox Tp., s. 1844, Liveryman, p. o. add. Salem.

Trotter, James C., son of Mathew and Jane (Beard) Trotter, b. Trumbull Co., O., s. Columbiana Co. 1860, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Townsend, J. R., son of C. and Margaret Townsend, b. Goshen Tp. 1850, Jobber of Tobacco, p. o. add. Salem.

Tolerton, J. D., son of Robert and Zilpha (Gaskell) Tolerton, b. Perry Tp. 1843, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Tolerton, Hill, son of James and Francis (Donglass) Tolerton, b. Salem, 1812, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Townsend, C., son of Aaron and Jemima Townsend, b. Bucks Co., Pa., s. Columbiana Co. 1832, Postmaster.

Whinnery, John C., son of James and Sallie Whinnery, b. Butler Tp., s. Salem, 1835, Dentist.

Walton, Thomas J., son of Daniel and Susan Walton, b. Salem, 1835, Printer, p. o. add. Salem.

Webb, J. B., son of Samuel and Jane Webb, b. Perry Tp. 1830, Agent Peina. R. Co., p. o. add. Salem.

Woodruff, J., son of Jacob and Rachel Woodruff, b. New Jersey, s. Salem, 1836, Manufacturer.

Wilson, A. H., son of Uriah and Deborah Wilson, b. St. Clair Tp. 1827, Liveryman, p. o. add. Salem.

Watson, Mrs. R. M., daughter of Amos and Mary (Price) Bewley, b. Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1850, Physician.

Woodruff, John S., son of James and Sarah Louisa Woodruff, b. Perry Tp. 1844, Manufacturer, p. o. add. Salem.

Watson, N. B., son of Theodore and Rachel M. Watson, b. Bucks Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1860, Woodworker.

Wilson, Julia A., daughter of Isaac and Anna Webb, b. Perry Tp. 1827, Resident, p. o. add. Salem.

Webb, L. B., son of James and Keziah (Bowman) Webb, b. Green Tp. 1827, Fruit-grower and Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Whinery, E., son of William and Margaret Whinery, b. Butler Tp. 1822, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Whinery, James, son of James and Sallie (Carroll) Whinery, b. Butler Tp. 1819, p. o. add. Salem.

Yengling, A. C., son of Isaac and Nancy Yengling, b. Knox Tp. 1846, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. Salem.

ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

Azdell, Wm., son of Andrew and Ellen (McVicker) Azdell, b. St. Clair Tp. 1824, Farmer, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Azdell, Geo. W., son of John L. and Sarah (Crawford) Azdell, b. Columbiana Co. 1841, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. Cannon's Mills.

Azdell, Wm. B., son of George and Sarah Azdell, b. Columbiana Co. 1852, Farmer, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Ansley, James L., son of John and Elizabeth (Little) Ansley, b. St. Clair Tp. 1835, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. Cannon's Mills.

Abrams, Henry J., son of Thomas and Martha (Barton) Abrams, b. Columbiana Co. 1838, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. Cannon's Mills.

Baxter, John, son of James and Mary (Crawford) Baxter, b. Columbiana Co. 1841, Farmer, p. o. add. St. Clair.

Calvin, Miss Myra, daughter of Dr. Joshua and Mary (Creighton) Calvin, b. Columbiana Co. 1848, s. St. Clair Tp. 1851, Teacher, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Dawson, John B., son of Augustine and Maria (Beaver) Dawson, b. Columbiana Co. 1836, Merchant, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Davis, Job, son of Alexander and Eliza (McCrosky) Davis, b. Greemp Co., Ky., 1811, s. St. Clair, 1871, Farmer, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Eaton, Samuel, son of Wm. and Mary (Peticrew) Eaton, b. Mercer Co., Pa., 1820, s. St. Clair, 1840, Miller and Stone Mason, p. o. add. St. Clair.

Fisher, Benjamin P., son of Michael and Elizabeth (Dawson) Fisher, b. Columbiana Co. 1843, Farmer, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Foulks, Daniel H., son of Charles M. and S. (Herbert) Foulks, b. Columbiana Co. 1829, Farmer, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Gaston, Samuel, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Conkle) Gaston, b. Columbiana Co. 1822, Farmer and Stock Raising, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Grimm, Michael, son of George and Ennice (Hill) Grimm, b. Columbiana Co. 1820, Merchant, p. o. add. Clarkson.

Glenn, Wm., son of Robert and Martha (Martin) Glenn, b. Columbiana Co. 1820, s. St. Clair Tp. 1868, Farmer, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Gonzales, Mary J., daughter of Charles and Mary (Eaton) Quinn, b. Columbiana Co. 1830, Farming, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Hamilton, George, son of George and Isabella (Wray) Hamilton, b. Columbiana Co. 1833, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. St. Clair.

Hickman, Adam R., son of Nicholas and Eleanor (Martin) Hickman, b. Columbiana Co. 1817, s. St. Clair Tp. 1865, Farmer, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Hickman, John, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mc'abe) Hickman, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1824, s. St. Clair Tp. 1874, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. St. Clair.

Leiper, Joseph H., son of Hugh and Esther (Harper) Leiper, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1837, s. St. Clair Tp. 1868, Pastor U. P. Church, Calcutta, p. o. add. East Liverpool.

Laughlin, Elizabeth, daughter of Jos. and Mary (Sterigere) Stockdale, b. Washington Co., Pa. 1821, s. St. Clair Tp. 1838, Proprietor Drug and Gen. Store, St. Clair.

Montgomery, John P., son of John and Sarah (Poe) Montgomery, b. Columbiana Co. 1845, Farmer, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Mayes, John F., son of John and Nancy (Ferguson) Mayes, b. Columbiana Co. 1828, Farmer, p. o. add. Cannon's Mills.

Moore, James H., son of James C. and Margaret (Barton) Moore, b. Columbiana Co. 1845, Farmer, p. o. add. Spence Vale.

McCoy, James, son of Alexander and Mary (Singer) McCoy, b. Columbiana Co. 1807, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. Calcutta.

McPherson, Evan, son of Alexander and Mary (McBane) McPherson, b. Columbiana Co. 1843, Farmer, p. o. add. Cannon's Mills.

McKee, Wm. G., son of Wm. and Harriett (Huggins) McKee, b. Armstrong Co., Pa., 1842, s. St. Clair Tp. 1873, Merchant and Postmaster, St. Clair.

McCoy, James B., son of Wm. and Martha (Boyd) McCoy, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1840, s. St. Clair, 1847, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. St. Clair.

McIntosh, James C., son of Evan and Isabella (McDonald) McIntosh, b. Columbiana Co. 1840, s. St. Clair Tp. 1873, Farmer, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Russell, James D., son of James and Anna (Dunbar) Russell, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1852, s. St. Clair, 1864, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Sinclair, Archibald F., son of James B. and Sarah (McMahon) Sinclair, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1823, s. St. Clair Tp. 1853, Blacksmith and Wagon Manufactory, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Smith, Daniel L., son of Louis and Nancy (Quinn) Smith, b. Columbiana Co. 1824, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Steel, Harrison, son of Wm. and Mary Steel, b. Columbiana Co. 1812, Farmer, p. o. add. Calcutta.

Smith, Josiah T., son of Daniel and Debra (Thompson) Smith, b. Columbiana Co. 1856, s. St. Clair Tp. 1878, Merchant and Postmaster, Cannon's Mills.

Spahr, George W., son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Grimm) Spahr, b. Columbiana Co. 1837, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. St. Clair.

Vanfossen, Oliver W., son of John and Mary (Hull) Vanfossen, b. Columbiana Co. 1848, Blacksmith, p. o. add. Cannon's Mills.

West, James D., son of James and Isabella (Dongleff) West, b. Carroll Co., Ohio, 1838, s. St. Clair Tp. 1867, Farmer, p. o. add. Calcutta.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Anglemyer, Jacob, son of Adam and Elizabeth (Seipel) Anglemyer, b. 1811, s. Columbiana Co. 1819, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Astry, Wm., son of David and Elizabeth (Sheets) Astry, b. Columbiana Co. 1832, s. Salem Tp. 1838, Grower of Small Fruits, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Bossert, Jacob, son of Jacob and Sarah (Frederick) Bossert, b. Columbiana Co. 1824, Physician, p. o. add. Washingtonville.

Baker, Jonas, son of John and Catharine (Mummert) Baker, b. Adams Co., Pa., 1813, s. Columbiana Co. 1817, Farmer and Carpenter, p. o. add. Washingtonville.

Burger, Jacob, son of Samuel and Mary (Worman) Burger, b. Columbiana Co. 1832, s. Franklin Square, 1859, Physician, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Bertolette, James B., son of David K. and Anna Maria (Kline) Bertolette, b. Berks Co., Pa., 1839, s. Columbiana Co. 1840, Physician, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Betz, David S., son of Frederick and Magdalena (Freed) Betz, b. Columbiana Co. 1840, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Betz, Benjamin Franklin, son of Christian and Christina (Kieffer) Betz, b. Columbiana Co. 1827, Farmer, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Betz, Christian K., son of Christian and Christina (Kieffer) Betz, b. Columbiana Co. 1819, Farmer, p. o. add. Teegarden.

Betz, George U., son of Christian and Christina (Kieffer) Betz, b. Columbiana Co. 1809, Farmer, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Bossert, Jeremiah, son of Jacob and Sarah (Frederick) Bossert, b. Columbiana Co. 1826, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Bleam, Lewis, son of Jacob and Mary (Van Horn) Bleam, b. Berks Co., Pa., 1833, s. Columbiana Co. 1839, Blacksmith, p. o. add. Salem.

Christy, Henlen F., son of Andrew J. and Maria L. (Low) Christy, b. Butler Co., Pa., 1842, s. Columbiana Co. 1866, Lawyer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Church, William S., son of James M. and Phoebe (Olmsted) Church, b. Portage Co., Ohio, 1843, s. Columbiana Co. 1866, Mason, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Culp, Jacob, son of Ludwig and Margaret (Zann) Culp, b. Germany 1838, s. Columbiana Co. 1857, Farmer, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Chase, Ira Allen, son of Ira Allen and Hannah (Cate) Chase, b. Merrimack Co., N. H., 1836, s. Columbiana Co. 1858, Lumber Merchant, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Crook, William, son of Samuel and Margaret Crook, born Loudon Co., Va., 1827, s. Columbiana Co. 1831, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Cope, Samuel D., son of Jesse and Margaret (Dixon) Cope, b. Columbiana Co., 1815, s. Leetonia, 1877, Retired Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Crouse, Samuel, son of Jacob and Margaret E. (Wildasin) Crouse, b. Mahoning Co. 1817, s. Columbiana Co. 1877, Pastor M. E. Church, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Dildine, John Caldwell, son of Samuel L. and Rebecca Jane (Caldwell) Dildine, b. Columbiana Co. 1842, s. Leetonia 1870, Mnsic Dealer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Entrikin, George W., son of George and Phoebe (Brinton) Entrikin, b. Chester Co., Pa., 1802, s. Columbiana Co. 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Frederick, George, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Fox) Frederick, b. Columbiana Co. 1833, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Forney, Morgan Thomas, son of Benjamin and Polly (King) Forney, b. Columbiana Co. 1844, s. Leetonia, 1867, Merchant, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Flooding, William, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Flooding, b. Saxony, Germany, 1838, s. Columbiana Co. 1861, Farmer and Butcher, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Flick, Andrew Jackson, son of Andrew and Barbara (Powell) Flick, b. Mahoning Co. 1845, s. Columbiana Co. 1859, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Farner, James, son of Thomas and Jerusha (Caldwell) Farner, b. Elk Run Tp. 1809, s. Salem Tp. 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. Teegarden.

Grim, Geo. W., son of John and Charlotta (Miller) Grim, b. Elk Run Tp. 1817, s. Salem Tp. 1817, Blacksmith, p. o. add. Washingtonville.

Gillespie, Jefferson B., son of David J. and Mary (Clallahlan) Gillespie, b. Mercer Co., Pa., 1839, s. Columbiana Co. 1866, Supt. Grafton Iron Co., p. o. add. Leetonia.

Groner, Levi Leonard, son of Jacob and Catharine (Marshall) Groner, b. Columbiana Co. 1842, s. Leetonia, 1878, Saddle and Harness Dealer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Greenamyer, Joshua S., son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Monasmith) Greenamyer, b. Mahoning Co. 1846, s. Columbiana Co. 1875, Sec. Leetonia Cement Co., p. o. add. Leetonia.

Greenawalt, Joseph, son of John and Mary (Long) Greenawalt, b. Wayne Tp. 1832, s. Salem Tp. 1862, Farmer, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Greenawalt, John, son of John and Mary (Long) Greenawalt, b. Columbiana Co. 1827, s. Salem Tp. 1864, Farmer, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Hendricks, Nathan H., son of Emanuel and Mary (Hornbraker) Hendricks, b. Franklin Co., Pa., 1840, s. Columbiana Co. 1866, Miller, p. o. add. Teegarden.

Hawley, Jesse, son of Nathan and Hannah (Evison) Hawley, b. Columbiana Co. 1816, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Hendricks, Washington G., son of Jacob Detwiler and Margaret (Hoke) Hendricks, b. Mahoning Co. 1840, s. Columbiana Co. 1874, Banker, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Hoke, Jonas, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Longanecker) Hoke, b. Columbiana Co. 1835, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Hanna, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Jerusha (Caldwell), Farmer, b. Elk Run Tp. 1826, s. Salem, 1863, p. o. add. Teegarden.

Hays, Wm. M., son of Wm. and Lydia (Woodrow) Hays, b. Hancock Co., Va., 1847, s. Columbiana Co. 1862, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Ink, Charles Elliott, son of Jos. W. and Lucia R. (Ball) Ink, b. Mercer Co., Pa., 1854, s. Columbiana Co. 1875, Druggist, p. o. add. Leetonia.

King, Henry S., son of John and Christina (Berkstreser) King, b. Bedford Co., Pa., 1818, s. Columbiana Co. 1869, Merchant, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Keck, Jacob, son of Daniel and Catharine (Gilbert) Keck, b. Columbiana Co. 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Kuegle, Henry, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Ziegler) Kuegle, b. Columbiana Co. 1841, s. Leetonia, 1872, Bricklayer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Lindesmith, Eli Washington John, son of Jacob Weimer and Barbara (Walser) Lindesmith, b. Columbiana Co. 1827, s. Leetonia, 1868, Catholic Priest, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Longanecker, Daniel, son of Joseph and Barbara (Bergert) Longanecker, b. Columbiana Co. 1813, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Lodge, Joseph, son of Wm. and Elizabeth (Walters) Lodge, b. Columbiana Co. 1828, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Lodge, Herod, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Walters) Lodge, b. Columbiana Co. 1829, s. Salem Tp. 1855, Farmer, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Morgan, Wm., son of John and Cassandra (Daws) Morgan, b. Columbiana Co. 1830, s. Salem Tp. 1861, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Marchand, John F., son of Jacob A. and Mary Jane (Gray) Marchand, b. Wayne Co., Ohio, 1850, s. Columbiana Co. 1876, Editor and Proprietor *Leetonia Reporter*, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Myers, John Merastus, son of John and Sarah Ann (Longanecker) Myers, b. Mahoning Co. 1844, s. Columbiana Co. 1871, Lawyer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Nichols, Mahlon, son of Wm. and Mary (Janney) Nichols, b. Loudon Co., Va., 1823, s. Columbiana Co. 1836, Farmer, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Newhouse, Jefferson, son of David and Hannah (Beans) Newhouse, b. Loudon Co., Va., 1803, s. Columbiana Co. 1805, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Nold, Sol. E., son of Abraham and Sarah (Sitter) Nold, b. Columbiana Co. 1851, s. Leetonia, 1866, Supt. Empire Fire-Clay Works, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Oakley, Thomas, son of Wm. and Ann (Davis) Oakley, b. England, 1820, s. Columbiana Co. 1874, Foreman C. V. Iron Works, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Peppl, Simon S., son of Simon and Nancy Peppl, b. Columbiana Co. 1821, Farmer, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Rendall, John Scott, son of Samuel and Asenath (Scott) Rendall, b. Somersetshire, Eng., 1844, s. Columbiana Co. 1870, Miller, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Roller, Joshua M., son of Manuel and Elizabeth (Hunt) Roller, b. Columbiana Co. 1836, s. Leetonia, 1870, Blacksmith.

Sening, Conrad W., son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Blazing) Sening, b. Mahoning Co., Ohio, 1855, s. Columbiana Co. 1870, Barber, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Schmick, Chas. N., son of Wm. and Rhoda (Brookhart) Schmick, b. Mahoning Co., Ohio, 1841, s. Columbiana Co. 1876, Iron Manufacturer and Banker, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Schmick, Wm. H., son of Wm. and Rhoda (Brookhart) Schmick, b. Mahoning Co. 1837, s. Columbiana Co. 1877, Merchant and Banker, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Schweitzer, Wm., son of Samuel and Sarah (Dieterick) Schweitzer, b. Northampton Co., Pa., 1821, s. Columbiana Co. 1874, Commission Merchant, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Sell, Jacob W., son of John and Rebecca (Wertslea) Sell, b. Stark Co., Ohio, 1820, s. Columbiana Co. 1856, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Switzer, Daniel, son of Martin and Mary (Sitler) Switzer, b. Columbiana Co. 1826, s. Salem Tp. 1829, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Stratton, David, son of John and Esther (Garwood) Stratton, b. Columbiana Co. 1816, s. Salem Tp. 1842, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Stiver, Frederick B., son of John and Christina (Sitza) Stiver, b. Columbiana Co. 1821, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Shaffer, John W., son of Jonathan and Esther (Whetston) Shaffer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., 1815, s. Columbiana Co. 1868, Livervyman, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Sitler, Samuel, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Hoke) Sitler, b. Columbiana Co. 1826, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Simon, Adam, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Keckler) Simon, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1799, s. Columbiana Co. 1835, Farmer, p. o. add. New Lisbon.

Stewart, Josiah, son of Joseph and Catharine (Long) Stewart, b. Columbiana Co. 1821, Farmer, p. o. add. Franklin Square.

Tetlow, Zachariah, son of John and Betty (Crossley) Tetlow, b. England, 1827, s. Columbiana Co. 1858, Manager Coal Mines, p. o. add. Washingtonville.

Truesdale, James Linus, son of James and Orpha (Parker) Truesdale, b. Mahoning Co., Ohio, 1843, s. Columbiana Co. 1866, Railroad Agent and Express, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Thullen, Joseph C., son of Henry M. and Angelina (Lentzen) Thullen, b. Mercer Co., Pa., 1850, s. Columbiana Co. 1871, Boiler Manufacturer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Taggart, Mathew Elder, son of John and Margaret Ann (Elder) Taggart, b. Columbiana Co. 1844, Lawyer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Viers, Medicine B., son of Elisha and Margaret Viers, b. Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1814, s. Columbiana Co. 1862, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

UNITY TOWNSHIP.

Bushong, John I., son of John and Mary (Boyl) Bushong, b. 1846, s. Palestine, 1874, Dealer in Stoves and Tinware, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Bloom, Daniel M., son of John and Harriet (Wheeland) Bloom, b. 1853, s. New Waterford, 1875, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Boies, James, son of Richard and Margaret (Early) Boies, b. 1855, s. New Waterford, 1859, Proprietor Saw-mill and Vineyard, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Book, John R., son of Jacob and Anna (Hazen) Book, b. 1849, s. East Palestine, 1874, Proprietor Hotel and Livery, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Baker, William C., son of Richard and Orpha (Chamberlain) Baker, b. 1820, s. Unity Tp. 1824, Farmer, p. o. add. East Fairfield.

Chidister, Wm. C., son of Ephraim and Penelope P. (Cook) Chidister, b. 1820, s. New Waterford, 1870, Merchant.

Dildine, Jehu, son of Richard and Anna (Hendrickson) Dildine, b. 1801, s. New Waterford, 1802, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Dillworth, John C., son of Sampson and Mary (Leonard) Dillworth, b. 1813, s. New Waterford, 1828, Farmer and Dairyman, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Doll, John C., son of Christian and Christiana Doll, b. Baden, Germany, 1826, s. Unity Tp. 1838, Farmer, p. o. add. Unity.

Elser, Tobias, son of Jacob and Margaret (Greenmyer) Elser, b. 1835, s. East Palestine, 1870, Supt. State-Line Coal Co., p. o. add. East Palestine.

Early, Homer V. M., son of Isaac and Mary (Simison) Early, b. New Waterford, 1829, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Early, Robert Simison, son of Isaac and Mary (Simison) Early, b. New Waterford, 1831, Farmer and Carpenter, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Grant, Richard, son of John and Mary (Wado), Grant, b. 1855, s. N. Waterford, 1873, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Haas, Ephraim H., son of Tobias and Rebecca (Breneman) Haas, b. 1853, s. East Palestine, 1875, Physician and Surgeon.

Hart, James, son of Hilton and Ann (Pendlebury) Hart, b. 1850, s. East Palestine, 1864, Druggist.

Hamilton, Wm., son of James R. and Kesia (McCloskey) Hamilton, b. East Palestine, 1851, Farmer and Justice of the Peace, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Heisey, Jonathan, son of Joseph H. and Elizabeth Heisey, b. 1820, s. New Waterford, 1850, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Hoffstot, John W., son of John and Mary (Norton) Hoffstot, b. 1810, s. New Waterford, 1853, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Hauptmann, Frederick, son of Frederick and Henrietta (Watsock) Hauptmann, b. 1816, s. New Waterford, 1857, Proprietor Hotel and Grocery, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Harmon, Eli, son of Solomon and Leah (Millinger) Harmon, b. 1837, settled Unity Tp. 1849, Farmer, p. o. add. Unity.

Justison, Harmon, son of George and Mary (McKeiver) Justison, b. Unity Tp. 1828, Farmer, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Koch, Wm., son of Martin and Delilah (Heck) Koch, b. 1859, s. Palestine, 1866, Telegraphing, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Laughlin, Hugh, son of Robert and Mary Laughlin, b. 1845, s. East Palestine, 1855, Supt. State-Line Coal Co., p. o. add. East Palestine.

Lawton, Enoch, son of John and Mary (Horton) Lawton, b. 1845, s. East Palestine, 1872, Proprietor Prospect Hill Coal Co., p. o. add. East Palestine.

Lautenschlager, Gideon, son of John and Elizabeth (Angestine) Lautenschlager, b. Unity Tp. 1855, Teacher, p. o. add. Unity.

Long, Israel, son of Charles and Catharine (Firestone) Long, b. Unity Tp. 1810, s. Lawrence Co., Pa., 1810, Farmer, p. o. add. Enon.

Long, Charles, Jr., son of Charles and Catharine (Firestone) Long, b. 1798, s. Unity Tp. 1803, Farmer, p. o. add. Palestine.

Morris, David, son of Thomas and Margaret (Long) Morris, b. 1836, s. East Palestine, 1872, Station Agent P. F. W. and C. R. R., p. o. add. East Palestine.

Mercer, Cyrus, son of Thos. and Anna (Richardson) Mercer, b. New Waterford, 1822, Farmer and Stock Grower, p. o. add. New Waterford.

McCalla, Alexander, son of David and Jane (Roberts) McCalla, b. Unity Tp. 1807, Farmer, p. o. add. East Palestine.

McMillan, Joseph H., son of Jos. and Mary (Bardue) McMillan, b. 1840, s. New Waterford, 1872, Farmer and Minister, p. o. add. New Waterford.

McCalla, David C., son of Thomas S. and Hanuah A. (Hartsough) McCalla, b. New Waterford, 1853, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Nevin, James, son of Robert and Jane (Murray) Nevin, b. 1815, s. New Waterford, 1850, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Ott, John M., son of M. and Barbara (Winter) Ott, b. 1851, s. New Waterford, 1875, Carriage Manufacturer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Roberts, Ellis, son of John and Catharine Roberts, b. 1856, s. East Palestine, 1877, Editor of *Valley Echo*, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Rupert, John, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Snork) Rupert, b. New Waterford, 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Rummel, Isaac, son of Jacob and Susannah (Altman) Rummel, b. 1823, s. Unity Tp. 1858, Farmer, p. o. add. New Springfield.

Strohecker, Jacob, son of Christian and Mary Strohecker, b. Unity Tp. 1834, Farmer, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Smith, David S., son of William and Rachel (McNitt) Smith, b. 1843, s. East Palestine, 1868, Hardware and Drugs Dealer, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Sutherland, James, son of James and Elizabeth (Gilholm) Sutherland, b. 1836, s. East Palestine, 1875, Proprietor Prospect Hill Coal Co., p. o. add. East Palestine.

Scott, James C., son of Wm. and Abigail (Cowgill) Scott, b. 1829, s. New Waterford, 1867, Miller and Farmer, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Sheets, Bernard D., son of Abraham and Mary A. (Duston) Sheets, b. 1844, s. Unity Tp. 1849, Farmer, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Stacey, John F., son of Wm. and Margaret (Sheets) Stacey, b. Unity Tp. 1828, Farmer, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Taggart, Robert C., son of James C. and Alice (Brown) Taggart, b. East Palestine, 1833, Farmer, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Taylor, Jasper N., son of Joseph C. and Rebecca (Wyckoff) Taylor, b. New Waterford, 1824, Drover, p. o. add. New Waterford.

Wherry, Hiram B., son of Madison and Ann M. (Elliott) Wherry, b. 1850, s. Unity Tp. 1873, Carriage Manufacturer, p. o. add. East Palestine.

Wernwag, Wm., son of Louis and Henrietta (Motz) Wernwag, b. Unity Tp. 1826, Farmer, p. o. add. New Springfield.

Warner, George, son of Israel and Eve (Musser) Warner, s. Unity Tp. 1847, Farmer, p. o. add. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Coon, Samuel M., son of Samuel and Jane (Dremun) Coon, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., s. Washington Tp. 1871, Clergyman, p. o. add. Salineville.

Coburn, Frank P., son of Thomas and Margaret (Russell) Coburn, b. Madison Tp. 1853, s. Washington Tp. 1855, General Agent Singer Sewing Machine Co., p. o. add. Salineville.

Clark, John G., son of Stephen and Rachel (Gilson) Clark, b. Washington Tp. 1828, Farmer and Miller, p. o. add. Salineville.

Cox, Josiah W., son of Theophilus and Eleanor (Hickman) Cox, b. Washington Tp. 1855, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Coburn, Robert, son of William and Jane (McCrady) Coburn, b. Wayne Tp. 1831, s. Washington Tp. 1860, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Dysart, John T., son of James and Anna (Suttie) Dysart, b. Forfarshire, Scotland, s. Columbiana Co. 1848, Merchant, p. o. add. Salineville.

Dallas, Lachlan, son of Peter and Isabella (Culder) Dallas, b. Washington Tp. 1836, Postmaster, p. o. add. Salineville.

Fraser, Duncan, son of Hugh and Mary (McIntosh) Fraser, b. Inverness-shire, Scotland, s. Columbiana Co. 1836, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Fraser, John, son of Hugh and Mary (McIntosh) Fraser, b. Inverness-shire, Scotland, s. Columbiana Co. 1836, Farmer and Stock-grower, p. o. add. Salineville.

Fraser, John, son of Daniel and Euphemia (Ogilvie) Fraser, b. Columbiana Co. 1825, s. Washington Tp. 1864, Bookkeeper, p. o. add. Salineville.

Gluth, John, son of George and Margaret (Kramer) Gluth, b. Ebern Wertsburg, Bavaria, s. Columbiana Co. 1854, Mason and Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Green, Aaron S., son of John and Sarah (Potts) Green, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1820, s. Columbiana Co. 1827, Merchant, p. o. add. Salineville.

Gilson, Richard, son of Richard and Martha (McIntick) Gilson, b. Columbiana Co., 1809, s. Washington Tp. 1821, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Hart, Alexander, son of John S. and Prudence (Clark) Hart, b. Washington Tp. 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Jackson, William, son of Fleming W. and Matilda (Harker) Jackson, b. Hartford, Conn., 1841, s. Columbiana Co. 1878, Editor Columbiana Co. *Herald*, p. o. add. Salineville.

Kirk, Joseph John, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Welk) Kirk, b. Salineville, 1848, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Kerr, Samuel C., son of William and Eleanor (Clark) Kerr, b. Columbiana Co. 1831, s. Washington Tp. 1873, Farmer (State Representative), p. o. add. Salineville.

Lindsay, John A., son of John F. and Eliza (Lewers) Lindsay, b. Guernsey Co., O., 1832, s. Columbiana Co. 1860, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. Salineville.

Martin, James A., son of William and Isabella (Urynehart) Martin, b. Jefferson Co., O., s. Washington Tp. 1875, Principal Union Schools, p. o. add. Salineville.

McGillivray, John II., son of Daniel and Margaret (Grant) McGillivray, b. Nova Scotia, 1830, s. Washington Tp. 1845, Farmer, Prop. Hotel and Livery, p. o. add. Salineville.

McGillivray, William, son of Laughlin and Jane (Shaw) McGillivray, b. Inverness, Castle St., North Scotland, s. Columbiana Co. 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

McPherson, Hugh, son of John and Marjery (Rose) McPherson, b. Yellow Creek Tp. 1822, s. Washington Tp. 1824, Farmer and Stock-Grower, p. o. add. Salineville.

McGaffick, Andrew, son of John and Rachel (Shivers) McGaffick, b. Columbiana Co. 1818, s. Washington Tp. 1852, Butcher and Drover, p. o. add. Salineville.

Orr, William W., son of Samuel W. and Ann R. (Woodbridge) Orr, b. St. Louis, Mo., 1832, s. Washington Tp. 1859, Lawyer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Pumphrey, Edward, son of William and Elizabeth (Shivers) Pumphrey, b. Wayne Tp., Columbiana Co., s. Washington Tp. 1845, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Saltsman, George H., son of Andrew and Catharine (Hartman) Saltsman, b. Jefferson Co., O., 1822, s. Washington Tp. 1867, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. Salineville.

Smith, John G., son of William and Ann (McGillivray) Smith, b. Inverness-shire, Scotland, s. Columbiana Co. 1842, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Sharp, John, son of Robert and Nancy (McLoney) Sharp, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1803, s. Washington Tp. 1837, Farmer and Physician, p. o. add. Salineville.

Williams, Joseph Fosset, son of Edward and Jane (Moore) Williams, b. Chester Co., Pa., 1809, s. Columbiana Co. 1824, Farmer and Artisan, p. o. add. Salineville.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, John, son of Martin and Margaretta (Orr) Armstrong, b. Wayne Tp. 1854, Farmer and Stock-Grower, p. o. add. Millport.

Brown, David, son of Wm. and Mary M. (Young) Brown, b. Middleton Tp., s. Wayne, 1855, Farmer and Stock-Grower, p. o. add. Gavers.

Crosser, Benj. R., son of Adam and Margaret (Roach) Crosser, b. Carroll Co., Ohio, s. Wayne, 1854, Farmer and Carpenter, p. o. add. Millport.

Crumbley, Josias, son of Wm. and Mary (Druggan) Crumbley, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., 1831, s. Wayne, 1831, Farmer, p. o. add. Salineville.

Coburn, John, son of Wm. and Jane (McCready) Coburn, b. Wayne, 1848, Farmer and Stock-Grower, p. o. add. Inverness, Ohio.

Fleming, John, son of John and Abigail (Hanna) Fleming, b. Allegheny Co., Pa., s. Wayne, 1815, Farmer and Stock-Grower, p. o. add. Gavers.

Fleming, Thomas, son of John and Mary (Scott) Fleming, b. Wayne Tp. 1846, Farmer and Stock-Grower, p. o. add. Gavers.

Figgins, James, son of John and Nancy (Hollam) Figgins, b. Wayne Tp. 1829, Farmer and Carpenter, p. o. add. Salineville.

Laughlin, Alvin, son of Wm. and Mary Ann (Fox) Laughlin, b. Franklin Tp., s. Wayne Tp. 1872, Farmer and Stock-Grower, p. o. add. Gavers.

McCord, Wm. O., son of Hugh and Sarah (Oglevie) McCord, b. Wayne Tp. 1842, Merchant, p. o. add. Gavers.

McAnnich, Christina, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Farmer) Crawford, b. Wayne Tp. 1840, Farming and Stock-Growing, p. o. add. Salineville.

Peden, James, son of Wm. and Mary (Dennis) Peden, b. Washington Co., Pa., s. Wayne Tp. 1874, Farmer and Stock-Grower, p. o. add. Gavers.

Ruhl, John C., son of Jeremiah and Mary (Cruser) Ruhl, b. West Tp., Columbiana Co., 1830, s. Wayne, 1875, Farmer and Stock-Grower, p. o. add. Gavers.

Stewart, Thomas D., son of James and Sarah (Robinson) Stewart, b. Hancock Co., West Va., s. Wayne, 1823, Farmer, p. o. add. West Beaver.

Smith, Hannah A., daughter of Charles and Mary (Boucher) Irwin, b. Wayne Tp. 1834, Farming, p. o. add. Salineville.

Todd, David W., son of Alex. and Elizabeth (Withrow) Todd, b. Wayne Tp. 1839, Farmer and Justice of the Peace, p. o. add. West Point.

YELLOW CREEK TP. AND WELLSVILLE.

Andrews, Thomas R., son of Joseph and Dinah (Elliott) Andrews, b. Ashland Co., Ohio, 1844, s. Wellsville, 1859, Bookkeeper, Bridge and Building, C. & P. R. R. Co., p. o. add. Wellsville.

Aten, George B., son of James and Margaret (Logan) Aten, b. Columbiana Co. 1837, Groceries and Provision Store, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Aten, Jr., Henry, son of Henry and Mary (Morgan) Aten, b. Columbiana Co. 1814, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Boyce, Robert Morgan, son of Robert and Christina (Wilhelm) Boyce, b. Columbiana Co. 1822, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Catlett, John C., son of A. G. and Catharine (Aten) Catlett, b. Columbiana Co. 1841, Furniture Dealer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Carus, George, son of George and Clarissa (McNeal) Carus, b. Columbiana Co. 1834, Proprietor Restaurant and Eating Saloon, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Creighton, Mary C., daughter of Henry and Catharine (Boyce) Creighton, b. Columbiana Co. 1854, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Davidson, Kenneth F., son of David and Margaret (Frazer) Davidson, b. Twinsburg, Ohio, 1833, s. Wellsville, 1835, Foreman of Paint-Shop of C. & P. R. R. Co., p. o. add. Wellsville.

Denham, Alexander, son of John and Grace (Canady) Denham, b. Douglas, Scotland, 1811, s. Wellsville, 1845, Retired, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Fisher, Samuel L., son of George F. and Mary (Havens) Fisher, h. Norwich, England, 1821, s. Wellsville, 1859, General Merchant, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Fogo, Jr., Wallace, son of Wallace and Harriet (Walker) Fogo, b. Columbiana Co. 1849, Machinist C. & P. R. R. Shops, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Frasier, William O., son of Daniel and Euphebia (Oglevie) Frasier, b. Columbiana Co. 1834, s. Wellsville, 1873, Proprietor Planing-Mill, Sash- and Door-Factory, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Forbes, John, son of Alexander and Christina (McGillivray) Forbes, b. Scotland, 1825, s. Columbiana Co. 1829, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Harper, David H., son of James and Elizabeth (Hay) Harper, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1832, s. Wellsville, 1865, Painter C. & P. R. R. Co., p. o. add. Wellsville.

Jenkins, John M., son of Joseph and Sarah (Dnngan) Jenkins, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1795, s. Wellsville, 1824, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Kelly, Thomas H. B., son of Daniel and Mary (Wilcox) Kelly, b. Columbiana, 1841, Stationary Engineer C. & P. R. R. Co. Shops, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Malone, Elemenic, son of David R. (Oliver) Malone, h. Columbiana Co. 1820, Carpenter C. & P. R. R. Co. Shops, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Menough, John W., son of William and Mary (Ramsey) Menough, b. Columbiana Co. 1839, Foreman C. & P. R. R. Co. Shops, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Martin, James, son of Robert and Agnes (Huston) Martin, b. Penn Valley, Pa., 1801, s. Columbiana Co. 1804, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

McDonald, J. L., son of John and Mary (Atchison) McDonald, b. Muskingum Co. O., 1841, s. Wellsville, 1869, Superintendent of Schools, p. o. add. Wellsville.

McGregor, Giles, son of John and Margaret (McBane) McGregor, b. New York City, 1828, s. Wellsville, 1848, Proprietor Steam Saw and Planing Mill, p. o. add. Wellsville.

McBeam, Alexander, son of Alexander and Nancy McBeam, b. Fayette Co., Pa., 1802, s. Columbiana Co. 1803, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

McGough, John, son of Robert and Mary (Provines) McGough, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1826, s. Columbiana Co. 1848, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

McBane, James, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Noble) McBane, b. Columbiana Co. 1835, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

McGregor, Alexander, son of John and Margaret (McBane) McGregor, b. Columbiana Co. 1845, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Noble, John, son of Augustus and Elizabeth (McIntosh) Noble, b. Scotland, 1803, s. Columbiana Co. 1817, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Paisley, Charles W., son of Samuel and Lavina (Parsons) Paisley, b. Columbiana Co. 1841, Hardware Merchant, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Pearson, William, son of William and Dorothy (Henderson) Pearson, b. Yorkshire, England, 1843, s. Wellsville, 1860, Clerk P. and C. R. R. Co., p. o. add. Wellsville.

Reilly, J. W., son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McAvoy) Reilly, b. Akron, O., s. Wellsville, 1847, Attorney-at-Law.

Riggs, James H., son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nortcraft) Riggs, b. Maryland, s. Wellsville, 1840, Grocer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Stevenson, Samuel, son of James and Hannah (Gervin) Stevenson, b. Philadelphia, 1828, s. Wellsville, 1840, Proprietor Foundry and Machine Shop, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Smith, Philip N., son of William C. and Jennie (Bailey) Smith, b. Columbiana Co. 1852, s. Wellsville, 1878, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Sheets, Frederick, son of Christian and Nancy (Lozier) Sheets, b. Columbiana Co. 1837, s. Wellsville, 1866, Photographer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Smith, Duncan, son of Finlay and Nancy (McIntosh) Smith, b. Columbiana Co. 1805, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Smith, John C., son of William and Isabella (McQueen) Smith, b. Columbiana Co. 1824, Proprietor Grist-Mill, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Smith, John W., son of William and Isabella (McBane) Smith, b. Columbiana Co. 1835, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Smith, Andrew, son of Daniel and Ellen (Forbes) Smith, b. Jefferson Co., O., 1832, s. Columbiana Co. 1859, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Smith, Laughlin N., son of John H. and Jeannette (Noble) Smith, b. Columbiana Co. 1831, Farmer, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Taylor, Elias S., son of Elias C. and Betsey (Bagg) Taylor, b. West Springfield, Mass., 1826, s. Wellsville, 1854, Bridge-builder, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Todd, John, son of Samuel and Martha (Hunter) Todd, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1828, s. Wellsville, 1855, Vessel-owner.

Wells, W. G., son of Alexander and Esther (Kemble) Wells, b. Columbiana Co., 1837, Attorney-at-Law (Probate Judge), p. o. add. Wellsville.

White, Philip, son of William and Elizabeth (Kolpfgen) White, b. Prussia, 1829, s. Wellsville, 1872, Assistant Master Mechanic, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Workman, James A., son of Robert M. and Catharine (Smith) Workman, b. Columbiana Co. 1856, s. Wellsville, 1871, Painter C. and P. R. R. Co., p. o. add. Wellsville.

Wooster, William M., son of John C. and Margary (Williams) Wooster, b. Jefferson Co., O., 1839, s. Wellsville, 1866, Superintendent Gas Company, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Williams, Basil E., son of Abraham and Mary (Beck) Williams, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1828, s. Columbiana Co. 1874, Liveryman, p. o. add. Wellsville.

Young, P. C., son of David and Susannah C. (Cleaver) Young, b. Columbiana Co. 1848, s. Wellsville, 1875, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. Wellsville.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP, MAHONING COUNTY.

Beard, John, son of Jacob and Rica (Unkauf) Beard, b. Westmoreland, Pa., 1817, s. Springfield, 1818, Farmer, p. o. add. East Lewistown.

Beard, Freeman, son of John and Hannah (Ertzing) Beard, b. Beaver, 1856, Farmer, p. o. add. East Lewistown.

Crook, Charles, son of Samuel and Margaret (Lyder) Crook, b. Loudon Co., Va., 1822, s. Fairfield, 1831, Farmer, p. o. add. Leetonia.

Creps, Jeremiah, son of George and Susana (Crove) Creps, b. York Co., Pa., 1834, s. Beaver Tp. 1837, Farmer, p. o. add. North Lima.

Coler, Samuel A., son of John and Catherine (Swartz) Coler, b. Beaver, 1845, Farmer, p. o. add. North Lima.

Esterly, Abraham, son of Jacob Esterly, b. Fairfield, Columbiana Co., O., 1820, s. Beaver, 1846, Farmer and Banker, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Earnst, Jonathan, son of Abraham and Barbara Earnst, b. Springfield Tp. 1827, s. Beaver, 1875, p. o. add. North Lima.

Elser, Jacob, son of George and Catherine (Summer) Elser, b. York Co., Pa., 1802, s. Springfield, 1806, Farmer, p. o. add. Columbiana.

Elser, Solomon, son of Jacob and Margaret (Greenanier) Elser, b. Springfield Tp. 1832, s. Beaver, 1849, Farmer and J. P., p. o. add. North Lima.

Elser, John, son of George and Catherine (Summer) Elser, b. York Co., Pa., 1798, s. Springfield Tp. 1806, Farmer, p. o. add. North Lima.

Frederick, Lyman, son of Z. M. P. and Mary (Betz) Frederick, b. New Lisbon, 1847, s. Beaver, 1875, Farmer and Teacher, p. o. add. E. Lewistown.

Greenanier, Jacob, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Monasmith) Greenanier, b. Milton Tp., Mahoning Co., 1832, s. Beaver, 1830, Farmer, p. o. add. East Lewistown.

Hilbish, Henry, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Kreller) Hilbish, b. Freeburg, Snyder Co., Pa., 1836, s. Beaver Tp. 1870, Pastor Reformed Church, p. o. add. North Lima.

Hahn, H. H., son of Nathan and Catherine (Bricker) Hahn, b. Beaver, 1846, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. North Lima.

Paulin, David, son of Jacob and Mary (Story) Paulin, b. Springfield Tp. 1820, s. Beaver, 1857, Farmer, p. o. add. North Lima.

Paulin, Elias, son of Jacob and Mary (Story) Paulin, b. Beaver Tp. 1824, Farmer and Stonemason, p. o. add. Woodworth.

Scheneffeld, John, son of John and Rosana (Miller) Scheneffeld, b. Maryland, 1792, s. Beaver, 1801, Farmer, p. o. add. Woodworth.

Teichler, Frederick, son of Charles G. and Wilhelmina (Fiuke) Teichler, b. Germany, 1834, s. Beaver, 1873, Farmer, p. o. add. North Lima.

Thoman, Henry, son of Henry and Nancy (Mottor) Thoman, b. Maryland, 1824, s. Beaver, 1828, Farmer and Miller, p. o. add. East Lewistown.

Tosnaucht, Emery, son of John and Catherine (Spenseller) Tosnaucht, b. Columbiana Co. 1836, s. Beaver, 1836, Grocer, p. o. add. North Lima.

Wealand, John, son of Adam and Margaret (Gilbert) Wealand, b. Columbiana Co. 1827, s. Beaver, 1827, Farmer, p. o. add. North Lima.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP, MAHONING CO.

Armstrong, S. H., son of Jool and Mary Ann (Thomson) Armstrong, b. Goshen Tp. 1846, Farmer, p. o. add. Boswell.

Bruff, Joseph, son of James B. and Sarah (Morris) Bruff, b. Damascus, 1827, Farmer, Convoynancer, and Notary Public, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Bradshaw, William, son of James and Sarah (Townsend) Bradshaw, b. Bucks Co., Pa., s. Goshen, 1832, Merchant and Farmer, p. o. add. Patmos.

Blackburn, Elizabeth, daughter of Barbec and Elizabeth (Hinckman) Blackburn, b. Butler Tp. 1832, Resident, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Butler, John, son of Benj. and Hannah (Webster) Butler, b. N. J., s. Columbiana Co. 1811, Turner, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Cook, Lewis T., son of Daniel and Martha (West) Cook, b. Green Tp., s. Goshen Tp. 1842, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Cook, Esther M., daughter of John, Jr., and Mary (Peacock) Mead, b. Yorkshire, Eng., s. Goshen Tp. 1831, Resident, p. o. add. Salem.

Callahan, Columbus B., son of Thos. and Mary Ann (Minley) Callahan, b. Green Tp. 1838, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Campbell, James, son of Robert and Mary (Magee) Campbell, b. Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, Farmer, p. o. add. Patmos.

Cope, Albert B., son of Jesse and Elizabeth (McGrew) Cope, b. Fayette Co., Pa., s. Goshen 1876, Teacher, p. o. add. Damascus.

Clement, L., son of Derick and Maria (Markle) Clement, b. Albany, N. Y., s. Goshen Tp. 1878, Farmer.

Carr, Isaac R., son of Isaac and Ann (Craft) Carr, b. Mt. Holly, N. J., s. Goshen, 1826, Farmer, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Davis, Jonathan, son of Solomon and Mary (Willey) Davis, b. Monongahela Co., Va., s. Columbiana Co. 1821, Farmer, p. o. add. Patmos.

Davis, Samuel, son of William and Anna (Fawcett) Davis, b. Salem, s. Goshen Tp. 1831, Farmer, p. o. add. Patmos.

Ellyson, Joseph, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Cattell) Ellyson, b. Goshen, 1832, Grocer, p. o. add. Damascoville.

French, O. C., son of William R. and Judith (Crew) French, b. Butler Tp. 1834, Farmer, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Hively, George W., son of George and Elizabeth (Moore) Hively, b. Fairfield Tp. 1854, Jeweler, p. o. add. Damascus.

Holloway, Joseph S., son of Edwin and Rebecca (Stratton) Holloway, b. Salem Village, 1850, Carpenter, p. o. add. Damascus.

Hinchman, J. S., son of Henry and Tamson (Spencer) Hinchman, b. Goshen Tp. 1831, Farmer and Stock Broker, p. o. add. Boswell.

Hole, C. S., son of Lemmel and Unis (Stanley) Hole, b. Carroll Co., O., s. Goshen, 1868, Farmer, p. o. add. Garfield.

Justice, Elizabeth, daughter of Seth and Susannah Hyatt, b. Fayette Co., Pa., s. Goshen, 1853, p. o. add. Ellsworth, Mahoning Co.

Keeler, George, son of Edward and Mary Keeler, b. New Jersey, s. Middletown Tp. 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Kirkwood, James, son of Thomas and Barbara (Campbell) Kirkwood, b. Goshen Tp. 1843, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Keeler, Fred, son of George and Tabitha (Addis) Keeler, b. Middleton Tp., s. Goshen, 185-, Farmer and Stock Dealer, p. o. add. Boswell.

Leyman, L. A., son of Jacob and Hannah (Fast) Leyman, b. Marion Co., Va., s. Goshen, 1820, Farmer, p. o. add. Patmos.

Middleton, Levi S., son of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Sharp) Middleton, b. Hanover Tp. 1819, Farmer and Carpenter, p. o. add. Patmos.

Mead, William P., son of John and Mary (Peacock) Mead, b. Yorkshire, Eng., s. Goshen Tp. 1831, Farmer and Lumberman, p. o. add. Salem.

Maris, Caleb, son of Jonathan and Thomasen Maris, b. Goshen Tp. 1836, Carpenter, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Mackintosh, A. S., son of Daniel and Catherine (Smith) Mackintosh, b. Yellow Creek Tp., s. Goshen Tp. 1863, Farmer, p. o. add. Beloit.

Naylor, Joseph B., son of Charles and Mary (Cattell) Naylor, b. Smith Tp. 1834, Farmer, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Park, David, son of David and Sarah (Heunmingway) Park, b. Goshen Tp. 1824, Farmer, p. o. add. Garfield.

Richards, D. L., son of Samuel and Lydia (Brown) Richards, b. Goshen Tp. 1843, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Strawn, Abel, son of Daniel and Margaret (Pursley) Strawn, b. Bucks Co., Pa., s. Goshen Tp. 1822, Carpenter, p. o. add. Salem.

Stanley, Isaac, son of Thomas and Priscilla (Ladd) Stanley, b. Hanover Co., Va., s. Smith Tp. 1812, Farmer, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Stratton, Maria H., daughter of William C. and Julia Ann Wolf, b. Goshen Tp. 1841, p. o. add. Patmos.

Saxon, Mary H., daughter of Jeremiah F. and Harriet Dickinson, b. Salem Co., N. J., s. Columbiana Co. 1828, Resident, p. o. add. Salem.

Stanley, Micajah C., son of Thomas B. and Mary K. (Killey) Stauley, b. Smith Tp. 1832, Liveryman, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Stanley, J. L., son of Pleasant F. and Elizabeth L. (Ladd) Stanley, b. Goshen Tp. 1851, Lumber Dealer, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Shinn, Joseph, son of John and Sibillah (Collins) Shinn, b. New Jersey, s. Goshen Tp. 1826, Farmer, p. o. add. Patmos.

Stanley, L. M., son of Pleasant and Elizabeth (Ladd) Stauley, b. Knox Tp. 1847, Farmer, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Stanley, B. C., son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cobbs) Stanley, b. Knox Tp. 1834, Farmer and Fruit Grower, p. o. add. Damascoville.

Strawn, D. P., son of Abel and Hannah (Spencer) Strawn, b. Goshen Tp. 1827, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Strawn, J. S., son of Abel and Hannah (Spencer) Strawn, b. Butler Tp., s. Goshen, 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Strawn, Mary R., daughter of Zachens and Hannah (Reeves) Test, b. Perry Tp., s. Goshen, 1825, Resident, p. o. add. Salem.

Test, Samuel, son of Isaac B. and Margaret (Strawn) Test, b. Butler Tp. 1815, Farmer, p. o. add. Garfield.

Weaver, Lewis, son of James and Mary Weaver, b. Green Tp. 1849, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Williamson, Clarence, son of Lewis and Jane Williamson, b. Goshen, 1853, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

GREEN TOWNSHIP, MAHONING CO.

Bush, Daniel K., son of Lewis and Susannah (Coy) Bush, b. Green Tp. 1814, Merchant, p. o. add. Greenford.

Bousall, Edward, son of Edward and Rachel (Warrington) Bousall, b. Green Tp. 1814, Farmer and Nurseryman, p. o. add. Salem.

Blackburn, Josiah H., son of Thomas J. and Anna (Fenton) Blackburn, b. Clearfield Co., Pa., 1841, s. Green Tp. 1855, Flour Merchant, p. o. add. Greenford.

Baird, Henry, son of John and Hannah (Dalbert) Baird, b. Berks Co., Pa., 1801, s. Columbiana Co. 1810, Farmer, p. o. add. New Albany.

Bush, Lewis, son of John and Mary (Baker) Bush, b. Green Tp. 1822, Farmer, p. o. add. Greenford.

Callahan, Daniel W., son of Elias and Sarah (Gerby) Callahan, b. Green Tp. 1842, Physician, p. o. add. Greenford.

Coy, Lewis D., son of Wesley and Dorothy (Bush) Coy, b. Green Tp., Physician, p. o. add. Greenport.

Greenamyer, Benj., son of Jacob and Catharine (Slagle) Greenamyer, b. Columbiana Co. 1816, s. Green Tp. 1857, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Hendricks, Henry, son of Wm. and Catharine (Detwiler) Hendricks, b. Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1819, s. Columbiana Co. 1823, Farmer, p. o. add. Greenford.

Hileman, Henry, son of Ulrich and Eve (Dain) Hileman, b. Beaver Tp. 1852, s. Green Tp. 1871, Farmer, p. o. add. Washingtonville.

Lewis, John H., son of Jesse and Susannah (Sperry) Lewis, b. Montgomery Co., Pa., 1814, s. Columbiana Co. 1841, Attorney-at-Law, p. o. add. Greenport.

Pow, Lewis T., son of George and Margaret (Pettit) Pow, b. Green Tp. 1855, Farmer, p. o. add. New Albany.

Roller, Jacob, son of Joseph and Sarah (Betz) Roller, b. Green Tp. 1832, Mason and Farmer, p. o. add. Washingtonville.

Roller, Joseph, son of Joseph and Sarah (Betz) Roller, b. Green Tp. 1830, Mason and Farmer, p. o. add. Washingtonville.

Roller, Wm. B., son of Joseph and Sarah (Betz) Roller, b. Columbiana Co. 1824, s. Mahoning Co. 1847, Clergyman, p. o. add. Greenford.

Roller, Saml. W., son of Michael and Isabel (Calvin) Roller, b. Green Tp. 1826, Farmer, p. o. add. Greenford.

Stahl, Christian, son of John and Christiana (Beard) Stahl, b. Green Tp. 1828, Farmer, p. o. add. Greenford.

Schnurrenberger, Joseph, son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Baker) Schnurrenberger, b. Green Tp. 1842, Farmer, p. o. add. Greenford.

Schnurrenberger, Lyman, son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Baker) Schnurrenberger, b. Green Tp. 1838, Farmer, p. o. add. Washingtonville.

Slagle, Jonas, son of George and Barbara (Mowry) Slagle, b. Adams Co., Pa., 1811, s. Columbiana Co. 1833, Farmer, p. o. add. Greenford.

Shaefer, Emanuel, son of Christian and Mary M. (Wurster) Shaefer, b. Green Tp. 1837, Farmer, p. o. add. Greenford.

Stoffer, John B., son of Jacob and Susan Stoffer, b. Franklin Co., Pa., 1812, s. Columbiana Co. 1832, Merchant, p. o. add. Washingtonville.

Wilson, John, son of James and Martha (McElheny) Wilson, b. Green Tp. 1818, Farmer, p. o. add. New Albany.

Wilhelm, Henry, son of Frederick and Dorothea (Mnntz) Wilhelm, b. Green Tp. 1830, Farmer, p. o. add. Greenford.

Weikert, Josiah, son of John and Mary (Sheets) Weikert, b. Green Tp. 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. Greenford.

Weikert, Jacob, son of Peter and Fanny (Smith) Weikert, b. Adams Co., Pa., 1791, s. Columbiana Co. 1823, Retired Farmer, p. o. add. Greenford.

Walters, Henry, son of John and Catharine (Stombaugh) Walters, b. Adams Co., Pa., 1811, s. Columbiana Co. 1818, Farmer, p. o. add. Washingtonville.

Walters, Oliver S., son of Albert and Lydia (Stahl) Walters, b. Green Tp. 1854, School-teacher, p. o. add. Greenford.

Ward, T. B., son of Peter and Amy (Galbraith) Ward, b. Abbeville Dist., S. Carolina, 1815, s. Columbiana Co. 1818, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Zwissler, George J., son of Gustavus and Catharine Zwissler, b. Springfield Tp. 1853, s. Green Tp. 1860, Blacksmith, p. o. add. Greenford.

SMITH TOWNSHIP, MAHONING CO.

Atkinson, William, son of George and Elizabeth (Moore) Atkinson, b. Salem, Columbiana Co., s. Smith Tp. 1859, Farmer and Stock Dealer, p. o. add. Boswell.

Detchon, Hiram, son of John and Mariah (Hadley) Detchon, b. Mahoning Co., O., s. Smith Tp. 1828, Farmer, p. o. add. North Benton.

Dobson, James, son of Thomas and Betsey (Fletcher) Dobson, b. Washington Co., Pa., 1807, s. Smith Tp. 1816, p. o. add. Alliance.

Hartzell, Henry, son of John and Dorothea (Glenmore) Hartzell, b. Blue Mountains, Pa., s. Smith Tp. 1804, Farmer, p. o. add. North Benton.

Heacock, Eamos, son of Nathan and Dinah (Dennis) Heacock, b. Bucks Co., Pa., 1822, s. Smith Tp. 1825, Farmer, p. o. add. Alliance.

Johnson, William F., son of William and Phoebe (Morris) Johnson, b. Smith Tp. 1849, Farmer, p. o. add. Beloit.

Myers, Richard, son of Richard and Eleanor (Winans) Myers, b. Portage Co., O., s. Smith Tp. 1852, Farmer, p. o. add. North Benton.

Oyster, Moses, son of Samuel and Barbary (Kelly) Oyster, b. Columbiana Co. 1822, s. Smith Tp. 1826, Farmer, p. o. add. Alliance.

Rakestraw, Nathan, son of Isaac and Lydia (Lupton) Rakestraw, b. Mahoning Co. 1845, Farmer, p. o. add. Beloit.

Stanley, Micajah, son of Thomas and Priscilla (Ladd) Stanley, b. Hanover Co., Va., 1812, s. Smith Tp. 1813, Farmer, p. o. add. Beloit.

Stanley, Jesse, son of James and Rachel (Cowgill) Stanley, b. Smith Tp. 1818, Farmer and Trade Blacksmith, p. o. add. Beloit.

Strawn, Enos, son of Wm. and Jane (Wilson) Strawn, b. Bucks Co., Pa., s. Salem, 1824, Farmer, p. o. add. Salem.

Snode, Wm., son of Joseph and Hester (Bates) Snode, b. Salem Co., N. J., s. Smith Tp. 1824, Farmer, Trade Wagonmaker, p. o. add. Beloit.

Smith, I. H., son of John W. and J. (Finch) Smith, b. Smith Tp. 1850, Farmer, p. o. add. North Benton.

Sheets, Jacob, son of Christian and Margaret Sheets, b. Frederick Co., Md., 1794, Farmer, p. o. add. Beloit.

Thompson, John, son of John and Mary (Wilkinson) Thompson, b. Washington Tp., s. Smith Tp. 1843, Farmer, p. o. add. Beloit.

Votaw, Benjamin, son of Isaac and Sarah (Yates) Votaw, b. Harrison Co., W. Va., s. Smith Tp. 1806, Farmer, p. o. add. North Benton.

Wright, H., son of Joseph and Sally (Edgar) Wright, b. Columbiana Co. 1810, s. Smith Tp. 1840, farmer, p. o. add. Alliance.

Wise, Pusey, son of Peter and Hannah G. (Taylor) Wise, b. Smith Tp. 1836, Farmer and Stock Dealer, p. o. add. Beloit.

Wise, Franklin B., son of Pusey and Margaret E. (Ball) Wise, b. Smith Tp. 1859, Farmer, p. o. add. Beloit.

SPRINGFIELD TP., MAHONING CO.

Brown, Valentine, son of Jeremiah and Sophia (Miller) Brown, b. Springfield Tp. 1857, Coal Dealer and Farmer, p. o. add. North Lima.

Dressel, Gottlieb, son of John Martin and Anna (Raith) Dressel, b. Wurtenberg, Ger., 1817, s. Springfield, 1866, Farmer, p. o. add. Petersburg.

Floor, R. Lee, son of Jacob and Agnes (Scheaffer) Floor, b. Berlin Tp., 1853, s. Springfield, 1868, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. New Middleton.

Hahn, Samuel H., son of Joshua and Catherine (Martin) Hahn, b. Springfield, 1832, Farmer, p. o. add. Petersburg.

Kurtz, Jacob H., son of Henry and Catherine (Loher) Kurtz, b. Stark Co., Ohio, 1837, s. Springfield, 1842, Farmer and Minister, p. o. add. Poland.

Kneasel, John G., son of Andrew and Barbara (Schwartz) Kneasel, b. Germany, 1825, s. Springfield, 1832, Hotel Keeper and Farmer, p. o. add. Petersburg.

Miller, John F., son of John H. and Elizabeth (Ingenfritz) Miller, b. Springfield, 1844, Merchant, Petersburg.

Morse, Charles M., son of Chas. M. and Merriam (Sliter) Morse, b. Allegany Co., N. Y., 1849, s. Springfield, 1875, Minister M. E. Church, p. o. add. Petersburg.

Maurer, William, son of John and Barbara (May) Maurer, b. Adams Co., Pa., 1810, s. Springfield, 1812, Farmer, p. o. add. Petersburg.

Myers, John, son of John and Eva (Whitright) Myers, b. Springfield Tp. 1829, Farmer, p. o. add. New Middleton.

Pitts, Henry J., son of John and Polly (Kneasley) Pitts, b. Springfield Tp. 1842, Pump-Manufacturer, p. o. add. New Middleton.

Swisher, James P., son of John K. and Martha (McChure) Swisher, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1828, s. Springfield, 1828, Insurance Agent, p. o. add. Petersburg.

Smith, George J., son of Valentine and Catharine (Johnson) Smith, b. Springfield Tp. 1838, Dealer in Merchandise and Drngs, p. o. add. New Middleton.

Shearer, Samuel J., son of Jacob R. and Rebecca (Jacobs) Shearer, b. Columbiana Co. 1836, s. Springfield, 1869, Merchant and Distiller, p. o. add. New Springfield.

Schillinger, Jonathan, son of George and Eva (Blakeman) Schillinger, b. Springfield, 1837, Justice of the Peace, p. o. add. New Middleton.

Tritt, John H., son of Jacns and Hannah (Morgan) Tritt, b. Wayne Tp. 1823, s. Springfield, 1869, Merchant, p. o. add. New Springfield.

Warner, R. Elton, son of S. S. and Emiline (Howe) Warner, b. Seneca Co. 1851, s. Springfield, 1877, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. New Springfield.

Wilson, Craig B., son of Thomas and Nancy (Hemphill) Wilson, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1827, s. Springfield, 1867, Farmer, p. o. add. Petersburg.

Welker, John, son of Philip and Catharine (Piper) Welker, b. Cumberland Co., Pa., 1809, s. Springfield, 1842, Hotel and Farmer, p. o. add. New Middleton.

Welker, Perry H., son of David and Elizabeth (Davis) Welker, b. Springfield, 1852, Physician and Surgeon, p. o. add. Petersburg.

Wright, R. N., son of Samuel and Sarah S. (Wisner) Wright, b. Stark Co., Ohio, 1848, s. Springfield, 1878, Plow Manufacturer and Foundry, p. o. add. New Springfield.

Warner, Alex. S., son of Hiram and Sarah (Zeiger) Warner, b. Springfield, 1855, in Educational Interest, p. o. add. Petersburg.

Wallace, Mathew, son of David and Jane (Scott) Wallace, b. Beaver Co., Pa., 1834, s. Springfield, 1857, Farmer, p. o. add. Petersburg.

Zuller, Louis, son of Randall and Barbara (Mollo) Zuller, b. Bavaria, 1824, s. Springfield, 1844, Proprietor of Hotel and Farmer, p. o. add. Petersburg.









